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DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES.

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THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

On the 26th of January 1857, the Master of the Rolls submitted to the Treasury a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of this Country from the Invasion of the Romans to the reign of Henry VIII.

The Master of the Rolls suggested that these materials should be selected for publication under competent editors without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, without mutilation or abridgment, preference being given, in the first instance, to such materials as were most scarce and valuable.

He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an Editio Princeps; and for this purpose the most correct text should be formed from an accurate collation of the best MSS.

To render the work more generally useful, the Master of the Rolls suggested that the editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, of their age and their peculiarities; that he should add to the work a brief account of the life and times of the author, and any remarks necessary to explain the chronology; but no other note or comment was to be allowed, except what might be necessary to establish the correctness of the text.

The works to be published in octavo, separately, as they were finished; the whole responsibility of the task resting upon the editors, who were to be chosen by the Master of the Rolls with the sanction of the Treasury.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, after a careful consideration of the subject, expressed their opinion in a Treasury Minute, dated February 9, 1857, that the plan recommended by the Master of the Rolls "was well calculated for the accomplishment of this important national object, in an effectual and satisfactory manner, within a reasonable time, and provided proper attention be paid to economy, in making the detailed arrangements, without unnecessary expense."

They expressed their approbation of the proposal that each Chronicle and historical document should be edited in such a manner as to represent with all possible correctness the text of each writer, derived from a collation of the best MSS., and that no notes should be added, except such as were illustrative of the various readings. They suggested, however, that the preface to each work should contain, in addition to the particulars proposed by the Master of the Rolls, a biographical account of the author, so far as authentic materials existed for that purpose, and an estimate of his historical credibility and value.

Rolls House,
December 1857.

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A ROLL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

KING'S COUNCIL IN IRELAND.

A.D. 1392–93.

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Roll of the Proceedings of the Council of Ireland, 16th Richard II;

(James Earl of Ormonde, Lord Justice of Ireland.)

COMMENCEMENT OF THE TENTH MEMBRANE OF THE ROLL IN ITS PRESENT STATE.

From the Original in the possesion of James Edward, Marquis of Ormonde, at Kilkenny Castle.

Ireland · King's Council

A

ROLL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

KING'S COUNCIL IN IRELAND,

FOR A PORTION OF THE SIXTEENTH YEAR

OF THE

REIGN OF RICHARD THE SECOND,

A.D. 1392–93.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

EDITED

BY

THE REV. JAMES GRAVES, A.B., M.R.I.A.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

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INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION.

To account for the existence and establish the authenticity of the manuscript (evidently a Public Record, yet now preserved amongst the private muniments of the Marquis of Ormonde) which forms the principal subject of the present volume, it is requisite that the connexion of his ancestors with the Government of Ireland at the period should be clearly shown. For this purpose, there is no need to trace them from their advent to Ireland in the reign of Henry II. It is enough here to state that from Theobald FitzWalter,[1] who acquired the territory of Ormond or East Munster, was Lord of Arklow and had other lands in Leinster, and Chief Butler of Ireland, descended James le Boteler, Earl of Ormonde, surnamed[2] "the Noble." He was the only son of James second Earl

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[1] Walter is the commonly accepted form, but Hervey, and his son (the first settler in Ireland) and grandson, in their extant charters, use the genitive form—"Herveus Walteri," "Theobaldus Walteri"—which can only mean nepos or filius Walteri, *i.e.*, FitzWalter. This patronimic soon fell into disuse, the surname Le Boteler taking its place.

[2] His father was called by the Irish the "Stammerer," and he himself the "Chaste," and his son James, the fourth Earl, "the White," or "Fair;" as in subsequent times Thomas, the tenth Earl, received the sobriquet of "the Black," and the eleventh Earl was designated "Walter of the beads and rosaries." James "the Noble" Earl of Ormonde was so called on account of being the great-grandchild of Edward the First.

of Carrick[1] and first Earl of Ormonde, by Eleanor, eldest surviving daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, Constable of England, and his wife, Elizabeth, the seventh daughter of King Edward I. His sole sister Petronilla was married to Gilbert Lord Talbot, grandfather of the famous Sir John Talbot, Lord Furnival, and afterwards Earl of Shrewsbury. The "Noble" Earl was seven years old at his father's death on January 6th, 1338, and his wardship was first granted to Maurice FitzThomas, Earl of Desmond. By his opposition to the Royal authority that Earl lost the wardship of Ormonde, which was conferred, March 24, 1346, on Sir John Darcy the Elder, of Platten, to whose daughter Elizabeth he was ultimately, in consequence, married.[2] The only son of this marriage was James, fourth Earl of Carrick and third Earl of Ormonde, who on his father's death Oct. 18, 1382 was a minor. The exact year of his birth is not known, but immediately after his father's decease, he unduly entered on, and turned to his own use, the rents and profits of his manors and lands.[3] He was most likely of age before 1384 as he was then appointed Deputy to Philip de Courtenay, the Lord Lieutenant, which post he held until 1385, and on November 12th in the former year he had been associated with Alexander, Bishop of Ossory, Lord Treasurer of Ireland, to treat with Mac Murrough, who complained that although he was at peace, Sir Maurice FitzEustace, Edmund Perers, Robert Tame, and others of the Lord

[1] The earldom of Ulster being now in the Crown, the Marquis of Ormonde, as Earl of Carrick, is premier earl in Ireland.

[2] Carte, "Life of James, Duke of Ormonde," Introduction, p. xxxiv. Richard Lawless, in his Manuscript Pedigree of the House of Ormonde, says, "she was a very honorable and wise lady and much esteemed by the Earle her husband."

[3] This appears by the answer of the Escheator of Ireland, who in the 19th Ric. II. was called to account in the Exchequer. Lawless, *ubi supra*, gives a full abstract of the pleading.

Lieutenant's retinue had seized over sixty cows belonging to the said Mac Murrough's tenants. On the 26th of the same month, Sir Patrick de la Freigne was granted 100s. for treating with the Earls of Ormonde and Desmond relative to the great feuds which had arisen between them. This conference, which lasted fifteen days, took place at Clonmel, and resulted in concord being restored for the time being, to the great peace and ease of the lieges of Munster.[1] This Earl of Desmond had married Ormonde's sister. In 1385 we find him engaging another brother-in-law, Tiegue O'Carroll, in the King's service to resist O'Brien of Thomond, who had confederated with many of the Irish of Munster, Leinster, and Connaught to destroy the faithful lieges of the two former provinces.[2] On the 12th of the subsequent July, Earl James, together with the Bishops of Ossory and Lismore, and Gerald Earl of Desmond, was deputed by the Lord Lieutenant, Philip de Courtenay, to continue a Great Council, summoned to meet at Kilkenny on the Monday after the feast of St. Margaret next following, the Lord Lieutenant being busied in the wars with the Mac Murroughs, O'Nolans, O'Byrnes, and O'Tooles.[3] In 1387 the Earl of Ormonde was again at variance with the

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[1] Rot. Claus. 8 Ric. II., 22, 28.

[2] This engagement was ratified in the Irish form by the King presenting O'Carroll with a steed, and we learn incidentally from the enrolment that the value of the horse was 40 marks, a large sum in those days. Rot. Claus. 8 Ric. II., 31. The Rental Book of Gerald, Earl of Kildare, temp. Hen. VIII., shows that "a chief horse" was the usual retaining fee given by the great Anglo-Norman lords to the Irish chiefs when they wished to obtain their aid and alliance. The custom was essentially Irish, and the acceptance of such fees was an acknowledgment of subjection to the giver, as may be seen from "The Book of Rights," published by the Celtic Society. Teigue O'Carrol, Prince of Ely O'Carrol, married Ormonde's second sister, Joan, who died of the plague in 1383.

[3] Rot. Pat. 9 Ric. II., 1.

Earl of Desmond, and the Marquis of Dublin, as Lord of Ireland, appointed the Earl of Kildare to try and bring about a permanent reconciliation between them;[1] in the May of the next year Ormonde was at Clonmel, the chief town of his Palatinate or Liberty of Tipperary,[2] and on the 12th of the following August he obtained license to absent himself, with three servants, from Ireland,[3] when it is likely he went to attend on the King in England. The O'Kennedys of Upper Ormond had in his father's time taken the Earl's chief fortress, the castle of Nenagh, and expelled all the English gentlemen and freeholders of that district. This seems to have caused the third Earl to reside chiefly on his property in the county of Kilkenny, where, at Gowran, he built a castle,[4]

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[1] Rot. Pat. 10 Ric. II., 220.

[2] As a specimen of the palatinate jurisdiction enjoyed by the Earl of Ormonde in this district the "Pardon," which follows almost verbatim the royal instruments of the same nature, is here printed:—

Jacobus le Botiller, Comes Ermonie, Dominus Libertatis Typpareriensis, Omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali pardonavimus Roberto Prendergast, de Novo Castro, sectam pacis, quæ ad nos pertinet, et de omnibus transgressionibus, feloniis, sedicionibus, extorcionibus, confederacionibus, falsis alleganciis, receptamentis et abettamentis feloniorum, adherenciis inimicis et aliis falsitatibus et gravaminibus quibuscumque, per ipsum usque ad hunc diem infra Libertatem predictam qualitercumque perpetratis, incendio, raptu, forstallo, et thesauro invento, duntaxat exceptis; ac eciam utlegariis, si que in personam ipsius Roberti occasionibus predictis fuerint promulgate; et firmam pacem nostram ei inde concedimus. Ita tamen quod stet recte in Curia Libertatis predicte, si quis inde versus eum loqui voluerit, et quod de cetero se bene et fideliter gerat erga Dominum nostrum Regem, nos, heredes et ministros nostros, pacem, et fidelem populum nostrum. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Clonmell, xxix. die Maii, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi post conquestum Anglie undecimo.

(Seal lost.)

From the original, amongst pardons granted by the Earls of Ormonde, Lords of the Liberty of Tipperary, preserved in the muniment room, Kilkenny Castle.

[3] Rot. Pat. 12 Ric. II., No. 195.

[4] This castle, which stood an obstinate siege against the forces of Cromwell in 1649, is now utterly destroyed. Earl James also built

whence he was often called "Earl of Gowran." In September 1392 he purchased, from Sir Hugh le Despenser, Kilkenny Castle and that portion of the great De Clare seigniory of Kilkenny acquired in the early part of the reign of Edward II. by an earlier Hugh le Despenser, in right of his wife Eleanor eldest daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford and Lord of Kilkenny.[1]

In the meantime Richard had made his favourite, De Vere, Marquis of Dublin and Duke of Ireland, and conferred on him "with a glad heart, and as much as in him lay, the entire land and dominion of Ireland." The sole reservation in the Patent (excepting some pre-existing rights) was the King's feudal superiority. The new Lord of Ireland was empowered to coin money in his own name, use his private arms[2] on the Great Seal, and emblazon them on his banner which was to be carried in battle, and before the troops, instead of the King's; and "Robertus Marchio Dublinii" displaces the accustomed "Ricardus Rex" in the Patent Rolls of Ireland. On the downfall of de Vere in 1387, the government was administered by Alexander Balscot, Bishop of Meath, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Richard White, Prior of Kilmainham; and in 1388 Balscot was censured for still using De Vere's seal in public documents, and advancing his banners and pennons in military operations.[3] In 1389 Sir John Stanley was appointed Lord Lieutenant by the King for three

the castle of Dunfert (now Danesfort), in the county of Kilkenny.

[1] The original deeds of purchase, release, and attornment, are preserved at Kilkenny Castle. The sum originally agreed to be paid by Ormonde was 1,000*l.*, but on his relinquishing certain claims, le Despenser gives Ormonde a full release on the payment of 200*l.* in the New Temple, London.

[2] These, which were specially devised by the King in honour of de Vere's new dignity, and embodied in a Patent, were azure three crowns or within a border argent.

[3] "Quia datum est nobis intelligi, quod vos sigillo Roberti de Veer,

years.[1] About this time Ormonde forwarded to England a "message" from the Commons of Ireland, and wrote concerning it to the Dukes of Surrey and Exeter, the King's Council, and the Earl of Marche, urgently representing that Richard's personal presence in Ireland was greatly desired.[2]

In 1393 the Earl of Ormonde was made Lord Justice of Ireland, by Patent dated May 31,[3] for one year from the following 24th of June, and by indenture between

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nuper ducis Hiberniæ, sub nomine Marchionis Dublinii, cui nuper dominium et regimen terræ predictæ concessimus . . erronicè usi fuistis, ac vexilla et penuncellos ejusdem Roberti contra agressus et invasiones hostium et rebellium nostrorum Hibernicorum similiter erigi, levari et displicari fecistis in nostri dedecus et vituperium manifestum, Nos . . injungimus et mandamus quod, sigillo vexillis et penuncellis præfati Roberti, in dicta terra habitis, et pro tempore usitatis, sine dilatione amotis penitus et deletis, omnia et singula . . sigillo nostro, quo per antea inibi utebamur, quod in thesaurario nostro ibidem existit . . consignari, nostraque vexilla et penuncellos . . erigi et displicari faciatis. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, iv. die Aprilis [1388]."

[1] Gilbert's "Viceroys of Ireland," 253, &c.

[2] This message from the Commons is assigned to the early part of the reign of Hen. IV. (though with some doubt) in the "Proceedings, &c. of the Privy Council of England," Vol. II. p. 43. But both the Earls of Marche were dead before Richard's second expedition to Ireland, and Edmund, the son of Earl Roger, was too young in the beginning of Henry's reign to be written to by Ormonde on matters of State, even were he not the son of the man acknowledged by Richard to be the heir to the Crown which Henry had just assumed. The period is also fixed by the mention of the [half] brothers of Richard II.

[3] The Patents of Ormonde's appointment (the first of which belongs to the 15th although enrolled in the 16th year of the King) are as follows:—

Pro Comite Dormondie.

Rex omnibus ad quos, etc. salutem. Sciatis quod nos de fidelitate circumspeccione et industria dilecti et fidelis nostri Jacobi Buteler, Comitis Dormondie, plenius confidentes, commisimus ei officium Justiciarie nostre Hibernie et terram nostram Hibernie cum castris et aliis pertinenciis suis, habendum et custodiendum per unum annum integrum in festo Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste proximo futuro incepturum, juxta formam cujusdam indenture inter nos et ipsum Comitem inde confecte. In cujus etc. T. R. apud Cantuariam, xxxj. die Maii. Et mandatum est archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prio-

himself and the King was granted for his entertainment as Lord Justice 3,000 marks a year.[1] On July 25th the term of office was extended during the King's pleasure, and on the same day Richard wrote to the Council of Ireland, informing them that he had made the Earl of Marche Lord Lieutenant, in place of his uncle the Duke of Gloucester, and appointed the Earl of Ormonde to fill the office of Lord Justice until the Earl of Marche should go to Ireland.[2] There is also a Letter under the Privy Seal dated July 25th, addressed to the Earl of Ormonde by the King, thanking him for his diligence and loyal service, and the labour he had undergone in the safeguard of the land, informing him that he had made him Lord Justice of Ireland, and had sent over with the Archbishop of Dublin, whom he had appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, a force of men-at-arms and archers, and a sum of 2,000 marks to be expended along with the revenues of Ireland, in the government thereof.[3] The King enjoins him also to act with the advice of the Lord Chancellor, the Bishop of Meath, and the others of his Council there.

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ribus, comitibus, baronibus, militibus, liberis hominibus et omnibus aliis de terra nostra Hibernie, quod eidem Comiti tanquam Justiciario nostro terre predicte in omnibus que ad officium Justiciarie predicte pertinent intendentes sint et respondentes sicut predictum est. In cujus etc. T. ut supra.

Per ipsm Regem et Consilium.

De Justiciario Hibernie constituto.

Rex omnibus ad quos, etc. salutem. Sciatis quod nos de fidelitate et circumspeccione dilecti consanguinei nostri Jacobi le Boteler, Comitis Ormundie, plenius confidentes, constituimus ipsum Justiciarium nostrum terre nostre Hibernie, habendum quamdiu nobis placuerit, percipiendo in officio illo feodum consuetum. Damus autem universis et singulis archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, militibus, liberis hominibus et omnibus aliis de terra predicta tenore presencium firmiter in mandatis quod eidem Comiti tanquam Justiciario nostre terre predicte in omnibus, que ad officium predictum pertinent, intendentes sint et respondentes prout decet. In cujus, etc. T. Rege apud Wyndesore, xxiiij. die Julii. Per ipsum Regem.

Patent Roll, 16 Ric. II., pars 1, 22, and pars 3, 9. Public Record Office, London.

[1] Harris's "Ware," Vol. I., p. 96.

[2] See p. 255 *infra*.

[3] See p. 258 *infra*.

The Patent and this Letter under the Privy Seal were transmitted by the hands of John Elyngham, Sergeant at Arms, and reached the Earl at his castle of Carrick-on-Suir on Thursday, October the 8th.[1] He immediately wrote to the Bishop of Meath announcing his appointment, and requesting that, as he had to attend a parley with Mac Murrough at Tillaghin Offelmythe (Tullow, co. Carlow) on the Monday following, the Bishop would summon a Great Council to meet at Castledermot in order to consult about the public safety, feeling that the burden of Governor imposed on him was a heavy and difficult task on account of the miserable condition of the land. At this Great

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[1] Amongst the Ormonde manuscripts at Kilkenny Castle is preserved the letter which Ormonde wrote to the Bishop of Meath on receipt of the King's Letters and Patent. It is written on a strip of parchment measuring 14 by 4 inches. The seal, originally attached to a narrow strip cut from the parchment, is lost, and the letter, which has suffered from damp at one margin, is as follows:—

Reverent Pere en Dieu et tres honoure Seignour. Nous vous salvons de entier cuer, et plese vous assavoir que iceo Marsdy derrain passe ceste assavoir le viii^e^ iour Doctobre [Johan] Elyngham Sergeant darmes notre Seignour le Roy vynt a nous a notre chastel de Carryke portant et surmettant a nous vn Patent destre Justice Dirland oveque autres Lettres donnes sus le Privie Seel notre dit Seignour le Roy touchant icelle matiere. Et que nous deussons parmye votre avys et lavys de tresreverent Pere en Dieu Larchevesque de Dyvelyn et autres de Conceille notre dit Seignour le Roy en cestes parties ordener le meulz que nous pourroions entour le governance de la terre, la quelle charge nous semble trop dure, ne sumes nous capable de le prendre en tel estat comme la dite terre est mis a present, ne savons en nulle maner comment nous le pourroions soustenir sans grant deshonoure et anientisement de notre pauvre et simple estat. Pour la quelle cause sibien comme a cause de ceste parlement assis a Tillagh en Offelmyth parentre nous et M^c^Morough nous nous vullons destre illeoques [. .] le Lundy prochein avenir. Pour quoi, Reverent Pere en Dieu et treshonoure Seignour, nous vous conseillons et prions que vous y ordenez et assignez vn Conseille a Tristledermot ou aillours a votre honourable plesir, et que tous ceux du Conseille du Roy et autres des meillours homes des Conties et Cites dycelle parties soient illeoques pour prendre [. . .] vn entier purpos, sibien sur les matieres desusdites comme pour la savacioun de la terre. Reverent Pere en Dieu et treshonoure Seigneur, le Seint Esprit vous ait tous jours en sa

Council, which was attended by the Archbishop of Dublin as Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Ormonde was sworn into office,[1] and shortly after defeated a strong party of the Irish[2] who had invaded the county of Kilkenny. The Council Roll now printed and the Patent Rolls of Chancery enable us trace the Lord Justice's itinerary from day to day. On October the 30th 1392, (which is the date of the first entry on the Council Roll,) he was at Dublin, where he remained until December 3rd, on which day he went to Trim. The Lord Justice was at

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sante et save garde. Escript a notre dit chastel de Carryke le ix[e] iour Doctobre.

Le votre le Conte Dormonde.

(*Dorso*)

A Reverent Pere en Dieu Seignour Levesque de Myth[. . .]

[Translation.]

Reverend Father in God and most honourable Lord. We salute you with all our heart, and please you to understand that on this Tuesday last past, that is on the 8th day of October, there came to us to our castle of Carryck John Elyngham, Sergeant-at-arms of our Lord the King, bearing and transmitting to us a Patent to be Justice of Ireland, and other Letters given under the Privy Seal of our said Lord the King touching that matter. And that we ought with your advice, and the advice of the most reverend Father in God, the Archbishop of Dublin, and others of the Council of our said Lord the King in these parts, to ordain as best we could about the government of the said land; which charge seems to us very difficult, nor are we at all able to undertake it, in the condition that the said land is in at present, neither do we know how we can bear it without great dishonour and destruction to our poor and simple estate. For which reason, as well as on account of this parley fixed at Tillagh in Offelmyth between us and M[c]Morough, we wish to be there on Monday next. Wherefore reverend Father in God and most honoured Lord, we counsel and pray you to order and appoint a Council to meet at Tristledermot or elsewhere at your honourable pleasure, and that all who are of the King's Council, and others, the more considerable persons of the Counties and Cities of these parts, be there to take [counsel] on the whole case, as well on the matters above mentioned as for the safety of the land. May the Holy Spirit have you, reverend Father in God and most honoured Lord, always in his most holy and safe keeping. Written at our said castle of Carryck, the 9th day of October.

Yours, the Earl of Ormonde.

To the Reverend Father in God, the Lord Bishop of Meath[. . .]

[1] See p. 42 *infra*.

[2] All the Annals call them the "Mac Moynes," which must be a corrupt form probably for the "Mac Murroughs," who were particularly formidable at the period to the Government.

Clane on 5th of that month, and at Kilkenny on the 9th. He remained at Carrick-on-Suir from from the 11th to the 15th, on which day he went to New Ross, and from thence by Waterford back to Carrick-on-Suir on the 16th, and at his castle there spent his Christmas. The Earl was at Waterford on the 31st December, and remained there until January 12th 1393. We find him at Kilkenny on the 21st, at his newly acquired Castle, where a Parliament was assembled about the 27th of that month, which detained him there for some time as he did not leave until February the 20th. By March 2nd, the Lord Justice had reached Trim, and was at Drogheda on the 11th and 12th. He was at Dublin on the 16th, and again at Trim on the 18th of the month, and remained to the 27th, on which day we find him again at Drogheda, remaining until the 30th. The 1st of April found the Lord Justice at Trim, and he was there until the 16th; from the 23rd to the 25th he was at Dublin, and again at Drogheda on the 29th of that month, as appears by an entry which is the latest in date, although not the last, on the Roll. The Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery show that the Earl was at Kilkenny on the 26th of April, at Naas May the 12th, at Carlow on the 16th and 18th, and at Naas again on the 22nd. As Lord Justice he attests records at Dublin on the 29th and on June the 3rd; he was at Naas on the next day, and back to Dublin on the 12th of that month.

In July 1393, Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, had been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but as he never came over, the Earl of Ormonde continued to act as Lord Justice. He was at Kilkenny on November the 19th in that year, where he tested a writ directed to the Seneschal of the Liberty of Wexford, stating that he purposed to spend the ensuing Christmas at Ross, and ordering the Seneschal, under the penalty of one hundred pounds, to provide the supplies needed for his lodging

(hospicium suum)[1] there. That the Earl of Ormonde held office until Richard's arrival in person seems almost certain.[2] He summoned a Parliament at Kilkenny on February the 14th 1394, but the King's affairs requiring his presence at Munster it did not meet, and there is proof that he was Lord Justice up to March 1st.[3] It is, however, stated that Sir Thomas le Scrope was appointed Deputy in July.[4]

Richard II. landed in Ireland on the 2nd of October 1394, accompanied by many of the highest nobles of England, and with an army of 4,000 knights and esquires, and 30,000 archers. The Earl of Ormonde joined the King at Waterford, immediately after his debarcation at that port;[5] and conducted an unsuccessful expedition against the O'Connors of Offaly. Nearly all Ireland, outside Leinster, excepting the seaport and principal corporate towns, may be said to have been at this time independent of English rule. Of the conquering Anglo-Norman leaders amongst whom Ireland was divided two centuries before, and who had dislodged the Irish from the plains and fertile lands, there remained represented in the male line but the Earls of Ormonde, Kildare, and Desmond. Even in Leinster Art Mac Murrough, assuming the kingly title, openly defied the English power. But though Richard, at the head of an army almost equal to that which conquered at Crécy, was unable to recover what was lost by the resurgence of the natives, yet he won a seeming submission from their chiefs, who felt his power, and

[1] Gilbert's "Viceroys," &c., p. 566.

[2] Carte, "Life of Ormonde," Introduction, p. xxxvi.

[3] This is proved by a document (printed in Gilbert's "Viceroys," p. 557), which is tested at Dublin on that date by Ormonde as Justice of Ireland.

[4] "Ware." Table of Governors.

[5] Froissart says, "On the other hand, there was in Ireland a very valiant English knight, called the Earl of Ormond, who, like his predecessors, held lands in that country."—"Chronicles," Johne's edition, vol. II., p. 568.

acknowledged him as Sovereign, or, in the Irish sense, "Ardrigh." Richard laid aside the standard of England and raised the banner of Edward the Confessor. This "was very pleasing to the Irish . . . who paid their homage in like manner as was done to Saint Edward." "Four of the most potent kings in Ireland" and many chieftains submitted to the English monarch, "but more from love and good-humour, than by battle or force." Ormonde, "who understood and spoke Irish well," and was known to O'Neill, O'Brien, O'Connor, and Mac Murrough both in peace and war, took infinite pains to induce these provincial Kings to come to Dublin. Richard offered to knight them, and they assented; although, as they said, being king's sons, they were knights already from their boyhood. Henry Castide—an English squire, who some years before, on an expedition led by the Earl against the Mac Murroughs, was taken prisoner, had married the daughter of his captor, a chief of that sept, and long dwelt amongst them more from liking than from force—was appointed their attendant; and Ormonde himself prepared them for the order of knighthood which Richard conferred on them after they had complied with all the rules of chivalry.[1]

It appears by the tests in the Irish Patent and Close Rolls of the 18th year of his reign, that Richard was frequently at Kilkenny in the spring of 1395. The Earl of Ormonde was amongst those summoned to a Great Council held there shortly after Easter in that year,[2] and it was probably on this occasion that the King stood sponsor to Ormonde's second son, who was named Richard[3] after his Royal godfather.

The King returned to England in May 1395, leaving the next in succession to the Crown, Mortimer, Earl of

[1] Froissart, "Chronicles," Johne's edition, vol. II. pp. 578, 582.

[2] Rot. Pat. and Claus. 18 Ric. II.

[3] This Richard is the direct ancestor of the present Marquis of Ormonde.

Marche, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1397, Ormonde accompanied the Lord Lieutenant against the O'Byrnes, whose country they wasted, and took the principal house of their chieftain; but the Earl of Marche was shortly after slain in a fray with them and the O'Tooles at Kellistown, in the present county of Carlow. At the time of Richard's second expedition Ormonde was in England and accompanied him when he landed in Ireland on June 1, 1399.[1]

Henry IV., in the third year of his reign, made the Earl of Ormonde Constable of Ireland. In 1404, he was elected to the Justiceship by the Council on the sudden departure of Sir Stephen Le Scrope, the Lord Deputy,[2] and in this office, notwithstanding his request

[1] "Chronique de la Traïson de Richart deux," p. 170.

[2] Amongst the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum is preserved the following letter written to the English Council by Ormonde after his election to the office of Lord Justice :—

Cott. MS., Titus B. xi., fo. 18°.

Tres honoures Seigneures, jeo moy recomant a vous si entierement come jeo say ou pluis puisse en toutes maners et honours entendaunts. Tres honoures Seigneures, touchaunt lestate de la terre Dirland, moy et toutes les [. . . .] illeoqes sumes en graunde discomfort et disease pur le partier de moun treshonoure Seigneur Thomas de Lancastre, fitz a notre tres soveraigne Seigneur le Roi, Seneschal Dengleterre, et Lieutenaunt [. . . . . .] a cause que Monseigneur Estephan Lescrope, soun Depute illeoques, departist si sodeignement hors de la dit terre. saunz avys del Counseill notre Seigneur le Roi avauntdit illeoqes et ceo quils disoient, relinquent le dit terre voide et desolate de gouvernauncez, dount les Irroyes ennemys furount graundement comforties, et plusours trobles et grevauncez comenserount sourdier as diverses partiez de la dit terre. Sur quoy le saige et honourable Counseill notre Seigneur le Roy illeoqes soi assemblerount a un Comune Counseill illeoqes, ou lez meillours et greindres Prelatez, Seigneures, et Comunes de mesme la terre, et de lour comune avys, consideraunt lez graundes meschiefs et perelles de la dit terre, surmisterount sur moy loffice del Justiciarie et la gouvernaunce de la dit terre, maugre le mesme, sur lomage et foi que jeo doit avoir tres soveraigne Seigneur le Roi avauntdit; quele charge jeo ne purai my eschuer ne refuser pur les causes susdites, tout foi jeo povere nounable et nounsuffisaunte de tielle charge supportier pur les graundes costaiges queux jay mys et susteign, ceo en arrere si avaunt

to be relieved therefrom, he was confirmed by Patent dated the 24th of June following, and retained it to his death on the 7th of September 1405. In the previous April he

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en[1] temps notre Seigneure le Roi qor est, come en le temps le Roi Richard soun predecessour, outre moun simple poar; et les poveres lieges illeoqes si febles, et riens en le Tresorye pur le dit[2] pur le dit charge susteigner, a graunde disease et anientisement de moy et de moun estate. En suppliaunt que plaise a vous treshonoures Seigneures a ceo avoier consideracioun et de excitier notre tres soveraigne Seigneur le Roi hastiement dordeigner suffisauntement pur le governaunce de la dit terre et moy ent dischargier. Et le Benoit Trinyte vous eit touts jours en sa seintisme garde. Escript a Waterford le xviij. jour de Marcs.

Le Count Dormound.

[Translation.]

Most honoured Lords, I commend me to you as entirely as I know or am best able in all ways and due respects. Most honoured Lords, touching the estate of the land of Ireland, I and all the [liege people] there, are in great discomfort and evil case on account of the absence of my most honoured Lord Thomas of Lancaster, son of our most sovereign Lord the King, Seneschal of of England and Lieutenant[. . . . .] by reason that my Lord Stephen Lescrope, his Deputy there, took his departure from the said land so suddenly, without the advice of the Council of our Lord the King aforesaid there and hearing what they might say, leaving the said land devoid and bereft of government, whereby the Irish enemy were greatly comforted, and many troubles and grievances began to arise in various parts of the said land. Whereon the sage and honourable Council there of our Lord the King assembled at a Common Council there, where the more eminent and greater Prelates, Lords, and Commons of the same land, by their united advice, considering the great mischiefs and perils of the said land, imposed on me, against my wish, the office of the Justiceship and government of the said land, on the homage and faith which I ought to bear towards our sovereign Lord the King aforesaid; which charge I could not eschew or refuse for the causes aforesaid, although I [am] poor, unable and insufficient to support such a charge on account of the great expenditure which I have made and sustained, as well lately in the time of our Lord the King that now is, as also before that, in the time of King Richard his predecessor, beyond my simple power; and the poor lieges there so feeble, and nothing in the Treasury to bear the said charge, to the great injury and ruin of myself and my estate. Thereon praying that it would please you most honoured Lords to take this into consideration, and to stir up our most sovereign Lord the King quickly to take order in sufficient manner for the government of the

[1] The word *vre* is here struck out in orig.

[2] Sic in orig.

held a Parliament in Dublin. He was acknowledged by the Irish Annalists to have been "head of the prowess of Erinn."[1] The Earl died at his Castle of Gowran, after returning from an invasion of the O'Connor's country.

Being so much connected with the Government of Ireland, it is not surprising that some of its Records should have passed into the Earl of Ormonde's keeping; and considering the fate which has befallen the early Records of the King's Council in Ireland, it would have been fortunate had others of the same nature been preserved in the muniment room at Kilkenny Castle. Although not its legitimate place of custody, the existence of the Roll there is not difficult of explanation when we recollect that the condition of Ireland at that period rendered it absolutely necessary that the representative of the crown, be he Lord Lieutenant, Lord Deputy, or Lord Justice, should be in a great degree itinerant,[2] visiting the various districts where his presence was required as chief governor. It is a matter of certainty that the members of King's Council constantly attended the chief governor in his movements. Wherever a Great Council was summoned, they formed a part of it. They were present wherever a Parliament was held. Dublin, the capital of the Island, was no doubt their usual place of meeting, and there the Records of the Council ought ordinarily and regularly be preserved; it is easy to conceive, however, that at some period towards the close of the Earl of Ormonde's office of Lord Justice which he held to within a few months

said land, and to discharge me thereof. And the Blessed Trinity have you always in His most holy keeping. Written at Waterford, the eighteenth day of March.

The Earl of Ormonde.

[1] "Annals of Lough Cé," Chron. and Mem. of Gt. Britain and Irel., Vol. II. p. 109.

[2] See p. xx *supra*. There is a Patent to William Veer of Howth and John Greyn of Malahide, to provide and convey fish for the use of the Lord Justice's "hospicium," wheresoever he might be, in counties or cities, all over Ireland. See p. 163 *infra*.

of, if not up to, the arrival of Richard on the occasion of his first visit to Ireland, the Council may have met (as we know from the Roll itself it frequently did meet) at Kilkenny, and the Lord Justice would naturally convene it in the great hall of his Castle of Kilkenny.[1] There the Roll might have been left for safe custody and never removed to Dublin, having possibly been forgotten during the troubled years that ensued. But in what way soever occurring, it cannot be regretted that the Roll should not have been laid up in its legitimate place of custody. Had it been so, it most likely would have perished when the Council Office in Dublin, with nearly all the Records it contained, was destroyed by fire A.D. 1711,[2] even if it had not been lost, as were the earlier Council Books, at previous periods.[3]

The existence of this Roll was unknown down to the year 1850, when the Editor, by permission of the late Marquis of Ormonde, was given free access to the muniment room at Kilkenny Castle. In the course of his researches there was found a Roll of considerable length, consisting of skins of parchment stitched together[4] and written chiefly in French, with a few entries in Latin. On examination it proved to be for

[1] There were Council Chambers at Trim, Drogheda, Castledermot, and elsewhere. See pp. 269, 300, 306 *infra*. — At Dublin the Council Chamber was next the Exchequer in the Castle. Rot. Claus. 5 Hen. VI., pars 1, 30 ; Gilbert's "Viceroys," pp. 544, 546.

[2] Evidence of Mr. Joshua Dawson, Deputy Clerk of the Council, before the Committee of the Irish House of Commons.

[3] In 1680 no Irish Council Books earlier than those of the reign of James I. (except one of Elizabeth's reign, extending over the years 1584–1596) were extant in Ireland. "Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1603–6," Introduction, p. lxix. Sir John Davys states that the earliest Council Book in Ireland in the reign of James I. was of the 32nd year of Hen. VIII. The Duke of Ormonde writing to the Earl of Arlington in 1667, says that Sir William FitzWilliam, returning from the government of Ireland carried away with him the Council Books "to Henry the Eight's time," and infers that they were then in the possession of Earl FitzWilliam. —Carte MSS., Bodleian Library.

[4] Technically called a "Riband Roll."

the greater part a record of the petitions presented to the Lord Justice and Council of Ireland, with the Answers and Orders, bearing date in the 16th year of Richard II. The Roll had been somewhat injured by damp on the outside, and one membrane, if not more, was missing at the commencement, where the marks of stitching were apparent; there was no general heading, and the writing began in the middle of a petition. Nothing seemed wanting at the end, as a space of three inches was left blank which showed no indication of having been stitched to further skins of parchment. The commencement of the Record was in so fragile a condition, that it suffered injury every time it was unrolled. It was therefore resolved by Lord Ormonde to take the Roll asunder and get it strongly bound in large folio size, lining the decayed membranes with linen. This was done by a careful and expert bookbinder under the Editor's inspection, and the following certificate, entered by him at the time, stands at the commencement of the volume:—

"I hereby certify that the several parts of the ensuing document follow in the same sequence as in the original rotular form; and the reason of my knowledge is that I took asunder the Roll, numbering each skin as separated from the remainder, and also each portion of a skin when it was necessary so to divide the same, and that I have examined the several pages of this book, and find that the binder has faithfully observed the order in which I delivered the parchments to him.

"Witness my hand, this 6th day of May 1851.

"James Graves."

It may be mentioned here that the folios are all mounted on linen guards, and that no part of the parchment has been inserted into the back, and none cut away at the fore-edge, top, or bottom, of the volume.

Whether the Roll, as originally written by the Clerk of the Council,[1] commenced with the sixteenth regnal year of Richard II., in June 1392, or with the time of Ormonde's appointment as Lord Justice on May 31st of that year, it is now impossible to know. The enrolments terminate, without any sign of imperfection, on April 25th, 1393, so that the regnal year is not completed. The Roll, as it at present exists, comprises two hundred and fourteen entries, written on twenty-one membranes or skins of parchment, which are on an average $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. The Clerk who made the enrolments seems often to have engrossed the petitions before they were considered by the Lord Justice and Council, leaving a space for the endorsements or answers, which, in a few cases, were never enrolled, having been, perhaps, never endorsed on the original petitions. In no case is there a date to be found in the petitions themselves, but this is supplied by the endorsements when enrolled, and hence several of the dates are not consecutive: the 4th of November, for instance, coming after the 3rd, and the 20th of February after the 4th of March, &c. Sometimes the spaces left for the endorsement are too small, and these entries are much crowded. Frequently the entries of the endorsements are in a hand and ink different from the petition, as in Nos. 102 and 103. There is a change of handwriting in several portions of the Roll, but not more than two scribes were employed, although some parts are written much more carefully

[1] The earliest appointment on record of Clerk of the Irish Council is that of John Allen, July 9, 1533, "to hold and exercise the office as the Clerk of the Council in England did." "Lib. Mun. Hibern.," Vol. 1, part II., p. 83. By an unpublished Irish Statute of the 12th of Ed. IV. (cap. 28), it appears, however, that Richard Nangle was Clerk of the King's Council in 1472.—See p. lxxiv *infra*. The earliest mention of Clerk of the Council in England is in 1422.—"Proceedings, &c. of the Privy Council in England," Vol. III., p. 18; see also Vol. I. Preface, p. xvii, where it is *inferred* that John Prophete was Clerk of the Council in 1390.

than others. The Fiants, Warrants, Writs, &c. entered on the Roll are mostly in Latin, as are also the Privy Seals; some of them are, however, in French. The Petitions with their endorsements are invariably in the latter language.[1]

The value of the manuscript as serving to throw light on the history of Ireland at a period of which so little is known was fully understood by the late Marquis of Ormonde, whose untimely death arrested its intended publication. Some years after, it was selected to form one of the series of Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland; and the Marchioness of Ormonde, on the part of her son, the present Marquis, then a minor, consented to the printing of the Roll, and permitted the Editor to retain it in his keeping, whilst the work was passing through the press, for the purpose of collation; also allowing him to make further search amongst the Ormonde manuscripts for documents serving to illustrate the history of the Council, several of which will be found in the Appendix. An exhaustive examina-

[1] From the time of Richard II. the muniments of the House of Ormonde have been kept at Kilkenny Castle, and although the Civil War of 1641 threw Kilkenny into the power of the Confederate Catholics, the Castle was preserved intact. When surrendered to Cromwell in 1650, it had not suffered in the siege, and the favour shown to the Marchioness of Ormonde by the Commonwealth saved it to the family. The only documents removed to England at this period were the "Books of Entry," connected with his Irish Government, which Ormonde brought with him to England, in 1646: they were hid at Acton, in Gloucestershire, "and soon spoilt." "Report on the Castle MSS.," p. 73. When Tirconnell seized the 2nd Duke of Ormonde's estates the archives were packed in "two large Chests and fyveteene Barrells" and sent to London to the Duke from Kilkenny by Mr. Valentine Smith, his agent. (Letter of James, 2nd Duke of Ormonde.—See "Transactions of the Kilk. Archæol. Society, vol. I., p. 263.) The retreating Irish, after the Boyne, wished to burn the Castle, but the French General, de Lauzun, saved it. The Duke of Ormonde, receiving it uninjured, brought back all the manuscripts to their original place of keeping, and from that day to this they have remained there. The custody of the Roll from the period to which it refers to the present may, therefore, be satisfactorily traced, and its authenticity established.

tion enables the Editor to state that no other documents bearing on the early proceedings of the King's Council in Ireland [1] remain amongst the Ormonde manuscripts. A fac-simile of four of the entries on the Roll (No.101–4, pp. 108–112 *infra*) is prefixed to this volume.

Of the documents printed in the Appendix the two first, which are in French, are connected in time and subject with the Council Roll, one being a letter from King Richard II. to Alexander de Balscot, Bishop of Meath, the Keeper of the Great Seal, and the rest of the Council of Ireland, informing them that he had discharged the Duke of Gloucester from the Lieutenancy of Ireland, and appointed the Earl of Marche in his place, in whose absence he had made the Earl of Ormonde Lord Justice. The other is a letter from the King to the Earl of Ormonde himself, informing him that he had appointed him Lord Justice until such time as the Earl of Marche should go to Ireland. In both documents the appointment of the Archbishop of Dublin as Lord Chancellor is announced.

The third document, also in French, which, as well as the two preceding ones, is preserved in the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum, is a communication from the Governor or Guardian of Ireland, Bishop Alexander de Balscot, and the Council, to Henry IV. It throws considerable light on the state of Ireland immediately after

[1] There are, however, preserved in the muniment room, Kilkenny Castle, three thick folio volumes, being Petitions and Answers of a character very similar to those entered on the Roll. Vol. I. begins April 14, 1663, and ends November 23rd following; Vol. II. begins April 27, 1664, its last entry being 23rd of May 1666; Vol. III. commences 23rd of May 1666, and the last entry is dated 10th September 1669. Most of the answers to the petitions are dated at Dublin Castle, but some were considered at Kilkenny Castle. They relate to the period of the chief governorships of James, 1st Duke of Ormonde, and of his son the Earl of Ossory, as his Deputy. There is also extant amongst the manuscripts at Kilkenny Castle a large mass of the original Petitions, with the Answers endorsed on them.

the deposition of Richard II., to which period it must be referred, as Balscot, Bishop of Meath, was Guardian of Ireland for two months after the accession of Henry. This has been already printed, but it is given in the Appendix from the original, as it is the only known record of the proceedings of the King's Council in Ireland at this important crisis.

The fourth article in the Appendix is an Inspeximus of an inrolment in Chancery, and relates to the period when, in 1404, as already stated (p. xxi *supra*), the Earl of Ormonde was elected Lord Justice by the Council, after Sir Stephen le Scrope, Deputy to Thomas of Lancaster, "ran away" (p. 272 *infra*) without consulting the Council, or providing for the Government in his absence. This is printed from the original Patent preserved in the muniment room at Kilkenny Castle, and illustrates the constitution of the Great Council. The prelates, magnates, chief men, clergy, and commons meet,[1] by summons, before the Lord Justice and King's Council, thus constituting the Great Council, which grants a subsidy for the expenses of the Government. The inrolment is not now to be found in the Patent Rolls of Chancery in Ireland.

The fifth document is printed in the Appendix from the original in the Cotton MSS., British Museum. James, the fourth Earl of Ormonde, was but fourteen years of age at his father's death in 1405.[2] His wardship was granted that same year to Henry the Fourth's second son, Thomas of Lancaster, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1407 the young Earl accompanied the Lord Deputy, Sir Stephen le Scrope, in a successful expedition against the Irish of Leinster, defeating Mac-Murrough, O'Nolan, and O'Carroll with great slaughter.

[1] At Castledermot, on the Monday next after March 1, 1404.

[2] Ormonde, whose mother was a daughter of John Lord Welles, came of age in the 13th year of Henry IV., which extended from September 30, 1411, to September 29, 1412. See p. 281 *infra*.

His father had given him a good education, and it is evident that he was qualified, at a very early age, to take part in public affairs. Had we not certain proof it would seem almost incredible that in his sixteenth year he should be entrusted by the King with the government of Ireland.[1] As Deputy he held a Parliament at Dublin during the spring of 1408. In the following July the Lord Lieutenant, Prince Thomas of Lancaster, came to Ireland in person: he was received by the Lord Deputy, his ward,[2] and sworn into office on the second of August. Ormonde, then seventeen, won the Prince's friendship, and accompanied him on his return to England in 1410. In the autumn of the next year,[3] when just of age, he followed Prince Thomas, then Duke of Clarence, to France, and probably fought under him at Agincourt in 1415. On the second invasion of France in 1417 Ormonde, "with a grete mayne," served under Henry in person, and in 1418 took a leading part in the siege of Rouen,[4] where he was posted next Clarence in the leager.

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[1] The Commission bears date 18 Dec., 9 Henry IV. (1407), and constitutes him Deputy of Ireland during Sir Stephen le Scrope's absence. He is described as the King's ward: and the Patent also states that his wardship had been granted to the King's son, Thomas of Lancaster. Carte's "Life of Ormonde," Vol. I., Introduction, p. xxxviii. Lawless, in his MS. Pedigree of the House of Ormonde, states that he saw the Patent amongst the evidences of the Earl of Ormonde at Kilkenny Castle.

[2] The grant of wardship to Thomas of Lancaster commits all the castles, manors, lands, &c. of the minor to him without account, but provides that he shall find him competent support. Rot. Pat. 7 Hen. IV. 69. It is probable that the education of the young Earl, so well begun by his father, had not been neglected by his guardian.

[3] The Earl in the course of the next year (1412) received from the King a grant of the manors of Oghterard and Castle Warnyng in the county of Kildare, to hold in fee simple for ever by the service of one rose. The King states in the Patent that this grant was made on account of his "immense services in the Irish wars." Rot. Pat. 13 Hen. IV. 76.

[4] Manuscript Pedigree and Descent of the Duke of Ormonde, by Richard Connell, muniment room, Kilkenny Castle. A contemporary poem on the siege of Rouen, by John Page, an eye-witness, lately published by the Camden Society, says

He was in great favour and credit with the King and, returning with him to England, was made in February 1420 Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for two years from the time of his landing in Ireland.[1] The Earl arrived in Waterford on the 4th April, where two of his cousins fought an appeal of battle before him, whereat one was killed and the other carried to Kilkenny sore wounded. He held a Parliament in Dublin in June. He was very successful against the Irish both of Leinster[2] and Ulster, and was continued in the Lieutenancy under Henry VI. until the appointment of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of Marche, in 1423, to whom he was Lord Deputy in 1424 and 1425. On April 15th, 1427, Ormonde was made Lord Justice with a fee of 500*l.* per annum, but on August 1st surrendered the sword to Sir John de Grey.[3] He accompanied the young King[4] to France in 1431, and

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the King came before Rouen on the Friday before Lammas Day, and—

" The Satyrday he sygnyde the grounde,
To hys chyftayns by-fore that cytte rounde.
A cry on Monday he dyd make
That every man schulde hys grounde take.
. . . . . .
The Erle of Urmounde then lay he
Next Clarence with a grete mayne."

[1] See the patent in full, "Liber Munerum Hibern.," part IV. p. 47. It grants him all lands conquered from Irish enemies or forfeited by English rebels.

[2] With a much inferior force he gave a crushing defeat to the O'Mores of Leix, "in the Red Bog of Athy," A.D. 1420; in which year he also reduced to submission Mac Murrough, whom all Leinster had been unable to resist.—"Grace's Annals," *sub an.*

[3] Rot. Claus. 5 Hen. VI., part I., 1, 2. "Life of the Duke of Ormonde," Vol. I., Introduction, p. xxxix. In 1428 he was highly commended to the King for his services by the Parliament held that year before the Lord Lieutenant, Sutton Lord Dudley. There were anonymous articles sent to England contravening this, which were immediately and indignantly repudiated by the Lord Lieutenant and Council. Rot. Claus. 7 Hen. VI. m. 9 and 13.

[4] Was Dame Alice Botiller, governess to Henry VI., of Ormonde's kindred? By letter of the Regent and Council appointing her, in 1424, when Henry was three years old, she had licence reasonably to chastise him from time to time when necessary: her salary was 40*l.*, and she received 40 marks a year more

was present at Henry's coronation in Paris. At this time his first wife, daughter to the Earl of Kildare, died without issue, and he married soon after Elizabeth, widow of John Lord Grey, and daughter to William Beauchamp, Lord Bergaveny, through the will of whose mother, Joan Lady Bergaveny, Ormonde's eldest son succeeded to such large possessions in England that he became a powerful English nobleman, being created Earl of Wiltshire in 1449, his father being yet alive.

The complete reduction of Ireland, which Richard II., notwithstanding his two expeditions, failed in accomplishing, would probably have been successful had Henry V. devoted thereto his energy and ability, instead of being led away to the more dazzling but fruitless conquest of France. Ormonde felt that the cost and forces vainly expended to maintain the conquest there would secure the complete reduction of Ireland, and the author of "The Libel of English Policy," written about the year 1436, states that he had suggested it:—

"I herde a man speke to me fulle late,
Whyche was a lorde of ful grete astate,
That expensis of one yere don in Fraunce
Werred on men, welle wylled, of puissaunce,
Thys sayd grounde of Yrelonde to conquere.
And yit because Englonde myght not forbere
Thys seyd expensis gedred in one yere,
But in iij. or iiij. gadred up here.
Myght wynne Yrelonde to a fynalle conquest,
In one soole yere to sette us alle in reste."

"This lorde was the Erle of Ormonde that tolde me this mater, that he wolde undretake in payne of lease of all his lyvelioode, etc[a]. : but this profere not by admitted; ergo male."

Lord Welles came to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant in 1438; but only making a short stay, the Earl of Ormonde was appointed his Deputy, which office he held

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in 1426. — "Proceedings, &c. of the Privy Council in England," Vol. III. pp. 143, 191. The nurse of Henry IV. was Margaret Taaf, an Irishwoman of good family.—Rot. Pat. 6 Hen. IV., pars 1, No. 2.

with a short intermission until the early part of 1442. Whilst Deputy he held a Parliament at Dublin on the 16th of November, 1441; and it appears from the sixth document printed in the Appendix that he must have been appointed Lord Lieutenant in the room of Lord Welles before the 5th of June 1442, for he is at that date termed "Locumtenens Domini Regis." His tenure of these offices is thus stated in the record of the Great Council held at Drogheda on June 26th, 1444, viz., "for one year Deputy to Lord Welles, and for two years and more Lieutenant of the King himself" (see p. 308 *infra*). This places Ormonde's appointment as Lord Lieutenant some time before June 1442, which is a year before the date given by Ware, and generally accepted. It is probable, however, that a still earlier date should be fixed, for a letter from the King to the Chancellor of Ireland,[1] dated on the 24th of the previous March, which mentions Ormonde as having been Deputy when the Parliament was held in Dublin in November 1441, clearly implies that the Earl had been appointed Lord Lieutenant a considerable time before the reception of the message sent by that Parliament. Archbishop Talbot, and White, Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin, had gone to England early in 1442 with the message alluded to and answered in this letter; but the Archbishop and his fellow "messengers" were also the bearers of a representation agreed on by a strong party in that Parliament, led by Archbishop Talbot, and hostile to Ormonde, and the Archbishop himself seems to have been the author of this fifth article of the Appendix, there printed from a contemporary MS. in the Cotton Collection, which is now imperfect at the commencement. It has been already given in the Appendix to the fifth volume of the "Proceedings, &c. of the Privy Council in

[1] "Proceedings of the Privy Council of England," Vol. V., p. 184.

England" (p. 317), where the *lacunæ* are filled up from a modern transcript in the Additional MS. 4793, fol. 10 b, the completed heading of which runs as follows:—"*In these articles following is showede by Richarde, Archbuschop of Develin, one* of the messageres of the londe of you Soverain Lorde of Irelonde, as in substance for asmoche as longethe him *for to shew y^e^ cause why it is nether prouffitable to you Soverain Lorde nor for* the welfare of your saide lande that the Erlle of Ormonde be Lieutenaunt of the same londe." The Editor, Sir Harris Nicholas, was of opinion that these Articles should be placed in Nov. 1441; but it would appear more likely that they were of a somewhat later date, as the internal evidence shows them to have been presented after Archbishop Talbot and his fellow messengers arrived in England early in 1442, for they remonstrate against Ormonde's appointment as Lord Lieutenant, and suggest that he should be superseded, and the Archbishop represents that if it had seemed good to the Lords and Commons in the late Parliament assembled to have him for their governor, they would not have asked to have a powerful English noble sent to govern Ireland,[1] and have passed over Ormonde, who was there present as Deputy to Lord Welles—nay, that his appointment was deprecated by the Gentlemen and Commons—and he was in consequence bound by strict indenture to "kepe the peas, and be at goode rule during the tyme that he were Depute to the saide Lieutenaunt." The Articles also state that he was aged, unwieldy, and feeble, and having in consequence been unable to defend his own castles, towns, and lord-

[1] Evidently pointing to the Earl of Shrewsbury. The Talbots, who were powerful in England, ultimately prevailed, but at this period were not successful. Although Ormonde was closely allied by blood to the Earl of Shrewsbury and to his brother Archbishop Talbot (see p. x. *supra*) that did not make the variance between them the less bitter.

ships, most of which were lost for lack of labour, was not likely to keep, conquer, or gain any for the King. He had made Irishmen and his grooms and pages of his household knights of the shire to support him in Parliament, and was guilty of certain specified illegal acts of tyranny and oppression. He was impeached of many acts of treason by the Earl of Marche, Lord Grey, and Lord Talbot, which as yet stood undetermined. There were other misdeeds of the Earl which the Archbishop might not declare because of his "order," but Lord Welles, Lord Dudley, and Sir Thomas Stanley, sometime Lieutenants of Ireland, and Giles Thorndon, the Lord Treasurer, if summoned before the King, would prove them. These representations were not without effect, as appears by the following memorandum of the orders of the English Privy Council held "in ye Kynges Gret Chambre at Shene," August 20th, 1442 :[1]—

"As touching Irlande. The Lieutenaunt of Irlande to be sende for to come hider in alle haste.

"Tharchbisshope of Dyvelynn to abide.

"Indifferent men toccupie.

"Giles Thorndoun, Treasurer of Irlande, to come before þe Kyng and to be sworene which bethe moost indifferent men in Irlande toccupie þoffice [as] deputees, and also to gyve upe in articles alle þt he wol write for þe Kinge and ayenst any other persones."

The Treasurer's report, which is extant and has been printed in the "Proceedings, &c. of the Privy Council of England" from a contemporary MS. in the Cotton Collection, is an able and impartial one, and does not bear unduly on either party.[2]

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[1] "Proceedings, &c. of the Privy Council of England," Vol. V., p. 202.

[2] The first article of Thorndon's report, refers to the feud between Ormonde and the Talbots :—

"It is knowene of the discorde, parcialtee, and divisioun wiche ys in the lande of Irlande, and longe hathe contynuede bytwene þe Erle of Ormonde and his affinitee, one þat partie, and the Lorde Talbot and

The King, although he did not recall Ormonde, which the Archbishop had declared to be a necessary preliminary to ensure an impartial inquiry, yet sent over a letter under the Privy Seal to inquire into the charges against him. To this and Archbishop Talbot's articles the sixth document printed in the Appendix from the original Letters Patent preserved in the muniment room at Kilkenny Castle relates. The Patent Rolls of the Chancery of Ireland between the 13th and 28th of Henry VI. are not extant, so that it affords the only evidence of the of those facts to which it refers. It gives the names present at the King's Council, held in the Council Chamber of the Monastery of St. Mary of Trim, on the 5th of June 1442, before the Lord Lieutenant, who having in vain demanded[1] from the Lord Chan-

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the Archebysshoppe of Divelyne his brother, on þat othere partie setthe the seide Gyles hath be Tresorere there; þere hath be soche partie sittyng in the Kynges Counseille and in alle his courtes þere þat no matere for the Kynges availle ne for seute of partie may have due processe ne execucioun in lawe where it touchethe ony of the seide ij. parties; to grete hynderyng to oure saide Soveraine Lorde and to alle his seide lande, as it apperede by a parlement there now late holdene, and so it is lyke to contynue, lesse thane remedye therfore be purveyede." "Proceedings, &c. of the Privy Council of England," Vol. V., p. 321. About the year 1428, Swayne, Archbishop of Armagh, in a letter to the English Government, thus alludes to the origin of the quarrel:—

"When my Lord Talbot was in this contre there was grete wariouns betwene hym and my Lorde of Ormonde, and yet they be noght acordede, and some gentylmen of the contre ben well wyllede to my Lorde of Ormonde, they hold with him . . . and be noght well willed to my Lorde Talbot, nor to none that love hym, and they that love my Lorde Talbot done in the same maner to my Lorde of Ormonde . . . . . and so all the land is severed. More harme is, both jentylmen and communes they love noght othir nor helpe not othir; and this debate betwixt these thwey lordes is cause of the gret harmes that be do in this contre." Primate Swayne's Registry, Muniments of the See of Armagh. See Gilbert's "Viceroys," p. 573.

[1] It appears that these articles were to have been secretly considered and replied to by Wogan, who says (p. 287 *infra*), that a copy of them was surreptitiously communicated to Ormonde by John Chevir, of Lincoln's Inn, London, brother to William Chevir, Second Justice of the Chief Place, Deputy to Thorndon, then Lord Treasurer.

cellor Wogan, a member of the Council, the articles sent to him by the King under his Privy Seal, they were read from a copy procured from another source, and the Earl of Ormonde requested the Council, excepting the Chancellor, to retire and consider whether the said articles were true, and what answer they should return to the King as their testimony thereon. Whereon retiring to another apartment of the Monastery, and having fully considered the charges, they returned to the Council Chamber, and by the mouth of Edward Somerton, Serjeant-at-Law, as their Prolocutor, gave their unanimous answer to the effect that they had never heard that any articles had been considered or desired by the Parliament alluded to relative to sending over an English nobleman as Lord Lieutenant. That it was not true that the Earl had made Irishmen and grooms and the pages of his household Knights of the Shire, or taken fines to excuse the non-attendance of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal at Parliament; that they had never heard that the majority of the Parliament had desired that he should be bound by indenture for his good behaviour when he was made Deputy to Lord Welles. And then in full Council, the Chancellor being present, the article which accused the Earl of having caused Philip Stoyle, Prior of Conal, to be imprisoned in the Castle of O'Dwyre, an Irishman and the King's enemy, where he was treated with great "duresse," and forced to pay a ransom of 100 marks, being read, the said Prior appeared in person and totally disproved the allegation, whilst the Earl also cleared himself of two other similar charges. On the same day, before the Council, to the charge that he was old, unwieldly, and unfit for active exertion, the Earl replied that he was ready to leave that matter to the King's own judgment, and to appear before him in person whenever he was pleased to send for him; and as to the insinuation that he was not likely to keep the King's castles, towns,

or lordships, or recover the same for His Majesty, seeing that for lack of labour he had lost all his own, the Earl replied that it was well known to the whole of Ireland that he had kept all the castles, towns, and lordships, which on his coming of age in the 13th year of Henry IV., he had received out of the King's hands, in as good state and better than they were delivered to him.[1] And lastly, as to the charge that the Earl of Marche, Lord Grey, and Lord Talbot had in time past impeached the Earl of many great treasons, which stood yet undetermined, the Lord Lieutenant stated before the Council that the Earl of Marche had never impeached him, or proposed anything against him; the Earl of Marche and Lord Grey were now dead, but if Lord Talbot, who was still alive, or any one in the name of the deceased Lords Marche and Grey wished to make any accusation of treason against him, he was ready to defend and clear himself by his own hand, when and where the King should appoint. This document is partly in English and partly in Latin.

The seventh article in the Appendix is a letter, in English,[2] from the Chancellor, Richard Wogan, to Henry VI., stating that he was charged by the King to report in as secret a way as possible on the articles against the Earl of Ormonde, and that he had refused to divulge them before the Council when required by the Earl; but that, notwithstanding, having been surreptitiously communicated to the Lord Lieutenant, they had been brought before the Council and the Earl excused of part of them, but that this arose from dread of him as Lord Lieutenant; and that of part thereof the Earl had not been excused, and that although he had been unwilling to have the proceedings thereon enrolled yet that Robert Dyke, Clerk of the Rolls, had

[1] Great waste and destruction of the Earl's property had occurred during his minority, whilst his possessions were in the King's hands.

done so, being in fear of his life if he refused, and that the exemplification thereof had been most unwillingly sealed by him as Chancellor,[1] but he was told by the Council that he must do so as they had been enrolled. He begs the King to enable him to appoint a deputy if the Earl "be not better lorde" to him than hitherto.

Ormonde was not, on this occasion, recalled, and Henry made known to both sides his will that the discords between them, so prejudicial to the realm, should cease. An order was made under the Privy Seal that the Earl and the Archbishop should appear in England, at the Easter of 1443, and answer such complaints as had been put in against them, but the letters, although made and sealed, were withheld by the King's command.[2]

The eighth document in the Appendix is printed from the original Patent in the Muniment Room of the Marquis of Ormonde, at Kilkenny Castle, and is a sequel to the preceding one. It appears that Richard Wogan, the hostile Chancellor, and one of the Talbot faction, could no longer bear the "heavy lordship" of the Lieutenant, and withdrew to England without consulting the Council or leaving the Great Seal in the hands of a Deputy. On July 21st, 1442, Ormonde held a meeting of the King's Council in the Council Chamber within the Castle of Dublin; nine members of the Council are named, and others are said to be present. At this Council was considered the fact that at a Great Council held at Naas on the Friday next before the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr (July 7), when the Chancellor should have by

[1] The incompleteness of the Table of Governors, &c., printed in the first volume of Ware's "Ireland," is shown by the fact that Wogan does not appear in it as Lord Chancellor of Ireland at this date. Neither is the appointment of FitzEustace in his place, during pleasure, on record elsewhere than in this document.

[2] "Proceedings, &c. of the Privy Council of England," Vol. V., pp. 206, 248, and 250.

word of mouth declared and expounded to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons there assembled the cause of summoning the said Council, and the business of the country, as was the custom, he was found to have withdrawn himself suddenly by night, with one attendant only, carrying the Great Seal along with him. Whereon, hearing that he had gone to Dublin, the Lord Lieutenant adjourned the Great Council to that city, and by order of the said Council directed a King's writ to the Chancellor directing him to appear at the said Great Council in Dublin on the Monday after the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle (July 25) with the Great Seal, and show cause of his retirement. In the meantime the Lord Lieutenant and King's Council came to Dublin and made many attempts to communicate with the Chancellor, and at last learned that he had taken ship at Howth for Wales, without delivering up the Great Seal to the Lieutenant or Council, or into the King's Treasury; but in whose custody it was left they could not learn. But proclamation having been made that any one retaining it should on pain of life and goods give it up to the Lord Lieutenant and Council on a certain day, a Friar Preacher named Thomas Nortoun, delivered into the Treasury a casket sealed with a signet, bearing the images of the Crucifixion with St. Mary and St. John, and being questioned by the Council, declared that on the day when he gave up the casket, a certain man had come to him for confession, and amongst other things acknowledged that he had the said casket containing the Great Seal in his keeping, which he delivered because of the proclamation, and so he (Nortoun) deposited it as soon as possible in the Treasury, but refused to say whether the man was a cleric or a layman. The casket, having been opened in the presence of the Lord Lieutenant, the Treasurer, and the rest of the Council, was found to contain the Great Seal enclosed in a leather bag sealed with the same seal as was the casket. Then,

at the Council on the same 21st day of July, the seal was delivered to the Lord Lieutenant, who opening it found in each part of the seal fresh white wax, resulting, as it appeared to the Lieutenant and Council, from a recent sealing. It was then sworn by the Keepers of the Rolls and the Hanaper, and by Walter Mape, the Spigurnal or Wax-warmer of the Chancery, and others who were wont to be about the sealings of the said Great Seal, that there was no sign of the said wax when they last saw the seal used. And finally, by the Lord Lieutenant and Council, on the same day, Sir Richard FitzEustace was, according to the custom of the land, appointed Chancellor during pleasure by Letters Patent under the Great, Seal to obviate delay in the business of Chancery and the great evils and inconvenience that would arise to both the King and the lieges in the event of the Chancellorship being vacant, and the Great Seal not otherwise available.

The ninth document in the Appendix is printed from a parchment roll preserved in the Muniment Room of the Marquis of Ormonde. It is a contemporary but apparently unofficial copy of an enrolment in Chancery, which is not now to be found on record. On the 27th of October 1442, in the chapel of St. John, within the parish church of St. Peter at Drogheda, the Lord Lieutenant declared before the King's Council, of whom eight are named, and of whom Sir Richard FitzEustace, Knight (no longer Chancellor), was one; that on the 19th of the same month he was informed by messengers from Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, that he had been made Lord Chancellor by letters patent from the King, and desired to have the Great Seal delivered to him. To this the Lord Lieutenant replied that the Archbishop should receive a fitting answer from him at the Council shortly to be held, for he never acted in important matters without the advice of the King's Council. The Archbishop having appeared accordingly on Friday the 21st, at a Council held by the

Lord Lieutenant in the chapel of St. John, within the parish church of St. Peter, Drogheda, declared his appointment, and desired to have the Great Seal delivered to him. Being asked whether he had taken the oath of office, he said that he had, and that it was of record in the Chancery; but not having the record thereof to produce, the Lord Lieutenant said that he proposed holding a Council within eight days, and that he would give him an answer on producing the record. The Council met accordingly on the 27th, and the Archbishop declared by a deputation that he had been appointed Chancellor by the King, by virtue of the Royal Letters Patent, had sat in the Chancery, and, so far as he could, transacted the business of the Chancellorship, and desired that the Great Seal should be delivered to him, as without it he could not fully discharge his office. The reply of the Lord Lieutenant was a persistence in the demand for proof by record; and word was sent to the Archbishop that the Lord Lieutenant and Council would await him there on the afternoon of the same day, but the Archbishop did not comply. On the next day (the 28th) the demand for the Seal was repeated by a constable and esquire of the Archbishop. To this the Lord Lieutenant replied that he had waited in Council all day on the previous Saturday for the required proofs, that the 28th was the Lord's Day, when all should be engaged in divine service and not on secular affairs;[1] but that although he had discharged

[1] This bore hardly on the Archbishop. There are other indications to show, however, that Ormonde was a religious as well as a learned man. When leading an expedition against the Irish in 1414, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the clergy, in solemn procession at Castledermot, prayed for the success of his forces. Heaven was believed to have especially favoured him, when, in 1408, at Callan, in Kilkenny, the sun did not set until his men-at-arms had for six miles the execution of the flying O'Connors; and in 1420 the sun, as for Joshua of old, stood still for three hours whilst the Earl, with a few of his followers, defeated with great slaughter the O'Mores at Athy. These legends would not have found a place in Annals compiled by churchmen if Ormonde was not held to be a religious character.

the Council from attendance he would send round and summon such of them as had not left Drogheda to meet on the next day, when, if the Archbishop attended or produced proof, he would get a fitting answer. The Council met accordingly on the Monday, the 29th, in the vestry of the said chapel of St. John, but the Archbishop did not appear either in person or by messenger.

Whether Archbishop Talbot condescended to show proof of his appointment is not on record, but on the 21st of November in the same year, at a Council held in the King's Council Chamber, within the Monastery of the Blessed Virgin at Trim, seven members of the Council, who are named, being present, the Lord Lieutenant took the extreme step of removing him from the Chancellorship. The charges brought against the Archbishop "inter alia" were that thirteen years before he had contemptuously and peremptorily refused to affix the Great Seal to letters patent appointing a certain lord of the land (probably Ormonde himself) Deputy to Lord Dudley, who was then Lord Lieutenant, and required to pass into England; and this refusal he had contumaciously persevered in, until Lord Dudley consented to appoint as Deputy a nominee of the Archbishop. He was also accused of alienating the King's revenues under the Great Seal, without consulting the Lord Lieutenant or his Deputy, and then had pledged the Great Seal itself for his private use. He had held parley with divers Irish enemies of the King, contrary to the statutes; he had beaten the Treasurer of Ireland, Hugh Banent, and the Keeper of the Rolls of Chancery, Robert Dyke; and shortly after the feast of St. Michael last past, he had received into his manor and palace of St. Sepulchre, in the suburbs of the city of Dublin, and eaten and drunk with, a proclaimed traitor. Being repeatedly required by Privy Seal to appear before the Lord Lieutenant and Council

and having been summoned and solemnly called to answer these, as well as other charges which could not be mentioned in deference to his order and dignity, and having with contempt refused to appear, the Lord Lieutenant declared that in the plenitude of the power, and by virtue of the Royal Letters Patent of his Lieutenancy, he seized the Chancellorship into the King's hands. The Archbishop being thus removed from office, Sir Richard FitzEustace, who had been appointed Lord Chancellor by the Lord Lieutenant on the withdrawal of Wogan to England, without appointing a deputy or providing for the custody of the Great Seal, but who had been after a few months superseded[1] by the King's Letters Patent, creating the Archbishop Lord Chancellor, was made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and probably held it during the brief remainder of Ormonde's lieutenancy. The following letter to the Council in England, which FitzEustace signs as Lord Keeper, has only the monthly date of April the 25th, but the year may be fixed at 1443, as Richard Wogan was Lord Chancellor in June 1444.[2] This year is also assigned as its date from internal evidence in the "Proceedings of the Privy Council of England," Vol. V., p. 325, where it has already been printed. The letter is signed by Sir Richard FitzEustace, as Lord Keeper, and by Giles Thorndon, Treasurer, on behalf of the rest of the Council of Ireland, and is as follows :—

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[1] This is evident from his being named the last in the list of the Council, and as plain Sir Richard FitzEustace.—See pp. 295, 300 *infra*.

[2] Ware's Table of Governors, &c. See also page 311 *infra*. The documents now printed supply a blank in Ware's Table between the Chancellorship of Sir Richard Strange in 1441, and that of Wogan in 1444; Richard Wogan having been Chancellor to July 1442, when he was succeeded by Sir Richard FitzEustace : Archbishop Talbot succeeded FitzEustace in a few months by Patent from the King, and was superseded by the Lord Lieutenant in November. FitzEustace appears as Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, at all events, as late as April 25, 1443. In the Table given by Ware the latest record of FitzEustace being Lord Keeper is in the year 1436.

British Museum, Cott. MS. Titus B. xi. fo. 22 b.

Most reverende Fadres in Gode and oure right noble and wirchipfull Lordes, we recommaunde us to your gracious lordeshipes, and please hit your seide graciouses lordeshipes to witte, that we have writte to the Kinge our Sovereigne Lorde, that hit wolde please his noble grace to aduertise the gret costes of oure wirshipfulle lorde James Erle of Ormond, his Lieutenaunt of his lande of Irland, which he susteneth as well in labouring for the salfe garde of the saide lande as in making paiement to the poeple of the same lande for him, his housold and soldejours, to the importable charges of him and his frendes, and that hit wold plaise oure saide Sovereigne Lorde to yeve in commaundement to his Tresorer in England, to make duhe paiement to the saide Lieutenaunt of alle that is be hynde to hym of his wages for the keping of the saide lande, and that hit pleaset our Sovereigne Lord to consider that his land of Irland is his lordeshipe of old tyme annexet to his corone of his noble roialme of England, in the whiche lande our saide Sovereigne Lorde and alle his right noble and worthi progenitours sumtyme Kinges of Engeland and Lordes of Irland of tyme that no mynde rennythe have hade courtes ther; that is to say, Chauncery, Chief Place, Commune Benche, and Escheker, in fourme and manere as he hathe in his saide noble roialme of Engeland, and now late the saide lande is so enpovereshet, and the revenus of hit soo diminnyshet that they sufficethe not by gret somes to the paiement of the officeres of his saide courtes, and others his officeres, as constables of his Castell in his saide lande, and that not withstanding by diverse suytes made to his noble grace he, not lernet of the gret diminycioun of his saide revenus, hath made diverses grauntes to divers persones of his saide revenus, to some for terme of lyve and other for terme of yeres, and other wies after his plesier, the whiche grauntes if they tak effecte will cause the seide revenus so to be diminiset that they wille in no maner suffice to paiement of his saide officers, and also his courtes wille be emynent to cesse and not to be occupiet by anny officers, and his saide Castell noght keptet ne defendet in defaut of paiement, in disheritaunce of hym and subversioun of his saide lande, which God defend, in las that he of his highe grace ordeine in Engeland for paiement of his saide officeres, [and] that hit wold please his saide roiall Majeste that no graunte were made to non persone of his saide revenus fro hens forthe, and that such grauntes of his grace so made bi for this tyme of his saide revenus were duhely and graciously

refourmet and remediet as hit please his highenesse. Also for as moche as the citees of our saide Sovereigne Lorde of Cork and Lymeryk, and the towne of Galvy, wiche in his saide lande paie not thar fee fermes coketes and custumes duhe to our saide Soveraigne Lord as they didde of old tyme, ne obeyethe his commaundementes directet to hame for suche causes, that shippes and merchaundises of the saide citees and towne comyng to Bristow, other to anny other poorte in Engeland, be pootte vnder arrest and so to abide tille they fynde suyrte that sufficient persones of the saide cittees and towne shalle wyth in resonable tyme come to accompt to his Escheker in Irlande of ther said fee ferme, coket, and custumes, and mak fulle paiement of that that is duhe to our saide Soveraigne Lorde; beseching yow of your gracious Lordshipes benyngnely to accepte James Aleyne, knyght, presentour of our saide writyng to our saide Soveraigne Lord, and of this our lettre to your said gracious Lordshipes [. . . .], and graciously resceyve and heir and so tendir the saide James and writin, that by your gracious fordrance he be soner spedde and anseweret, and made repeir in to the saide lande of Irland, un to gret comfort of vs your servauntes. Most reverende Fadres in God, and our right noble and wirchipfulle Lordes, the Holy Trinite have yow in his blesset governaunce. Writtin atte Drogheda undir that one part of our saide Sovereigne Lorde is Gret Seale of his saide lande, the xxv. day of Apriel.

Youre servauntes Richard FitzEustace, knyght, Keper of the saide Gret Seale; Giles Thorndoun, Tresurer ther; and the remenaunt of oure saide Sovereign Lord ys Conseilers of his seide lande.

There was no money in the Treasury to pay the constables of the Castle of Dublin, the soldiers, or even the officers of the King's Courts of Law. Although the revenue was insufficient to meet the most necessary demands on it, yet royal grants were made which would further diminish it. The chief seaport towns of Cork, Limerick, and Galway refused to pay their feefarms, cockets, and customs to the Crown, and the only remedy which the Council could suggest was that the ships trading from these towns to English ports should be seized and detained until these dues were paid. The Irish were everywhere pressing on the district round Dublin, which soon had to be fenced

against them (see p. lxi. *infra*), and so came to be called the Pale. As for the rest of Ireland, except in parts of Wexford and Cork, and within the few walled towns, the Earls of Ormonde, Desmond, and Kildare, and their adherents were alone able to hold their districts against the natives. Factious division was rife in Dublin and the Pale; and although the Earl of Desmond for the time took Ormonde's side, the Earl of Kildare and the Leinster Geraldines were of the Talbot party. His allowance unpaid, the Lord Lieutenant had not spared his personal exertions, his own or his friends' means in the discharge of his office, but it is evident that the condition of Ireland under his government must have given weight to the complaints of his opponents. The tenth document in the Appendix, printed from a contemporary paper roll preserved in the muniment room at Kilknenny Castle, illustrates the state of affairs at this time. The Prior of the Military Order of St. John of Jerusalem, cousin to the Earl of Kildare, had incited "his friends the O'Briens and O'Tooles" to capture some of the Brethren of the Order on their way to hold a chapter at Kilmainham; and soon after "the said Thomas Fitz-Gerald increased his malice against" the Lord Lieutenant, who had received a letter from the King under the Privy Seal, dated June 6th, 1443, expressing his confidence in him, and assuring him that he would keep in remembrance his good service, but desiring him to remain in Ireland, in discharge of his office, notwithstanding his wish to repair to the King's presence "for certain matters that touched him." However, early in the following year Ormonde was summoned to England by a Royal letter, dated March 13th, to contrive measures with the King and his Council, and give his advice concerning certain great and chargeable matters touching the King's realm, lordships, and subjects, "whereof the Earl was right glad, and thanked God that he was at liberty to go into England to the King."

Robert Manfelde, Usher of the King's Chamber, was the bearer of the letter, and before he left, and whilst the Lieutenant was arranging for the safe guard of Ireland, and providing shipping for the voyage, the Earl sent Privy Seals, as the custom of that land was, to the Estates and Gentles, Spiritual and Temporal, of the part of that land where he was at that time, praying them to come to the King's town of Drogheda, whilst the said Robert Manfelde was there, that he might take true report to the King of the state of the said land and of the said Earl's governing them. Then follows an Inspeximus of the inrolment in Chancery of the proceedings of the Great Council held accordingly at Drogheda, on the 24th of June, 1444, in the King's Council Chamber, within the Monastery of the Friars Minors. The list of those who attended in obedience to the summons is nearly perfect, and shows the constitution of these Great Councils, held before the Chief Governor and King's Council. It does not contain the name of Archbishop Talbot, who, however, sent a proxy, but it was a fairly representative body for the Pale, *i.e.*, the counties of Dublin and Meath, and part of Kildare and Louth. After deliberating apart for some time, they returned to the Council Chamber, and by the mouth of Sir James Alleyne, their chosen Prolocutor, declared that not one single person could complain of extortion or injury on the part of the Lord Lieutenant, but on the contrary, they gave him their unanimous thanks for his good and gracious government, and declared that he was very necessary to the land, and that in its defence he had endured great and continual labour in his own proper person during the three years and upwards of his government.[1] That he had expended for the King's

[1] The record states that the Earl was one year deputy to Lord Welles, and two years and upwards Lieutenant of the King. Jordan, Bishop of Cork, and his clergy, with the Lords Barry, Roche, and others in great number, testified about this time to his great public services.

honour, and in defence of the said land, all the wages he had received from the King, and also the subsidies granted him by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and the Commons of the land, and in addition laid out a great deal of his own means. Lastly, although they felt the great danger incurred by the Lord Lieutenant's immediate departure, they would not venture to advise him to remain, but they besought the Lord Chancellor Wogan, Brother Hugh Midleton, Turcopellarius of Rhodes, and the aforesaid Robert Manfelde, Esquire, or any of them, to repair as speedily as possible to the King's presence, and declare to him the urgent necessity, on account of the great confederancies of Irish enemies and English rebels for the destruction of the King's lieges, that the Lord Lieutenant should remain in Ireland until after the feast of St. Michael next ensuing, in order that the liege people might gather in the grain of the year, and safely bestow it in their barns, to their great comfort, and the confusion of the King's Irish enemies. And, moreover, that they should diligently labour with the King for the speedy return of the Lieutenant to Ireland, all arrears of wages being paid to him, and with a good hope of their punctual payment for the future: all which they prayed might be enacted. Then the Lord Lieutenant ordered that, at their request, the foregoing should be enacted, and remain on record in the Rolls of Chancery.

The King's Council had met at Drogheda six days before (namely, on June 21st), in the vestry of St. Peter's Church; nine members are named as present, amongst whom were Archbishop Talbot and Chancellor Wogan, and before them and Richard Manfelde, the Lord Lieutenant, called on Brother Thomas Talbot, one of the Brethren of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in Ireland, to declare what he had heard Giles Thorndon, then Treasurer of our Lord the King in Ireland, speak unworthily and calumniously concerning the Lord Lieutenant. Brother Talbot begged humbly to be excused, but

being required to speak the truth, in consideration of the tie of relationship which existed between him and the Earl, he declared that he had heard Thorndon in Archbishop Talbot's Palace of St. Sepulchre, near Dublin, desire the said Archbishop to convoke the Commons, and make a sedition against the Lord Lieutenant, and that he himself would be the first to cut off the Earl's head, and bring it in a napkin to the King, because he knew, as he averred, that the King would thank him therefor, and that he would receive a reward of a thousand pounds. And further, that if Thorndon was present and denied these words, that he would avow them to his face, and prove them body to body.

The Earl, shortly after, went to England.[1] He had been preceded by Thorndon, who made many charges against him, and finally he was accused of high treason. The accusation was supported by FitzGerald, the Prior of Kilmainham, who offered to maintain the charge by combat. In the meantime Ormonde had been ordered by the King not to go further than forty miles from London, except "it be to þe pilgrimages of Caunterbury." This command of the King the Earl swore to obey. He was subsequently committed to the Tower, pending the trial by combat; but having represented to the King that it was most necessary "before the day of bataile to be hadde in Smythefelde for his brething and more ease ayenst the saide day," that he should be for a time in that neighbourhood, the Duke of Exeter, Constable of the Tower, had orders to conduct him two days before to any place near Smithfield he might choose, and there to have him safely and securely under his keeping. The Prior, who was in the custody of Giles Thorndon, the Treasurer, in the meantime had, by the King's special command, received instruction in certain points of arms; and for

[1] In 1445 he was amongst the Lords who escorted the French ambassadors into London, and he was present at Westminster when the King received them in state.—"Letters and Papers, &c. during the Reign of Henry VI.," vol. I., p. 156.

his attendance and labours in so doing Philip Treher, fishmonger, received, by an order dated December 28th, 1446, a reward of 20*l.*[1] The lists were made and the field prepared at Smithfield, but when it came to the point the King stopped the combat,[2] and, having investigated the charge, acquitted Ormonde, issued Letters Patent setting forth that the Earl was faithful in his allegiance, meritorious in his services, whole and unspotted in his fame, and that none should, on pain of the Royal indignation, revive the accusations or reproach his conduct. Archbishop Talbot had been appointed Deputy on Ormonde's recall in 1445, and he was commanded by the Crown to attest officially writs to this effect, and to have them made public in all the towns of Ireland. In the Parliament held before Richard Duke of York, A.D. 1450, the King was "humbly thanked by the most body of his Parliament in this land for the just deliverance of the Earl of Ormonde, upon his accusation in England."[3] But although thus fully acquitting Ormonde, the King did not continue him as Lord Lieutenant, and in 1446 Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury was appointed to the viceroyalty.

Ormonde's son, James Earl of Wiltshire, was Lord Deputy to Richard Duke of York in 1451, but he did not himself again hold office. In Mac Firbis's translation of the Annals of Ireland it is asserted that the accusations

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[1] "Proceedings, &c. of the Privy Council of England," Vol. VI., pp. 54, 57–59. Gilbert's "Viceroys," p. 346, &c.

[2] Ormonde's accuser "nevertheles appayryde in Smethefylde the iiii. day of the monythe of October as hyt was appoyntyde fulle clenly harnyssed, redy wythe alle hys fetys and wythe alle hys wepyns, kepynge the fylde tylle hyghe none."—"Collections of a Citizen of London," Camden Soc. Publications. Fitz-Gerald was some time after ejected from his office of Prior by the Visitor-General of the Hospitallers for dilapidations, and when deposed he broke open the box containing the Hospital seal, which he carried off and affixed to many illegal grants. Gilbert's "Viceroys," p. 347. Archbishop Talbot is said to have written a book—"De abusu Regiminis Jacobi Comitis Ormoniæ dum esset Locumtenens Hiberniæ." Harris's "Ware," Vol. II. p. 323.

[3] Statute Roll of that Parliament cap. 10.

and crimes for which he was summoned to England and imprisoned were laid to his charge by the English of Ireland. He is described by the same annalists as "the best captaine of the English nation that was in Irland and England in those ages;" and they regarded the drying up of the River Liffey in 1451 as a wonderful portent of his death. The deeds of the last six weeks of his life refute the representations made to the King by his rivals, that he was "unwieldy and unlusty to labour," for, according to the Irish Chronicles, he sacked the fortress of the O'Mulryans in Limerick; took O'Dempsy's castle in Leix; and marched through Offaly and Annaly (Longford), where O'Farrell submitted to him; from thence he overran Cavan and Louth, where the O'Reillys and MacMahons entered into terms. Advancing into Ulster, he caused O'Neill to put away the wife of O'Donnell, whom he had married after the death of that chieftain, and obliged him to take back his former wife, daughter to MacMurrough; thence he proceeded to the town of Ardee, where he died on the 23rd of August 1452, and was buried in St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin. He was much attached to learning,[1] notwithstanding his busy life, and a proficient in the laws of chivalry and heraldry. The College of Heralds in London received lands from him which in the 17th century yielded them 100*l.* annually.

The eleventh article printed in the Appendix, which must be assigned to an earlier date than any of the others, is

[1] His learning, extraordinary for that age, seems to have given colour to "the subtle malice" of certain persons who accused him of sorcery. This was indignantly denounced by the Parliament held at Trim in 1447, the Act asserting (cap. 30) that a "man of rank," and thereby "this land was entirely slandered, and still is, in such slanderous matters which never were known in this land before as in ruining or destroy any man by sorcery or necromancy, the which they think and believe impossible to be performed in art." Original Roll, cap. 30. It is curious that a tradition has preserved this belief of this Earl's necromantic powers, instancing his being able to make his person appear large or small at will.—The Duchess o Buckingham's MSS., copy in pos session of Lord James Wandesforde Butler.

in French, and is printed from the original (No. 4,528) amongst the Petitions to the King in Council, preserved in the Public Record Office, London. It is a representation from the Lord Justice and Council of Ireland to the King, the date of which, however, it would be impossible to fix with any certainty but for an allusion (p. 213 *infra*) to the "mainpernors" or bail of the Earl of Desmond, and the measures about to be taken against them as ordered by the English Council. The resumption of Grants of Liberties and lands by Ed. III. in 1331 created great disturbance in Ireland, and the Earl of Desmond, heading the malcontents, had summoned a Parliament at Kilkenny, where articles where framed and sent to the King. Desmond afterwards submitted, and nearly all the lords and chief personages of Ireland became bail for him. Sir Ralph D'Ufford, who was made Lord Justice of Ireland in February 1344, in the following year held a Parliament in Dublin, from which the Earl of Desmond absented himself, and again invited the magnates of Ireland to meet in opposition at Callan, in Kerry. Having been admonished by royal writs, the nobles declined to attend at Callan, whither Desmond, on the day appointed, marched with his followers. The Lord Justice summoning the Irish magnates to join him with their retainers, advanced against the Earl, took his castles, and hanged their defenders. Desmond still continuing refractory, D'Ufford had recourse to the bonds executed in 1333, by which his bail[1] had individually

[1] Including the Earls of Ulster and Ormonde, Sir Richard Tuit, Sir Nicholas de Verdon, Sir Robert de Barry, Sir Gerald de Rocheforte, Sir Roger le Poer, Sir John de Wellesley, Sir John le Poer, Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Sir Walter l'Enfant, Sir Mathew FitzHenry, Sir Richard Walles, Sir Edmund de Burgh son of the Earl of Ulster, Fulk de la Freigne, David de Barry, Robert FitzMaurice, Henry de Berkeley, John de Rupe, Thomas de Burgh, &c. The Lord Deputy excepted the Earls of Ulster and Ormonde and two others from the proceedings. "Grace's Annals," *sub ann.* The lands of the other mainpernors were restored in 1355. "Fœdera," Vol. III. p. 306.

pledged their bodies and lands for the future loyalty of that Earl, whom they bound themselves to produce within two months of the day on which he might be demanded of them by a royal writ. Against these "mainpernors," or bailsmen, D'Ufford proceeded, causing the ruin of very many even of those who had given their aid against Desmond. These proceedings were arrested by the death of D'Ufford on Palm Sunday 1346. Hence the date of this document may be certainly fixed in the year 1345, most probably at or near its close.

The last article in the Appendix is a reprint of the Calendar of the Irish Close Roll of the 16th year of Richard II. The Patent Roll of the year is not now extant.

The thanks of the Editor are given to many kind friends for aid in the preparation of this volume for the press; but especially are they due to John P. Prendergast, Esq., Bar.-at-Law, to whom he is indebted, besides other valuable assistance, for the transcript of the English version of the Great Council Roll of the 33rd year of Henry VI., given in the Appendix to the Introduction.

APPENDIX TO INTRODUCTION.

In the Council Roll of the 16th Richard II., and in several of the documents printed in the Appendix, reference is made to Great Councils. These Great Councils, or Magna Concilia, were summoned by the Chief Governor and not by particular writ from the King, and met before the Governor and King's Council. They resembled Parliaments in this, that they had a representative character, consisting of the "magnates," mayors and provosts of cities and towns, together with the bishops and heads of monastic houses, generally of a district (see p. 305 *infra*), but sometimes embracing the whole of Ireland, for example, those of the 29th and 33rd Hen. VI., and 1 Ed. IV., as appears from the Rolls of their Ordinances still extant. They granted money: but their Acts are termed Ordinances, not Statutes. An example of their constitution is afforded by the record of the Great Council held at Drogheda on June 26, 1442 (p. 305 *infra*). The Ordinances of several of these Great Councils[1] are preserved in the Public Record Office (Ireland), but none of them have been printed. Like the Statute Rolls of Parliament, amongst which they are found on record, they are written in French. As an example of these Great Council Rolls, the Ordinances and Acts of the Great Council held at Dublin, before Thomas Earl of Kildare, Deputy to the Lord Lieutenant, Richard Duke of York, on April 23rd, 1455, are here given from the translation in the Public Record Office, Ireland.

[1] Transcripts and translations of all the Parliament Rolls of Ireland were made under the direction of the Record Commission of 1810–30, and are now preserved in the Public Record Office, Dublin. The earliest extant Parliament Roll is that of the 5th year of Henry VI. The printed Statute of Ireland comprise only about a fourth of these. The Statute of Kilkenny (40th Ed. III.) has been published from an early MS. at Lambeth by the Irish Archæological Society.

Ordinances and Acts in a certain Great Council of the Lord the King at Dublin, on the Friday next before the Feast of Saint George the [Martyr in the] thirty-third [year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth] before Thomas FitzMorice, Earl of Kildare, Deputy of Richard, Duke of York, Lieut[enant of the Lord the King of his Land of Ireland, holden] and concluded, set forth in the form which follows :—

1. In primis [it is ordained] and agreed, by authority of the said Great Council, that Holy Church shall be free and have and enjoy all its franchises, liberties, free usages, and customs without any diminution, as it hath been used heretofore.

2. Likewise it is ordained and agreed that the land of Ireland shall have and enjoy all its liberties, franchises, good usages, and customs as it hath been used heretofore.

3. Likewise it is ordained and agreed that the cities of Dublin and Waterford and the town of Drogheda and all other cities and good towns of Ireland shall have and enjoy all their good customs, liberties, franchises, privileges, and usages as they have had and used heretofore.

4. Likewise, at the request of the Commons, that whereas William Cross, Prior of Foure, hath to farm, by a grant from our Lord the King, for term of his life, the said Priory of Foure, with all the appurtenances, for term of his life,[1] rendering thereout to our said Sovereign Lord iii. shillings and iv. pence yearly, which grant was confirmed in a Parliament which was held before Richard Nugent, Knight, Baron of Delvyn, Deputy of Richard, Duke of York, Lieutenant of our Lord the King, the xxvii. year of the reign of the King that now is, by force whereof the said William hath been peaceably in possession of the said priory, with the appurtenances, until such time as one Edmond Fitz-Symond, clerk, hath sued at the court of Rome, and there hath purchased divers Bulls directed to the Bishop of Ardagh and to the official the Dean of Ardagh and to the Abbot of Grenard, the Irish enemies of the King, [containing] citations and instruments, for being Prior of Foure aforesaid, to the great prejudice and in derogation of our Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity and laws, to the great prejudice and disherision of the King, inasmuch as it is the inheritance of the King, as other alien priories are, and also to the insupportable damage of the said William and final destruction of the said priory, and the most pernicious example that ever occurred in Ireland, and most likely

[1] Sic.

to destroy the English power in this land, the which Edmond FitzSymond, James FitzSymond, gentleman, Gerard FitzSymond, gentleman, Geoffrey FitzSymond, gentleman, Piers FitzSymond, gentleman, Alson Devock of Kilturk, Nicolas O'Mery, Vicar of Tymole, [1] of the parish of M ,[1] and John [1] of Foure, the said bulls, citations, and instruments, [1] Whereupon the premises being considered, it is ordained and established, by authority of the said Great Council, that the said Edmond, James, Gerard, Geoffrey, Piers, Alson, Nicolas, ,[1] and John surrender themselves, and every of them surrender himself, at the castle of the King [in Dublin], between this and the Feast of Pentecost next to come, there to remain until such time as he and every of them shall find surety in the Chancery of the King in Ireland, that they nor any of them shall attempt anything against the law hereupon made, nor vex, trouble, molest, nor in any manner aggrieve the said William in the said priory, nor in anything, which if they do not as is aforesaid, that then they and every of them be out of the King's protection, and that their and every of their lands and rents be forfeited to the King; and also all those who shall maintain, assist, or support them shall forfeit to the King their goods and chattels, and make fine and ransom to the King if this appear not as is abovesaid. And it is also ordained and established, by authority of the said Council, that they and every of them shall appear and find security in the form aforesaid for what is by them done, according to the effect of the said Act.

5. Likewise, at the prayer of the Prior and Friars of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem in Ireland, farmers of our Sovereign Lord the King [of] the manors of Leixlip and Chapelizod, the which are held of our Lord the King by service or fee-farm of cx[ii]. pounds xvii. shillings and iv. pence yearly, to be paid at the Feasts of Easter and Saint Michael by equal portions, and afterwards Friar Thomas Talbot, Prior of the said Hospital, and the Brethren of the said Hospital, made and ordained one Thomas Bath, gentleman, as their Receiver General of the said manors for term of his life, as by a deed indented thereof to him, made under the common seal, more fully appears; and the said Thomas granted by the said deed, as attorney of the said Prior and Brethren and their successors, to render an account of the said fee-farm in the Exchequer of the King in Ireland in the name of the said Prior and Brethren and their successors yearly, and them thereof to acquit as often as it was necessary in the said Exchequer,

[1] Blank in orig.

as in the said deed thereof to them made more fully appears. This notwithstanding, the said Prior and Brethren are from day to day harassed for the said fee-farm in the said Exchequer of divers terms, as there of record fully appears in the default of the said Thomas, who hath not accounted for them[1] several years; and also the said Thomas Bath hath suffered the woods of the said Leixlip to be wasted and destroyed, and a water mill hereunto appertaining also to be wasted, to the permanent damage of the said Prior and Brethren. Whereupon, the premises considered, it is ordained, by authority of the said Council, that the said Thomas Bath be discharged of the office of Receiver of the said manor, and the deed aforesaid made to him thereof under their common seal to be void and all therein contained be revoked, annulled, and void in law; and that it may be lawful from henceforth for the Commander of the said Hospital for the time being to levy and receive the issues, rents, and profits of the said fee-farm from term to term and from year to year, and to make due payment to those whom the King hath assigned to be paid thereupon, according to the King's grant to them and every of them in this behalf made, and for the same to account in the said Exchequer as attorney to them, in full discharge of the said Prior and Brethren for ever; and that this Act, in the form aforesaid made, may extend as well for the rents, issues, and profits of the term of Easter last past as for all in time to come, and that the said Thomas shall have his pension out of the said house of Kilmainham, as he had before.

6. Likewise, at the request of the Commons, that whereas the Escheators and Commissioners heretofore wished to seize lands, rents, and services, and not finding their Offices fully enquired, to the intent to have writs which are called *De melius inquirendo* directed to the Escheators to find the Office fully, and the said Escheators would not find the Office fully if they were not treated according to their wish, to the great hurt of the King's liege people. Where upon, the premises considered, it is ordained, by authority of the said Great Council, that in case any such Office is so taken or hereafter to be taken if the Office be not fully enquired, that then the party aggrieved may sue his traverse or *Causa nulla*, as the case requires, notwithstanding that the Office be not fully enquired.

7. Likewise, at the prayer of Jane, formerly the wife of Christopher Plunket, Knight, formerly Lord of Killeene, administratrix of the goods and chattels of the said Christopher Plunket, that whereas the said Christopher Plunket, at the special request and

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[1] Sic.

prayer of one Christopher Fleming, Baron of Slane, was bound in an obligation of one thousand marks to Bartholomew Batt and Stephen Dirpatrick, for the deliverance of the said Christopher Fleming, then being taken in the Castle of Colmolyn by the said Stephen Dirpatrick, and like to have been delivered into the hands of his great enemies, to his utter and final ruin for ever, unless the said Christopher Plunket had been bound for him in the said obligation of one thousand marks; and thereupon the said Christopher Fleming was sworn upon books and other divers great oaths to the said Christopher Plunket to have him discharged and saved without loss by any mean that should accrue to the said Christopher Plunket by reason of the said obligation; and whereas so it was that the said Stephen Dirpatrick was outlawed in the Common Pleas of trespass, by reason of which outlawry the duty of the said obligation of one thousand marcs accrued to the King, and so to my Lord of Ormond as then being Deputy Lieutenant of this land, and for the secure and utter discharge of the penalty of the said obligation the said Christopher Plunket, for ease and profit of the said Christopher Fleming, caused to be satisfied, contented, and paid to my said Lord Ormond and others c. pounds, which is not unknown to all this land, the which Christopher Fleming the said Christopher Plunket, for the great losses aforesaid in his life nor to any other since his death, hath not compensated, satisfied, nor contented, contrary to his oath and promise by him aforesaid made, the which hath caused the said Christopher Plunket to be in such great debt to divers persons, as he was at the time of his death and still is; and that the said Janet hath no remedy at the common law. That in aid and to support, to satisfy, and content the debts of the said Christopher Plunket in discharge of his soul and conscience, it be, by authority of the said Council, enacted, ordained, and established that the said Janet shall recover against the said Christopher Fleming the said c. pounds, and that she, by authority of the said Council, may enter and distrain for the said c. pounds as often as necessity shall require in all the lands and tenements which the said Christopher Fleming or any other person or persons had to his use and profit the day of the said obligation of one thousand marcs made by the said Christopher Plunket, or any time since, and the distresses so taken to keep and retain until the said Janet shall be satisfied and contented of the said c. pounds. Whereupon, the premises considered, it is ordained and granted, by the authority of the said Council, that the said Janet have c. marcs, to be paid to the said Janet within iii. years next ensuing at the Feasts of Saint Michael and Easter,

by equal portions, and that the said Janet may distrain on all the lands and tenements aforesaid for the said c. marcs at the feasts above mentioned, that is to say, for the sum of xi. pounds ii. shillings and iii. pence halfpenny at each term of the years aforesaid, and the said c. marcs so fully paid, that the said Baron be requitted and discharged of the said c. pounds against the said Janet and all others.

8. Likewise, at the request of the Commons, that whereas heretofore divers Commissioners of our Sovereign Lord the King in this land of Ireland, to hear, enquire, and determine of felonies, trespasses, and treasons, had issued process of outlawry against divers men before them indicted, as well against men dwelling in other shires as in the same shire where the Commissioners sit. And forasmuch as before Commissioners there are no common days limited as they are in the King's Bench, they will issue a *Capias* returnable as this day, and an *Alias* returnable within two days then ensuing, and a *Pluries* returnable within two other days then ensuing. And this so done [1] an *Exigent*, by the which *Exigent* so awarded, the party unapprised thereof should lose his goods and chattles, and so by such means every man dwelling in extended shires may lose his goods and chattles without being apprised thereof. Whereupon, the premises being considered, it is ordained and established, by authority of the said Council, that any *Exigent* for the King of felonies or treasons to be awarded shall be void unless it be in the King's Bench. And if it be within Liberties for Lords of the said Liberties, that then it be before their Judges of their Places, and not before Commissioners.

9. Likewise, at the request of the Commons, that whereas divers merchants and men of fishing vessels and other men of this land, are robbed and plundered from day to day on the sea by the King's enemies, that is to say, by Frenchmen, Britons, Scots, and divers other nations, in default of defence had on the sea, to the great impoverishment of the said land. Whereupon, the premises considered, it is ordained and agreed, by authority of the said Council, that whatsoever ship or ships will come and guard the sea between the ports of the north and England, that is to say, between the head of Wicklow and Churstred, shall have of every pack which shall pass the sea iv. pence, and of every keg vi. pence, and of every horse xii. pence, and of every vessel which shall bring the said merchandize xi. pence, and of every boat xi. pence, and of every fisherman and his tackle xi. pence. Re-

[1] Blank.

ceivers of these goods in the port of Dublin, William B [1] merchant, and John B ,[1] mariner; in the port of Howth, the Lord of Howth and Thomas Gower; and in the port of Malahide, John Cornwalshe, Chief Baron of the King's Exchequer in Ireland, William Oliver, of Malahide; in the port of Drogheda, Peter Clynton and Lawrence Cruys, merchants; and in the port of Wicklow, James Symon and Davy Shyllyngford; and in the ports of Rush, Rogerstown, and Port [1] Robert Howth, Esq., and Stephen Whyte, of Rogerstown, to continue for three years.

10. Likewise, at the request of the Commons, forasmuch as divers and many notable Statutes had been made in this land for the common profit of the said land from the viiith year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King that now is until this day, whereof none are hitherto estreated into the King's Bench, Common Pleas, nor into the Exchequer, for which reason all the said Statutes are out of memory and unknown, and it is not the better for the making thereof. Whereupon, the premises considered, it is ordained and agreed, by authority of the said Council, that a Commission be granted to James Prendergast and James Cruys to write all those in one roll, and to estreat them into the King's Exchequer, the said James and James taking for their writing of the Statutes of every year from the said viiith year aforesaid to this day xi pence. And that due payment or assignment thereof be to them made by the Treasurer, who now is or in time to come shall be.

11. Likewise, at the request of the Commons, that whereas Irish enemies and English rebels coming by night sometimes to the bridge of Kilmainham, sometimes between the water of the Liffey, between Lucan and Clontarf, into Fingal, rob, kill, and destroy the liege people of the King, so that the parts of Fingal are like to be finally destroyed unless some remedy be ordained thereupon. Whereupon, the premises considered, it is ordained and agreed, by authority of the said Council, that barriers be made sufficiently upon the bridges of Lucan and Kilmainham, and that the Barony of Castlenock and the Cross of Finglas shall stop all fords between the bridge of Lucan and the bridge of Dublin; and the Barony of Coolock, Balrothery and the Cross of Swords and Lusk shall stop all fords and raise trenches upon whosesoever land it may be, from the bridge of Dublin to the Island of Clontarf, and all that to be done by the inspection of the Archbishop of Dublin, the Prior of Kilmainham, the Abbot of Saint Mary's Abbey, the Prior of Christ Church, Christopher

[1] Blank in orig.

St. Lawrence, Lord of Howth, Robert Donald, Justice, Sir Robert Burnell, Knight, John Cornwalsh, Chief Baron, Robert Howth, Esquire, Richard Tyrrell, of Powerstown, Reynold Talbot, gentleman, Robert Bathe, of Laundeystown, Esquire, John Helde, of Helderstown, Esquire, and Michael Trevers, gentleman, or four of them. And whosoever will not come that is summoned, so often as they make default, to pay vi pence at every time, and the amercement to be estreated by the said surveyors, or any of them that is there present, to the Sheriff of the County of Dublin for the time being, and he to make levy thereof without delay, and to deliver the said amercements to the said surveyors, and they to expend them in the making of the said trenches and stopping the said waters, without rendering any account thereof to the King at his said Exchequer.

12. Likewise, at the request of the Commons, considering the good service which the Portrieves and Commons of the town of Ardee perform to our Lord the King in resisting Irish enemies in the county of Louth, it is ordained, by authority of the said Council, that the Portrieves of the said town be Justices of the Peace within the said town, and that they may summon and warn all manner of men dwelling in the said town to be sufficiently arrayed, and that they may perform their functions in the said town as often as they think necessary. And also that they may summon all manner of able-bodied men to answer at the marches in defence of the said county. And to amerce those who will not obey them in the premises, and to levy the amercements. And the amercements so levied to be expended in the purchase of bows and arrows and other defensive armour for the common benefit of the said town, and to account for the same to the Archbishop of Ardmagh, the Prior of the House of St. John of Ardee, and the sheriff of the county of Louth for the time being, and not to the King's Exchequer in Ireland. And also it is ordained and agreed, by authority of the said Council, that the said Portrieves and their successors be Clerks of the Market. And that no other be Clerk of the Market, nor shall have the correction of any weights or measures within the said town except the Portrieve for the time being: Provided always, that this Act and Ordinance extend not to the [1] or prejudice of the Lords of Ardee, nor of their heirs in time to come.

13. Likewise, at the prayer of Michael, Archbishop of Dublin, that whereas the said Archbishop was elected messenger to pass into England on a certain message for the common benefit of this land in the time of Edward FitzEustace, Knight, being

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Deputy to the Duke of York, Lieutenant of Ireland, praying for his labour, xl pounds by the hand of the Treasurer for the time being, of the first revenues which should accrue to the King after the said election, the which Michael, Archbishop, the said message with great diligence, labour, and costs, had atchieved, and in returning with the answer of the said message was taken and imprisoned by the Bretons and put to outrageous ransom, for which his pledges lie in custody in Scotland at great costs and losses. And the said Archbishop, of the xl pounds aforesaid can in no wise obtain assignment or payment unless that by our good governance and wisdom provision shall be made for him in this behalf. Whereupon, the premises being considered, it is ordained and agreed, by authority of the said Council, that the said Archbishop shall have xl pounds by the assignment of the Treasurer or his deputy.

14. Likewise, at the prayer of Edmund, Bishop of Meath, that whereas he was seized in his demesne as of fee, as in right of his bishoprick of Meath, of all the messuages, lands, tenements, rents, services, with the appurtenances, in Ardbrackan, Scurlogstown, and of a mill there, and of all the messuages, lands, and tenements, rents, and services in Balgeth, Ardcath, Park, Porterstown, Corestown, Clony, Bertremeston, Irishtown, Baynerston, and Deannestown, with their appurtenances, and his said estate thereof continued until such time as he was thereof ousted by an Inquisition taken of great malice and not of truth before Reynold Co [1], Esquire, and Robert Cusack, of Cosynston, Esquire, Commissioners of our said Lord the King, and enemies of the said Edmund, in the xxxiii year of the reign of our Lord the King that now is, whereby it was found that one William Sylke, that heretofore was outlawed at the suit of one Robert Gallan, formerly of Dublin, merchant, in a plea of debt, and that the said Sylke the day that he was so outlawed, that is to say, the Tuesday next before the Feast of Easter, in the xvth year of the reign of our said Sovereign Lord the King, was seized in his demesne as of fee of all the messuages, lands, and tenements, rents, and services, with the appurtenances in Ardbrackan, which are of the yearly value of xx marcs. Also that the said William, the said day that he was outlawed, was seized in his demesne as of fee of all the messuages, lands, tenements, rents, and services, with the appurtenances, in Scurlogstown, and of a mill there which are of the yearly value of x pounds. And also the said William, the said day that he was so outlawed, was seized in his demesne as of fee of all the messuages, lands, and tenements, rents,

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and services, with the appurtenances in Balgeth, Ardcath, Parke, Porterstown, Correstown, Clony, Bertramestown, Irishton, Baynerestown, [1] and Denanestown, with the appurtenances which are of the value xii marcs by the year. And for the said cause all the said lands, tenements, rents, and services, with the appurtenances, were taken and seized into the hand of our said Sovereign Lord the King by the said Commissioners. And also that the said William, the said day that he was outlawed, was seized in his demesne as of fee of all the messuages, lands, tenements, rents, and services, with the appurtenances, in Kylleyhan, the which are of the yearly value of x pounds. And also that the said William, the said day that he was outlawed, was seized in his demesne as of fee of the chief rent of Newton, near Trim, which is of the yearly value of c shillings. And by another Inquisition taken before the said Commissioners, the day place, and year aforesaid, whereby it was found that one Friar Edmond Oldhall, is and was a professed friar in the Order of the Friars Carmelites in the house of the Friars Carmelites of Norwich, under Friar Pierce St. Feyth, then Prior of the House aforesaid, whom obeying, Friar Edmond, so being friar professed in the Order aforesaid by the name of Edmond Oldhall, had purchased to himself the Bulls of our Holy Father the Pope, of the bishoprick of Meath. And then afterwards the said Friar Edmond, by virtue of the said bulls, was created bishop of Meath aforesaid, and now is Bishop of Meath by virtue of the said Bulls, and that no mention is made in the said Bulls that the said Friar Edmond then was a friar of the Order aforesaid in the said house of the Friars Carmelites, and so the said bishopric is and was void by the creation of the said Edmond into the said bishopric by reason that the said creation is null in law, because no mention was made in the bulls aforesaid that the said Edmond was friar of the Order aforesaid. And for the causes aforesaid, all the temporalities of the bishopric aforesaid are taken and seized into the hand of our Sovereign Lord the King by the said Reynold and Robert, Commissioners, as by the said Inquisition thereof, being of record in the Exchequer of our Sovereign Lord the King. more fully appears. Whereupon, the premises being considered, and how the said seizures are and appear *Causa nulla* in themselves, and how the said Bishop cannot sue by the course of the common law to have them adjudged *Causa nulla* unless he shall sue a Writ, which is called *Melius inquirendo*, to the Escheator of the Cross of Meath, where the said messuages, lands, and tenements are, to enquire how many messuages, lands, and tene-

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ments are in all the towns contained in the said Inquisitions, and considering how the said Robert, one of the Commissioners, is Escheator of the said Cross of Meath, and he is not of good fame nor good name, and also he is adversary to the said Bishop, by reason whereof he will not serve the Writs of *Melius inquirendo*, but rather delays the said Bishop, to his final destruction, and as the said Bishop is a Lord of Parliament, and has no other thing to maintain his state, except the said temporalities, which are now seized of malice without reasonable cause. And as the said Bishop had living of all the said messuages, lands, and tenements, rents, and services, with the appurtenances, as of the temporalities of his bishoprick of Meath, and did his fealty to our Sovereign Lord the King, in his Chancery of Ireland, as it appears of record. And also, forasmuch as the said Commissioners, by false and subtle imagination and artful colour, as making the jurors sworn of the said Inquisition to take cognizance of matter which falls in record, and also of matter false and slanderous, which is not determinable and cannot be in cognizance in this land, but only in England, inasmuch as the said Norwich is in England and no such place in this land, and taking the said Offices which are null and void in law, on the Good Friday last past, when all faithful Christian people should be at their divine service; it is ordained, established, and determined, by authority of the said Great Council, that all the said Inquisitions and seizures be void and null in law, nor of force and value, and that the hands of our Lord the King be therefrom removed. And the said Bishop restored thereto with all the issues and profits thereof from the day of the said Inquisitions and seizures made. And also that the said Statutes made before this time against the Escheators be put in use, and shall have place and force, and be as penal against Commissioners as against Escheators, for all manner of things done by any Chancery Commissioner since the making of the last Statute at Dublin, before Edward FitzEustace, Knight, then Deputy Lieutenant of Ireland, against Escheators, or hereafter by any manner of commission to be done. And also that the said Commissioners, for the causes aforesaid, be discharged utterly from this time forth of all manner of offices by them or any of them held under our Lord the King, except the occupation which the said Robert hath in the office of the Escheatorship for this year, and except the office which the said Reginald claims in the Sergeantry of the County of Dublin. And if any Office or Commission to be made or granted shall be made or granted to them or to any of them henceforth except as before excepted that it be void: Provided that the said penalty do not extend against the Justices of either Bench, the Barons of the Exchequer, the King's Serjeant or Attorney.

15. Likewise, at the prayer of James Prendergast otherwise Collyn, Clerk, that whereas our Lord the King that now is, by his Letters Patent under his Great Seal of Ireland, made at Dublin the xxiind day of November, the xxxiiird year of the reign of our said Lord the King, under the attestation of Thomas Fitzmorice, the Earl of Kildare, the justice of our said Lord the King of his said land of Ireland, ordained the said James, Clerk and Keeper of the Hanaper of our said Lord the King of his Chancery of Ireland, to have, exercise, and occupy the said office, by himself or his sufficient deputy, or his sufficient deputies, for which or for whom he would answer, for the term of the life of the said James, he receiving from our Lord the King yearly in the said office such fees, wages, and rewards as John Passavant, formerly Clerk and Keeper of the said Hanaper in the said office, was accustomed to receive, as in the said Letters Patent more fully appeared. Whereupon, the premises considered, it is ordained and established, by authority of the said Great Council, that the estate, title, and possession which the said James hath in the said office be ratified, approved, and confirmed, to have and to hold to the said James according to the form and effect of the said Letters Patent, saving the King's prerogative.

16. Likewise, at the prayer of John Barnewall, of Kil [1] gentleman, that whereas one Henry Brune, Knight, Treasurer of Ireland, took the said John and wrongfully imprisoned him in the house of John Duffe, of Drogheda, ix weeks and more, until such time as the said John Barnewall departed without licence of the said John Duffe, who having great indignation at his departure, instituted an action of debt against the said suppliant in the Exchequer of the King then being at Drogheda, the said John Barnewall durst not appear in proper person for fear of the said Henry Brune then being Treasurer of Ireland, the said John Barnewall thinking that the said John Duffe had no cause of action against him if it were not for his table during the said vi [2] weeks that he was in prison he made one Robert Eustace his attorney, and commanded that whatever the said John Duffe should demand in reason for his table during the said vi weeks he should acknowledge, supposing that the said John would not demand more than xx pence, or two shillings at most, by the week, and at the day of the said writ returnable, the said John Duffe declared against the said John Barnewall that he owed him c marcs for the said vi weeks table, and the said attorney made no defence but confessed his action of the said c marcs, by virtue of which confession the said John had judgment to recover the said c marcs and sued execution, to the perpetual injury and final destruction of the said John Barnewall, also to the damage of c

[1] Blank in orig. | [2] Sic.

marcs. Whereupon, the premises considered, it is ordained and agreed, by authority of the said Council, that the said recovery be void in law, and that no land nor goods nor chattels of the said John Barnewall should go in execution of the said recovery.

17. Likewise, at the prayer of Richard, son and heir to Patrick Sedgrave, that whereas this Patrick was formerly seized in his demesne as of fee of the manors of Baltrastyn and Killeglan, and held them of Richard, Duke of York, by knight's service, and of all the messuages, lands, and tenements, with the appurtenances, in Britonston, near Ballygarby, and held them of the King by a sparrow-hawk for all manner of service, and Gyaneston in the county of Meath, and held it of Thomas Nangle, Baron of Navan, in socage, and of a messsuage and c acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Borraneston, in the county of Dublin, and held them by the year of Nicholas Barnewall for one penny half-yearly of service. And the said Patrick of the said manors, messuages, lands, and tenements so seized, was, by English rebels, robbed and despoiled of all his goods and chattels, and himself killed and murdered and thrown into the sea. And after that he died so seized of all the said manors, messuages, lands, and tenements, the said manors, messuages, lands, and tenements descended to the said Richard, as son and heir to the said Patrick, by force of which he was thereof seized in his demesne as of fee, until one, Thomas Baath, formerly Escheator of our Sovereign Lord the King in Ireland, more of evil disposition than for any title of the King, by an Office taken before him at Duleek, seized into the hands of the King the said manors of Baltrastyn and Killeglan, and the said messuages, lands, and tenements in Gyaneston, and by another Office, taken before the said former Escheator at Balruddery, seized into the hands of the King, the said messuages and lands in Borraneston, as by the copy of the two Inquisitions hereafter following more fully appears. By reason of which seizure the said Richard, the son, was held out of his possession of all the said manors, messuages, lands, and tenements to his great damage. And forasmuch as the said Patrick, at the time he was murdered and killed, was robbed and despoiled of all his chattels, so that the said Richard, the son, had not nor hath not goods nor chattels of the said Patrick, nor hath received any issues nor profits of the said manors, messuages, lands, and tenements. By reason whereof, the said Richard, the son, is so poor that he cannot sue the said manors, messuages, lands, and tenements out of the hands of the King at Common Law. Whereupon, the premises being considered, it is ordained and granted, by authority of the said Great Council, that the hands of the King be [removed] from all the said manors, messuages, lands, and tenements, and the said Richard, the son, be restored to his possessions of all the said

manors, messuages, lands, and tenements, with their appurtenances, and to all the issues and profits thereof taken in the meantime. And that the said seizure and Inquisition be void in law and held for null. And that this removal of the hands of the King by authority of the said Council shall be as available in law and of as good security, and all other occupiers and tenants of the said manors, messuages, lands, and tenements shall be discharged against our Sovereign Lord the King and his ministers from accounting or making satisfaction out of any issues and profits of the said manors, messuages, lands, and tenements or any parcel thereof. And that the said Richard, the son, may have so many and such Writs out of the Chancery of our Lord the King in Ireland as to him shall seem necessary in this behalf to every court and office of the King in Ireland at all times that the said Richard, the son, shall desire them, any other seizure of the said manors, messuages, lands, and tenements had or made notwithstanding, saving the King's right and service therein if any there be.

An Inquisition of Office taken at Balruddery before Thomas Baathe, gentleman, escheator of our Lord the King, within his whole land of Ireland, on Monday next after the Feast of Saint James the Apostle in the 31st year of the reign of King Henry the 6th, by the underwritten viz., by [1]

Which jurors upon their oaths say, that one Patrick Sedgrave died seized in his demesne as of fee of one messuage and c acres of land, with their appurtenances, in Borranedon, in the county of Dublin, and held them of our Lord the King in chief by knight's service. And Richard Sedgrave is his son and heir, between the said Patrick and one Amice his wife, now surviving; and the said Patrick, on Monday next before the Feast of Saint George the Martyr last past, died, and the said Richard was of the age of xix years and no more on the day of the death of his father, and not married, and for that cause all the messuages and lands aforesaid, with the appurtenances, are taken and seized into the hands of the Lord the King. In [witness] whereof, &c.

Inquisition of Office taken at Duleek, before Thomas Baathe, gentleman, Escheator of our Lord the King within the whole land of Ireland, on Saturday next after the Feast of Saint Peter, which is called Ad Vincula, in the 31st reign of the reign of King Henry the 6th, by the underwritten, to wit, by [1]

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[1] Blank in orig.

Which jurors upon their oath say, that one Patrick Sedgrave died seized in his demesne as of fee of Baltrastyn, and of all the messuages, lands, and tenements, with the appurtenances, in Britonston, near Ballinagarbey and Gyaneston, in the county of Meath, and held them of our Lord the King in chief by knight's service, and died seized in his demesne as of fee of the manor of Killeglan, with its appurtenances, and the said manor, with its appurtenances, held of Walter Burro, as of the site of the Castle of Ratoath, which site Richard, Duke of York, held of the said Lord the King in chief by knight's service. And the said Duke gave and aliened the said site of the aforesaid Castle to the said Walter, now surviving, for term of his life, the license of our Lord the King thereon not being obtained. And the said Richard Sedgrave is the son and heir of the aforesaid Patrick, between the said Patrick and Amice his wife, now surviving. And the said Patrick, on Monday next before the Feast of Saint George the Martyr last past, died, and the said Richard was of the age of [xix] years and no more on the day of the death of his father and unmarried, And for these causes all the manors, messuages, lands, and tenements aforesaid, with the appurtenances, together with the site of the Castle aforesaid, are taken into the hand of our Lord the King. In [witness] of which, &c. Given at the day, place, and year above mentioned.

18. Likewise, at the request of the Commons of the county of Kildare, that whereas the said Commons dwelling in the said county for want of spies and watches upon the borders of the march of the said county at divers times are killed and taken, plundered and burned by the Irish enemies of the King, meaning and purposing to destroy the said county: It is ordained and agreed, by authority of the said Great Council, that Letters Patent of the King, under his Great Seal of this his land of Ireland, be made to Robert Eustace, of Ballycutlan, Christopher [1], of Osbernestown, Walron Eustace, of Donawed, and to John Ashe, of Moch Fornagh, in due form as they have been heretofore made and directed to other persons to make levy of Smoke Silver as it hath been formerly used and accustomed in the said county, without any fee to be paid to the said King for his Great Seal in the Chancery of Ireland. And that the said Letters Patent be made and directed to the said persons as often as they deem it necessary to have them for the safety of the said Commons, and the said Smoke Silver to be expended according to the direction of the said persons, or three of them, upon the said spies and watches, and the said persons to account to the Prior of Connel for the time being, and to Roland Eustace, of Castle Martyr, and not to the King's Exchequer in Ireland, how and in what manner they

have expended the Smoke Silver upon the said spies and watches. And this to continue for a year.

19. Likewise, at the request of the Commons, that whereas the city of Dublin and the town of Drogheda from ancient time have been governed by merchants, being Mayors, who caused strangers and aliens to come to the said city and town, drawing to our Lord the King therefrom great issues and customs; now in these days Knights and Esquires make brokage of the mayoralty, to the great hindrance and hurt of the said city and town, and also to the revenues and customs of our Lord the King. Whereupon, the premises considered, it is ordained, agreed, by authority of the said Great Council, that no manner of Knight nor Esquire be Mayor of the said city and town but merchants only. And also the said Mayor for the year being shall not be Mayor for the three years after. And whosoever he be who shall infringe the said Act that he fall into the penalty of xx pounds to our Sovereign Lord the King, except those who have practised or do practise merchandize in their tender age, that is to say, before xxviii years, or hereafter shall practise merchandize in their tender age, that is to say, before xxviii years.

20. Likewise, at the request of Robert Dovedale and Anne his wife, that whereas the said Ann, at the time that she was sole and a widow, was seized in her demesne as of fee of the castle and manor of Rathcoffy, in which manor she had xx bullocks, lx cows, xvii sheep, and [1] hogs, with divers other goods and chattels to the value of ccc marks; and the Saturday next after the Feast of All Saints in the xxxiiird year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King that now is, William B [2], with sundry other English rebels and Irish enemies came to the said castle in manner of war and took it by assault, and took and imprisoned the said Anne, and the said heifers,[2] sheep, and hogs, goods, and chattels took, led, and carried away, to the final impoverishment of the said Anne; of which cows, sheep, hogs, goods, and chattels several are in the hands of the said takers and several in the hands of others. Whereupon, the premises considered, and how the said offence is openly known, it is ordained and agreed, by authority of the said Great Council, that whosoever hath or had any of those cows, sheep, hogs, goods, and chattels shall, as soon as he shall be required, deliver the said goods to the said Robert and Anne, and if he do not, that they may have an action against them upon the said Ordinance to recover double damages. And that they may prosecute their suit in whatsoever court of the King or any other court that they will. And that they need not keep common days

[1] Blank in orig. | [2] Sic.

of the term, but special days: Provided always, that this Act extend not to Nicholas Wogan, Davy Wogan, nor Richard Wogan.

21. Likewise, at the request of the Commons, that whereas many and divers great extortions are committed and practised in the city of Dublin and the town of Drogheda, in that where plaints are affirmed in the said city and town the Recorder and Clerks of the said city and town will give no copy of the plaints so affirmed to any man unless he will pay for the same two shillings for the copy of every plaint, to the great extortion and oppression of all the King's liege people. Whereupon, the premises considered, it is ordained and established, by authority of the said Council, that the said Recorders or Clerks take for the copy of a plaint but two pence in anywise. And that any person who feels himself aggrieved in the premises may complain to the Mayors, Bailiffs, and Sheriffs of the city and town for the time being, and then they shall make and compel the said Recorders and Clerks to take only two pence aforesaid. And if the said mayors, bailiffs, and sheriffs apply no remedy in the matter aforesaid, that then the said Recorders and Clerks that take more than the said two pence shall stand as outlawed of trespass, and out of the King's protection, and never to occupy the said offices of Recorder or Clerks in the said city and town.

22. Likewise, at the request of the Commons, that whereas by a Statute made at Kilkenny it was ordained that if any of the lineage or adherents of the retinue of any chieftain of English lineage within this land, whom the said chieftain can chastise, commit any trespass or felony, that the said chieftain, after that he hath notice thereof, shall cause the said malefactor to be arrested and send him to the next gaol, there to remain until he be delivered by the law. And if the said chieftain will not do it, that his body shall be taken for the said malefactor, and be detained in prison till the body of the said malefactor be surrendered to the King's Court, there to be justified as is aforesaid. And, nevertheless, that the said chieftain be for a contempt ransomed at the King's will, and shall make satisfaction to the party aggrieved. And, because that every chieftain will say that he cannot chastize his lineage and his waged men, the said Statute is defrauded and not put in execution, wherefore it is ordained and agreed, by authority of the said Great Council, that every man shall answer for his sons and his hired men.

23. Likewise, at the prayer of John, Abbot of the House of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Navan, and the Convent of the same House, consideration being had how our Holy Father the Pope Nicholas the Fifth hath granted to all Christian people, confessed and contrite, going to the said House certain times of the year who give any

property to the building and preservation of the said House, full remission of all their sins, to continue for x years, and at all times of the year other great indulgence to continue for ever; and also desiring the salvation and safety of all Christian people, and accepting the grant of the Pope, to the end that by the alms of all manner of pilgrims in going to the said House by reason of the very great indulgences and remission, the Divine Service there to the honour of Almighty God and our Lady may be better and honourably sustained: It is ordained and granted, by authority of the said Great Council, that Letters Patent be made to the said Abbot and Convent in due form in all points, according to the effect and contents of the writing hereafter following, and that without any fine to be made for it, and for a simple fee of xx shillings to be paid into the Hanaper of our Lord the King for his Great Seal:— Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to all his bailiffs and liege subjects to whom the present letters shall come, greeting: Know ye that we, at the humble petition of our beloved in Christ John, Abbot of the House of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and of the Convent of the said House, having consideration that our Lord the Supreme Pontiff Pope Nicholas the Fifth hath granted to all the faithful of Christ going abroad to the said House at certain times of the year who bestow any property to the building and preservation of the said House, plenary remission of all their sins to continue for x years, and at all times of the year great indulgences to continue for ever. We, desiring the security and salvation of all Christian souls, and accepting the Papal grant, in order that by the alms of all strangers repairing to the said House by reason of the very great remission and indulgence, Divine Service there to the honour of Almighty God and the Blessed Virgin Mary may be better and more honourably sustained, of our special grace, by the assent of our beloved and faithful Thomas Fitzmorice, Earl of Kildare, Deputy Lieutenant of our land of Ireland, and of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of the Commons of our land of Ireland, in our Great Council held at Dublin on Friday next before the Feast of Saint George the Martyr last passed, being and appearing, and by the authority of our Great Council aforesaid we receive into our safe and secure conduct, all and singular men, women, servants, strangers, boys, and girls, as well English rebels as not rebels, even indicted outlawed felons, fugitives, and transgressors whomsoever, as our Irish enemies and all other [1] of whatsoever parts, nations, conditions, or state they shall be,

[1] Blank in orig.

and all the goods and chattels, lands, things, rents, and tenements of them and every of them travelling to the House aforesaid for the cause aforesaid, as well in time of peace as of war, during the journey of their pilgrimage in coming in, remaining there by night and day, in sojourning and conversing, and from thence returning to their homes, being unwilling that the aforesaid men, women, male and female servants, boys or girls, or any others of the said rebels, indicted outlawed felons, fugitives, and transgressors, nor any of them, by reason of debt, accompt, trespasses, covenants, detentions, or other contract whatsoever, at our suit or that of any other whomsoever, be arrested, disquieted, or in any other manner impleaded or disturbed. And therefore we command you, that all and every men, women, male and female servants, boys, and girls, as well English not rebels as rebels, though indicted persons, outlawed felons, fugitives, and transgressors, as our Irish enemies, and all other strangers of whatsoever parts, nations, conditions, or states they shall be, and every of them [1] and all their goods and chattels, lands, rents, things, and tenements of them and of every of them, and all the goods and chattels of them from their own parts to the said House aforesaid for the occasion of devotion, as well in time of peace as of war, how often soever going abroad, dwelling there by night and day, sojourning and conversing, and from thence returning to their homes as is aforesaid, you shall maintain, protect, and defend, not molesting them or grieving them in anything contrary to the tenor of these our Letters Patent. And if anything be lost or damaged in their persons or goods, ye shall cause it to be remedied for them without delay, and duly reformed: Provided always, that the aforesaid rebels, indicted persons, outlaws, felons, and transgressors, and our Irish enemies, and every of them, demean themselves well, honestly, and faithfully towards us and our faithful people, without doing or attempting anything which can tend to the damage of us and our people aforesaid, any Statute, Act, Ordinance, restriction, or proclamation to the contrary thereof enacted, made, or provided notwithstanding: And further, of our abundant grace [1] we have granted and given licence to the aforesaid Abbot and Convent, and his and their successors for ever, full power and authority, by themselves and their servants, all men who shall think fit to do anything contrary to the tenor of these our Letters Patent aforesaid, to the aforesaid rebels, outlaws, indicted persons, felons, or transgressors, or strangers whomsoever [1] in disturbance or vexation of the aforesaid pilgrims, as well coming to the said House as returning to their homes [1] they may

[1] Blank in orig.

arrest and detain by their bodies until they shall have fully satisfied the said pilgrims according to the discretion of the said Abbot and Convent for the time being for their damages in that behalf done. Also, the said pilgrims, for their defaults, if any they shall commit in going abroad to the said House, or in returning from thence to their homes, they may correct, punish, and remedy the said defaults without any hindrance or impediment of us or our heirs, or the minister of us or our heirs, or the officers or ministers of us or of our heirs whomsoever in future times. But we strictly give in charge to all and singular our officers and ministers, and our other faithful subjects of our land aforesaid whom it concerns, by the tenor of these presents, that they be aiding and attentive as is meet to the aforesaid Abbot and Convent, and their servants, and every of them, in the execution of the premises. In witness whereof, we have caused these our Letters Patent to be made. Witness, the Deputy aforesaid, at Dublin, the xxiiird day of April, in the 33rd year of our reign.

Clerk of the King's Council.

Statute, 12 Ed. 4. cap. 28.

Likewise at the prayer of Robert Bold, Knight, Lord of Ratoath, that whereas it pleased the Right Honourable Lord, the Earl of Kildare, Deputy Lieutenant of Ireland, the Chancellor and Treasurer, and the King's Council in Ireland, to send the said Robert with certain writings and instructions to the King's Good Grace, and to the Duke of Clarence and others of the King's Council in England concerning the prosperity and state of this land. Whereupon it pleased the King's Good Grace to send his gracious answer, under his seal and sign manual, to the said Deputy Chancellor and Treasurer, and to the rest of the King's Council in Ireland, as well for the conservation of the said land as for the Liberty of Meath, and for Sir John Pylkington another writing which the said Robert bore from the King our Sovereign Lord One John Carnewalshe, Knight, accused the said Robert before the said Deputy, the Chancellor and Treasurer, and all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the King's Council in Ireland, in open Parliament rehearsing and fully asserting that all the said writing borne by the said Robert was false and forged, insomuch that he brought the Mayor of Dublin and a great multitude and came to the place and lodging of the said Deputy with improper

language, and there would have murdered and slain the said Robert had it not been for the said Deputy, and the Chancellor and Treasurer, and the rest of the King's Council, for bearing of the said writing. Whereupon at the humble prayer of the said Robert, the Deputy, and Chancellor, by advice of the said Council of the King, here, sent back all the said writing to the King, and to the Duke of Clarence, and Council in England, by Robert Nangle, Clerk of the King's Council in Ireland, and being examined before the Deputy and Council here, he hath certified that all the said writing which the said Robert bore from the King's grace, as well for the Liberty of Meath as for the said John Pilkington, Knight, and all others which are of record in the King's Chancery of Ireland upon the file, are true and just, and the King's seal and sign manual, and not false or forged, and a Concordatum made thereon. And further ordained that the said Clerk of the Council be openly examined in this High Court of Parliament, and if he be found true in the premises that by authority of the said Parliament the said Robert be cleared in his name and good fame, and the said John shall be found false in the said accusation.

CALENDAR.

CALENDAR

OF THE

COUNCIL ROLL OF THE 16TH YEAR OF RICHARD II.,

AND ALSO OF THE

DOCUMENTS PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX.

(*The number at the head of each Article in the Calendar refers to the number which has been placed before the corresponding Article in the text of the Council Roll for facility of reference. The Documents in the Appendix are referred to by pages.*)

Council Roll.

[1.]—A.D. 1392. Joan, late wife of Nicholas . . . . and . . . . Bishop of . . . ., uncle to the ward, apply for the wardship and marriage of the son of the said Joan, which are granted them for fine of 20*s.* 6*d.*

[2.]—Pro Johanne Creef.—A.D. 1392. His township, house, corn, and goods burned and destroyed, and his men slain, by the Irish enemy: asks for relief. He is granted £10.

[3.]—Pro Johanne Symcok.—A.D. 1392. Prays for a license to ship wine and ale to certain ports. License granted.

[4.]—Pro Johanne Lumbard.—A.D. 1392. Having suffered much both in goods and person from the Irish enemy whilst Warden of the Peace in the county of Kilkenny, and having lost some of his kinsmen and horses, and also served the King in his wars at his own cost, he asks for compensation, and is granted £20.

[5.]—Pro Communibus de Cathirlagh.—A.D. 1392. Carlow laid waste and plundered by the Irish enemy. The Commons, to enable them to reinhabit the town, ask for relief, which is granted to those that will rebuild their houses.

[6.]—Pro Domino Roberto de la Freigne, Milite.—A.D. 1392. In consideration of the great injuries and losses which he had sustained in discharge of the office of Sheriff of the county of Kilkenny, he asks for some compensation, and is granted £20.

[7.]—Pro Ricardo Wals, rectore de Cathirlagh.—A.D. 1392. In consideration of forty years service in the King's Exchequer at Carlow, and his poverty now in his old age occasioned by the depredations of the enemy, asks for relief, and is granted £10.

[8.]—Pro Henrico de Wattenhull.—A.D. 1392. Prays for the office of King's Attorney in the Common Bench, with power to

appoint a deputy, as the roads to Carlow are so dangerous that he often cannot approach the court there on the first day.

[9.]—Pro Willielmo Waas.—A.D. 1392. His township, house, and corn, &c. having been burned and destroyed by the Irish enemy, he asks for relief, and is granted five marks.

[10.]—Pro Episcopo de Ossery.—A.D. 1392. Prays that he may be granted, for two years, two-thirds of the Prebend of Aghour, then in the King's hands, on account of his labours and expenses in the King's service. His request is granted.

[11.]—Pro Johanne Penkestoun.—A.D. 1392. Prays for compensation for his losses by McMorogh, and other Irish enemies; and is granted five marks to enable him to rebuild his houses.

[12.]—Pro Obrene Mole.—A.D. 1392. Having been granted an annual pension of £40 for his good services done and to be done, none of which he has received for four years, and having lost all his own seigniory for love of the English lieges, prays for relief. He is granted £40 as a gift.

[13.]—Pro Thoma le Botiller.—[A.D. 1392.] Having served the King in the retinue of the Lord Justice at his own cost, with a great company of horse and foot for four or five years, asks for some allowance as he owns no seigniory, and is dependent on his own exertions. He is granted £20.

[14.]—Pro Leticia Rede.—A.D. 1392. Prays for the custody of the person and property of her natural son, Henry White, without paying anything therefor. Her petition is granted.

[15.]—Pro domino Johanne Hunte.—A.D. 1392. A Fiant for his presentation to the prebend of St. Maul and church of Kilmanagh thereto annexed.

[16.]—Pro Laurencio Wylech.—A.D. 1392. Prays for a pardon for the death of Henry Rede, which is granted.

[17.]—Pro Johanne Nosterfeld. Vacat quia inferius. [21.]—A.D. 1392. Prays for the custody of two-thirds of the manor of Glynsurd, Wymeltoun, Knyghtestoun, and Skydouth, in Co. Dublin, at a rent according to the last extent. His petition is granted.

[18.]—Pro Rogero Dod.—A.D. 1392. Prays for a grant of a fee farm in Jordainstoun and Waspainstoun, belonging to the King, which is granted him.

[19.]—Pro Thoma Gower.—A.D. 1392. Prays for the custody of certain lands in Co. Meath, then in the hands of the King. His petition is granted.

[20.]—Pro Thoma Gower.—A.D. 1392. A fiat for a grant of the office of Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer.

[21.]—Pro Johanne Nosterfeld.—A.D. 1392. Prays for the custody of two-thirds of the manor of Glynsurd, &c., which is granted him.

[22.]—Pro Waltero Cantewelle.—A.D. 1392. Having been all his life employed at his own cost in the King's wars, and suffered

much loss in consequence, he prays for a reward, and has a grant of twenty marks.

[23.]—Pro Domino Roberto de la Freigne.—A.D. 1392. Prays for the custody of the lands of Thomas Denne in Grenan and Thomastown, co. Kilkenny, which is granted him.

[24.]—Pro Petro Stonham.—A.D. 1392. Prays for the custody of the lands and tenements owned by the house of St. Thomas D'Acre of London in Carrick Mac Griffin, co. Tipperary.

[25.]—Pro Ricardo Wode.—A.D. 1392. Prays for a charter of exemption from serving on assizes, &c., which is granted.

[26.]—Pro Yonet Brittoun. — A.D. 1392. A fiat for a protection.

[27.]—Pro Johanne Fitz Morys.—A.D. 1392. Fiant for letters patent for John Fitz Morys to be Sheriff of Kildare in place of the Lord William Wellysleye.

[28.]—Pro Johanne Actoun.—A.D. 1392. Fiat for a protection for one year.

[29.]—Pro Waltero Cantewelle. — A.D. 1392. Prays for the custody of the lands, &c. of Ralph, Earl of Stafford, in the county of Kilkenny, then in the King's hands. He is granted them at a rent of 20 marks.

[30.]—A.D. 1392. Fiant for letters patent for Geoffrey Cusak receiving him into the King's peace from the date thereof to the feast of St. John Baptist next ensuing.

[31.]—Pro Willielmo Fitz Hugh.—A.D. 1392. Fiant for letters patent for William Fitz Hugh, goldsmith, of London, receiving him into the King's peace from the date thereof to the feast of St. Martin next ensuing.

[32.]—Pro Patricio et Roberto de la Freigne.—A.D. 1392. Mandate prolonging the time of their rendering their accounts at the Exchequer, Carlow, they being occupied in the King's affairs.

[33.]—Pro Rogero Dod.—A.D. 1392. Mandate to defer the hearing of all matters concerning him as he is about to go to England, in the King's service.

[34.]—Pro Willielmo le Botiller.—A.D. 1392. Prays for letters patent to save him harmless for any irregularities he might have committed in consequence of an entry by novel disseisin sued out by him in regard to the manors of Donboyng and Moymet in Meath, and to confirm his estate in the same. His petition is granted.

[35.]—Warentum ad capiendum Johannem Laundey.—A.D. 1392. Warrant under the Lord Justice's seal to arrest John Laundey.

[36.]—Pro Archiepiscopo Dubliniensi.—A.D. 1392. Prays for an allowance on account of his services against the Irish enemy at

Carlow and Naas, and at a council at Castledermot with two hundred men-at-arms and archers in his train, maintained at his own cost. An order made to pay him 50 marks.

[37.]—Pro Johanne Actoun.—A.D. 1392. Prays for a charter of pardon, which is granted him at the instance of the Archbishop of Dublin.

[38.]—Pro Thoma Wavertoun.—A.D. 1392. Prays, in consideration of his old age and feebleness, for a revocation of a presentation of the vicarage of Carlow granted to James Lawet, whereby his possession in the same was disturbed. The revocation is granted.

[39.]—Pro Comite Kildarie et Priore de Kilmaignan.—A.D. 1392. Fiat for a commission to appoint them Wardens of the Peace in the county of Kildare.

[40.]—Pro Hugone Cay.—A.D. 1392. Fiant for letters patent receiving Hugh Cay, merchant of Coventry, into the King's peace.

[41.]—Pro Willielmo More.—A.D. 1392. Prays for a charter of pardon of various offences, which is granted him for a fine of 20*s*.

[42.]—Warentum ad arestandum.—A.D. 1392. Warrant under the Lord Justice's seal to arrest Ralph Whit and Thomas Skynnere for trial at Trim.

[43.]—Pro Moricio Filio Thome Fillii Johannis.—A.D. 1392. Fiant for letters patent to receive him into the King's peace, at the intercession of the Earl Kildare.

[44.]—Pro Roberto Scot.—A.D. 1392. Prays for his proportion of the value and cargo of a ship forfeited to the King on account of a murder therein committed. Is granted five marks.

[45.]—Pro carta libertatis. — A.D. 1392. Fiant for letters patent, at the request of the Bishop of Ossory, granting to Fynghane M'Aughlaisleagh Iynhane freedom from the disabilities of Irish birth and servitude, and benefit of the laws of England.

[46.]—Pro Waltero Norreys.—A.D. 1392. Prays for a charter of pardon for the death of Thomas Bacon, which is granted at the request of John Haire, Sergeant-at-Law.

[47.]—Pro Jacobo le Botiller, Comite Ermonie, Justiciario Hibernie.—A.D. 1392. Prays for the custody of the Earl of Stafford's portion of the liberty of Kilkenny, then in the King's hands, at a rent of 16*l*. per annum, which is granted.

[48.]—A.D. 1392. A warrant under the Lord Justice's seal to the Admiral of Ireland and Mayor of Dublin to arrest certain persons and their goods about to cross the sea to foreign parts without the Lord Justice's license.

[49.]—Pro Domino Willelmo Rany.—A.D. 1392. Fiant for letters patent appointing William Rany Provost of the Church of Tuam.

[50.]—Pro Johanne Elyngham.—A.D. 1392. Prays for a reward in consideration of his expenses in conveying treasure from England to Ireland, and of his labours in the King's service. He is granted 20 marks.

[51.]—Pro Johanne Sergeant et aliis de carta pardonacionis.—A.D. 1392. Prays for a charter of pardon for any statutable offences committed by him or his men in entering on possession as Abbot of the house of St. Thomas the Martyr, Dublin, which is granted for a fine of 20 marks.

[52.]—Pro Feroill Ocorryn.—A.D. 1392. Prays for a reward of his labours on a treaty with the Irish of Leinster, and their reformation, &c. He is granted 20*s*.

[53.]—Pro Domino Johanne de Burgo.—Enrolment erased.

[54.]—Pro Thoma Everdon.—A.D. 1392. Prays for the custody of the manor of Taueragh, which is granted him.

[55.]—Pro Episcopo Midensi.—A.D. 1392. Prays for a reward of his labours as a member of the King's Council. He is granted 40 marks.

[56.]—Pro Johanne Walsh.—A.D. 1392. Prays for a charter of pardon of a homicide, which is granted him for a fine of half a mark.

[57.]—Pro Ricardo Sudan.—A.D. 1392. Prays for a charter of pardon of a homicide, which is granted him for a fine of 20*s*.

[52.]—Pro Priore de Athirde.—A.D. 1392. Prays for the Lord Justice and Council's interference to restore him his rights in the matter of a lease of property at Athirde. His prayer is granted.

[59.]—Pro Waltero Plunket.—A.D. 1392. Prays for a charter exempting him from serving in any office against his will, which is granted.

[60.]—Pro Johanne Fitz Ricardi Smyth.—A.D. 1392. Prays for a charter of pardon of treasons, &c., which is granted him for a fine of two marks.

[61.]—A.D. 1392. A mandate under the privy seal to the Escheator of Ireland to seize into the King's hands the lands held by Robert Berford from Roger de Mortimer, a ward of the King.

[62.]—Pro Isabella White.—A.D. 1392. Fiat for a protection for one year for Isabella White, of Kilkenny, the King's breweress.

[63.]—Pro Edwardo Perers.—A.D. 1392. Prays for a farm of the lands which belonged to John Vernaille in Portelester, &c., as long as they remain in the King's hands, which is granted.

[64.]—Pro Edwardo Maltravers. — A.D. 1392. Prays for a charter of pardon of various offences, which is granted him for a fine of 20*s*.

[65.]—Pro Domino Johanne Burg.—A.D. 1392. Prays for confirmation in his possession of the vicarage of Dunboyn, which is granted.

[66.]—Pro Roberto Henford.—A.D. 1392. Fiat for a protection for one year under the Lord Justice's seal.

[67.]—Pro Willelmo Newbury.—A.D. 1392. Fiat for a protection for one year.

[68.]—Warentum.—A.D. 1392. Warrant to the civic officers of Waterford to surrender Thomas Chamberlain, merchant of Coventry, arrested by them in contempt of the King's and Lord Justice's authority.

[69.]—Warentum.—A.D. 1392. Warrant to the King's Marshal of Ireland to arrest a Spanish ship and her cargo then in the port of Ross, until it was determined by the Lord Justice and Council what should be done therewith.

[70.]—Pro Domino Roberto Henford.—A.D. 1392. Prays for a farm of the lands, &c., that were R. Bereford's for life, as long as they remain in the King's hands, which is granted.

[71.]—Pro Johanne Fitz Arnaud Grant.—A.D. 1392. Prays for a charter of pardon of divers offences, which is granted him for a fine of 100*s*.

[72.]—Pro Fratre Johanne Oconchuyr.—A.D. 1393. Fiant for letters patent testifying to the loyalty of John Oconchuyr, a Friar Minor, of the Irish nation.

[73.]—Pro Ricardo Deverouse.—A.D. 1393. Fiant for a protection for one year for Richard Deverouse, at the instance of the Abbot of Donbrothy.

[74.]—Pro Ricardo Broun, mercatore de Rosse.—A.D. 1393. Prays for the custody of the "verrye" of the river of Rosse, then in the King's hands, which is granted him.

[75.]—Pro Magistro Johanne O'M^{c}Gyn, Archidiacono de Kerry.—A.D. 1393. Prays for a patent confirming him in his Archdeaconry, which is granted.

[76.]—Pro Johanne Brode, mariner.—A.D. 1393. Prays for a charter of pardon of various offences, which is granted him for a fine of four marks.

[77.]—Pro Maiore et Ballivis civitatis Waterfordie.—A.D. 1393. Pray for a pardon of certain offences, in consideration of the poverty of their city, &c., which is granted for a fine of five marks.

[78.]—Pro Thome Rope.—A.D. 1393. Prays for pardon of an abatement of possession of a messuage in Waterford made against the King, which is granted for a fine of five marks.

[79.]—Pro Johanne fitz Galfridi Shorthals.—A.D. 1393. Prays for a general pardon, which, at the request of the Bishop of Ossory, is granted him without fine.

[80.]—Pro Alicia Braye. —A.D. 1393. Prays for a general pardon, which is granted her without fine.

[81.]—Pro Edwardo Pererys.—A.D. 1393. Prays for the custody of lands in Castelricard, in the county of Meath, parcel of the liberty of the Earl of Marche, then in the King's hands. He is granted his request at a rent of 4*l.* per annum.

[82.]—Pro Archiepiscopo Armachense.—A.D. 1393. Prays for the custody of a messuage in Drogheda, if it belongs to the King. His request is granted.

[83.]—Vacat quia inferius. [101.]—A.D. 1393. John Pellyn, clerk, prays for a presentation to the Archdeaconry of Cloyne, which is granted him.

[84.]—Pro Henrico Stanyhirst.—A.D. 1393. Has been employed writing writs of summons to Parliament and Councils, and touching the King and the land of Ireland in general, for many years without any reward; asks for some recompence, and is granted 40*s.*

[85.]—Pro Willielmo Welles.—A.D. 1393. Has endured much labour and suffered great loss of horses and armour in the King's service, without recompense; asks for some allowance, and is granted 40*s.*

[86.]—Pour Johan Omery.—A.D. 1393. Complains that the King has wrongfully entered on his possession of a messuage in the city of Waterford; prays for redress, and obtains writs of livery and discharge.

[87.]—A.D. 1393. Fiat for a protection for Martin Sculthorpe for one year.

[88.]—Pro Domino Alano M^c^kynnery.—A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent to receive him into the King's peace, being indicted for various offences.

[89.]—Pro Magistro Hugone Cheltenham.—A.D. 1393. Fiat for a protection for one year.

[90.]—Pro William Welles. Vacat quia superius. [85.]

[91.]—For Henry Stanyhirst. Vacat quia superius scriptum. [84.]

[92.]—Pour William Saymour.—A.D. 1393. Having furnished a pipe of wine, value £3, to the Lord Justice for the time being, then on an expedition against the Irish enemy, and not having been paid the same, though he had got an order of Council to that effect; prays that he may be paid, or some recompense given him. He is ordered three marks as an allowance.

[93.]—Pour Johanne Duff Walsh de Karuckaman.—A.D. 1393. Prays for a general pardon, which is granted him.

[94.]—Pour Roger Fraunceys.—A.D. 1393. Prays to be discharged from the office of Sheriff of Waterford, on the ground of non-residence, poverty, and want of power to discharge the office. His request is granted, and another Sheriff ordered to be elected.

[95.]—Pour Johanne Sheriggeley.—A.D. 1393. Complains of delay in the execution of a writ of dower in favour of his wife, who had previously been married to Sir Simon Cusack. The Lord Justice and Council order the Justices of the Kings' Bench to proceed to judgment thereon.

[96.]—Pour Morice Morgane. Vacat quia inferius. [102.]—A.D. 1393. Asks for the Chancellorship of Cloyne, which is granted him.

[97.]—A.D. 1393. Fiat for a protection for Thomas, bishop of Waterford and Lismore, and his tenants, who are employed in the King's service; to last for a year.

[98.]—Pour Johan fitz Lauerance Talbot.—A.D. 1393. Accuses the Archbishop of Armagh of collusion in causing the lands of Ballygandyr to be seized into the King's hands, out of which a life annuity had been secured to the petitioner by the said Archbishop with the full consent of his Chapter. Both parties ordered to have their remedy by law.

[99.]—Pour David Wogan, Chevalier.—A.D. 1393. Prays for remission of rent and arrears of a life interest in Newhall, Ledytoun, and Gleglanestoun; the lands, out of which it was paid, having been seized into the King's hands by virtue of the ordinance made at Guildford against absentees. The rent as well as the land out of which it issued, ordered to be seized into the King's hands, and the petitioner together with those that sold him the said rent ordered to be fined for contempt.

[100.]—Pour Thomas Botiller.—A.D. 1393. Thomas le Botiller, and Nicholas White, King's Sergeant, pray to be appointed Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer in the counties of Cork and Limerick, and the Cross of Tipperary; in as much as the lieges there, not being able to sue elsewhere, may be deprived of their rights for want of law. A commission is ordered accordingly during pleasure.

[101.]—Pour Johan Pellyn.—A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent of a presentation to the Archdeaconry of Cloyne.

[102.]—Pour Maurice Morgan.—A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent of a presentation to the Chancellorship of Cloyne.

[103.]—Pour Dyonis Okeywan.—A.D. 1393. Being Irish of blood, and by a recent statute debarred from holding a benefice, without licence, he prays for a confirmation of his possession of the Vicarage of Adryke. A patent of confirmation ordered him for a fine of 20*s*.

[104.]—Pour Johan de Aynesharth.—A.D. 1393. In conjunction with Denis Roche, prays for a grant for one year of the small customs of Wexford, in consideration of their services to the King against Mac Morogh. Their petition granted for a fine of 10 marks.

[105.]—Pour Levesque de Waterford.—A.D. 1393. Prays for license to treat and parley with Irish enemies and English rebels in order to reform them, and to give them safe conduct and meat and drink whilst they remain with him, any ordinance or statute to the contrary notwithstanding. His prayer is granted, provided such treaty or conference shall not be to the prejudice of the King.

[106.]—Pour Johan Sergeant.—A.D. 1393. Abbot of the convent of Saint Thomas, Dublin, he prays for a pardon, which is granted him.

[107.]—Pour Thomas Snelle.—A.D. 1393. Being Archdeacon of Glendalough and Prebendary of Wicklow, both which places are situated amongst the Irish enemies, he prays for license to visit the said benefices, and to parley and treat with the Irish enemies and English rebels as often as he wishes, as otherwise he should derive no profit from the benefices: his petition is granted, provided the King be not prejudiced.

[108.]—Pour William White.—A.D. 1393. Petitons for a license to the Archbishop and Dean and Chapter of Cashel to unite the rectory of Knockgraffan and prebend of Glanhyne, and to transfer the patronage of the rectory of Knockgraffon from Walter de Bermingham, Lord of Knockgraffon, to the Dean and Chapter of Cashel. The petition is granted.

[109.]—Pour Johan de Dessemond.—A.D. 1393. Inasmuch as the country round the cities of Cork and Limerick and the town of Youghal is laid waste by the Irish enemies and English rebels, and that the said cities and town cannot be supplied with provisions unless the carriers of same are protected going and returning; he prays for a patent empowering him to convoy the said carriers, receiving the accustomed fees therefor. His petition is granted.

[110.]—Pour Nichol Aunger.—A.D. 1393. Being debtor to the King, he prays for license to carry beyond the sea four weys of wheat, in order that he may the sooner pay his debt: license granted accordingly.

[111.]—Pro Esmond Savage.—A.D. 1393. Prays for a renewal of his patent as Seneschal of Ulster, and for a safe conduct for himself and his men going and returning, and from the Lord Justice and Council, also for a renewal of the patent of the Constableship of Carrickfergus to Robert Lang. The renewal of the letters patent for the seneschalship and the safe conduct are granted.

[112.]—Pro Thoma Waltoun.—A.D. 1393. Inasmuch as Thomas Talbot, by an inquisition unlawfully constituted, had seized a messuage of his into the King's hands, and of ill will had ruined the buildings on the same, he prays for a remedy. The com-

mission, under which the inquisition was held, is revoked, and the party referred to the law for remedy.

[113.]—Pour le Conte de Dessemond.—A.D. 1393. Having been granted £40 as a reward in the time of the Marquis of Dublin, in satisfaction whereof he had received out of the Exchequer a tally of £20 of the farm of the city of Cork; and having presented the said tally to the Mayor and Bailiffs of Cork, and not being able to obtain payment from them, asks for a writ to compel them to pay him, or for some other mode of payment to be ordered him. In consideration of his expenses sustained in the King's wars, a writ is ordered him accordingly.

[114.]—Pour la ville de Tristeldermot.—A.D. 1393. The Commons of the town of Castledermot having compounded with McMorogh for 84 marks, which they had assessed amongst themselves, pray for a commission directed to certain of their body to empower them to levy that sum, in consideration of the succour and refuge they had afforded to many, and inasmuch as McMorogh had the person of one of them in pledge for the payment of the composition. Inquiry is ordered, and if the statements made in the petition are found to be true, a commission to issue accordingly.

[115.]—Pour Larcevesque de Dyvellyn.—A.D. 1393. Robert Archbishop of Dublin being minded, by advice and counsel of the lords and others of the land, to go to the King and lay before him a statement of the evils of the country, and the Earl of Kildare having, contrary to the liberties and franchises of Holy Church, quartered 100 kern on his seigniory of Ballymore, and on his tenants there, and caused unheard of devastation; prays for a remedy. A writ ordered to be sent to the Earl directing him to remove his kern and make amends for the wrongs inflicted, or if not, inquiry to be made in the King's Bench.

[116.]—Pro Johanne Episcopo Leghlynense.—A.D. 1393. Complains that, having been granted the township of Galrothestoun, part of the temporalities of the bishopric of Killaloe, whilst it remained in the King's hands, yet it had been permitted that the said Bishop of Killaloe should perform his fealty and receive livery of his temporalities in Ireland instead of in England, and so he had been ousted of his grant: prays that the Bishop of Killaloe should be compelled to perform his fealty lawfully, and until then that he (the Bishop of Leighlin) should be again put in possession. Ordered that all be summoned by writs of scire facias for a certain day, and that right be done between the King and the parties.

[117.]—Vacat quia superius. [No. 95.]

[118.]—Pour Johan Laundey.—A.D. 1393. Prays for a general pardon, which is granted for a fine of 40*s*.

[119.]—Pour les tenantz de Colmanestoun.—A.D. 1393. Inasmuch as the township of Colmanstoun does not contain more than one carucate and 30 acres of arable and meadow land, the remainder of the three carucates which it comprises being waste, and as it is situated in the marches and has been burned and destroyed by the enemy, and several of the tenants killed, and sixteen of them cut off by the late pestilence; the three remaining tenants pray for a new valuation, and to be charged only for the cultivated and arable land. A commission ordered to make a new valuation, if it appears to be for the King's advantage, and the lands to be charged accordingly.

[120.]—Pour Johan Nosterfeld.—A.D. 1393. Prays for license to pass into England to attend to a lawsuit, and that he may during his absence be permitted to receive the tithes of his vicarage of Swordes. License is granted him for one year, notwithstanding any act to the contrary.

[121.]—Pour James Carmardyn.—A.D. 1393. Prays for a charter of pardon for the homicide of John Savage, which is granted him at the request of the Bishop of Meath for a fine of 40*s*.

[122.]—Pour Richard Mason.—A.D. 1393. John of Desmond prays for a general pardon for his servant Richard Mason, which is granted for a fine of 20*s*.

[123.]—Pour Robert de la Freigne.—A.D. 1393. Prays for a general pardon, which is granted him for his good service done and to be done.

[124.]—Pour Levesque de Ossery.—A.D. 1393. Having been engaged out of Ireland, in the King's service, and two parts of the temporalities of his bishopric having been seized into the King's hands during his absence, instead of one third as directed in such a case by the Statute of Absentees; he prays for restitution: which is ordered, if the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, on enquiry and inspection of the records, certify to the truth of the petition.

[125.]—Pour Johan de Dessemond.—A.D. 1393. Prays for a general pardon in consideration of his good services to the King. His petition is granted.

[126.]—Warentum ad faciendum breve.—A.D. 1393. Fiat for a writ to make Margaret Faunt, widow of John Bereferd, a ward of the crown.

[127.]—Pro Patricio de la Freigne et Galfrido de la Freigne.—A.D. 1393. A writ to the Barons of the Exchequer, commanding them to respite the accounts of Patrick de la Freigne, Seneschal of the county of Kilkenny, and Geofrey de la Freigne, who are occupied in the King's affairs.

[128.]—Pour Johan Fylle.—A.D. 1393. Prays for a general

pardon, which is granted him at the request of the Bishop of Ossory.

[129.]—Pour Henry Dobbyn.—A.D. 1393. Prays for a general pardon, which is granted him at the request of John of Desmond, for a fine of £3 of silver.

[130.]—Pour Isabelle Wolfe, Abbasse, &c. Vacat quia non prosecutum.—A.D. 1393. Prays for license to John Fylle, chaplain, to appropriate to her convent of Kilkillighyn the church of Ballytarstan; which is granted at the request of the Bishop of Ossory for a fine of 13*s.* 4*d.*

[131.]—Pour Geoffrey Blake et Stephen Dyvellin.—A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent for the office of collectors of petit coket in the town of Galway.

[132.]—Pro Thoma Chapman.—A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent granting Thomas Lynch, *alias* Chapman, all the privileges of English birth, and freeing him and his issue from Irish servitude for ever.

[133.]—Pro Johanne de Dessemond. — A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent appointing him Sheriff of Waterford at the request of the commons of that city.

[134.]—Pour Johan Carlelle.—A.D. 1393. Prays for the custody of Ross Molyng, and The Island, in the county of Wexford, which is granted him.

[135.]—A.D. 1393. Geofrey de la Freyng prays for a general pardon.

[136.]—A.D. 1393. Fiant for commissions granting to Edward Perers and Robert Evere, Esquires, the custody of various lands and tenements which belonged to Simon Cusake, Knight.

[137.]—A.D. 1393. A warrant to seize, at Drogheda, a barge which was taking in freight to be sold to the Irish enemy; the said barge having lately broken an arrest at Waterford; also for the arrest of the merchants who loaded the barge, and of her crew.

[138.]—A.D. 1393. A privy seal to William Spaldynge, Admiral of Ireland, to put in force the statute prohibiting the export of wheat, horses, or falcons out of Ireland, and forbidding all persons to go beyond sea without license.

[139.]—A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent appointing William Veer of Howth, and John Greyn of Malahide, to provide and buy fish for the Lord Justice's household, and carry them to whatsoever part of Ireland he might be in.

[140.]—A.D. 1393. The like for John Walter and Laurence Michel.

[141.]—A.D. 1393. Sir Philip Darcy, representing that two thirds of his possessions in the counties of Meath and Dublin

having been seized into the King's hands, by virtue of the Statute of Absentees; and his tenants having been receivers of the said two-thirds, and having satisfied the King for the greater part thereof up to the time of petitioner's return to Ireland; prays that they may be pardoned the remainder, and freed from rendering further account. His petition is granted, on condition that the receivers of the manor of Garistoun pay £8 due to the King out of the said two-thirds.

[142.]—A.D. 1393. Sir Philip Darcy, Knight, being obliged to pass into England on important business of his own, and also on the King's affairs, prays for a royal license, and that he may receive the rents and profits of his possessions for three years, notwithstanding the Statute of Absentees. His petition is granted.

[143.]—A.D. 1393. William, the son of William Fitz Stephen, prays for a pardon for the homicide of William, the son of Simon Palmer; which is granted him for a fine of two marks.

[144.]—A.D. 1393. John de Carlyn, clerk, having been granted the custody of the fruits, rents, and profits of the deanery of the cathedral church of St. Patrick, Dublin, at a rent according to a certain extent made next after the said grant, and a subsequent extent having been made, he prays that he may be permitted to account according to the extent last made. The petition is sent to the Exchequer, with directions that if it be found to be true the petitioner should account accordingly.

[145.]—A.D. 1393. Robert Crulle, Treasurer of Ireland, prays for a suitable reward for his labours in the King's service, attending treaties, councils, and parliaments, and holding inquisitions. He is granted £40.

[146.]—A.D. 1393. Sir John Hunte, chaplain, prays for a general pardon, which is granted.

[147.]—A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent receiving William fitz Lynes into the King's peace at the intercession of Walter de la Hyde.

[148.]—A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent permitting William Spaldynge to export twelve weyes of wheat.

[149.]—A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent receiving William Hulle into the King's peace.

[150.]—A.D. 1393. John Darcy prays for a grant of the marriage of Elizabeth Netterville, cousin and heir of John Naptoun, which is given him.

[151.]—A.D. 1393. Walter Penkestoun prays for a writ adjourning an assize of freshforce brought against him before the Mayor and Bailiffs of Drogheda, because his occupations as Clerk of the King's Bench prevents his appearance to defend it. His petition is granted.

[152.]—Pur John Darcy—A.D. 1393. See No. 150.

[153.]—Pur Wauter Evere.—A.D. 1393. Prays for the custody of certain lands in Raiestoun and Rathcrossan, which were Francis Wyot's. His petition is granted.

[154.]—Pour Esmond Berle.—A.D. 1393. Gerald O'Byrne, chieftain of his nation, being largely indebted to him, he prays for license to purchase a certain barge from the said Gerald, as the only means of recovering his debt. His petition is granted.

[155.]—Pur Barnabe Cusake.—A.D. 1393. Barnaby and Thomas Cusake pray the Lord Justice to issue writs prolonging an assize of novel disseisin of certain lands in Meath, brought against them by Isould Taaf, formerly wife of John Cusake, and ordering the tenor of certain records to be transmitted from the Treasury of Trim and from Carlow for the behoof of the petitioners. Their petition is granted.

[156.]—A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent to Stephen Lane, merchant, of Brestwyk, to export ten weyes of wheat.

[157.]—Pour Frere Nichol Whyte.—A.D. 1393. Prays for an allowance by reason of his labours in travelling by bad and dangerous ways to the marches on the King's affairs.

[158.]—Pour Philippe Kyntoun.—A.D. 1393. Fiat for a protection.

[159.]—Pur Thomas Sergeant.—A.D. 1393. Prays for a special charter of pardon of various offences, which is granted him for a fine of 20*s*.

[160.]—Pur Henry Archer.—A.D. 1393. Having been chosen Provost of Kilkenny in his absence, and being also prevented by the dangerous condition of the roads between Kilkenny and Carlow, from obeying the King's writ summoning him to appear at the Exchequer at Carlow, in consequence whereof he was fined 40*s*., he prays for some allowance in consideration of his labours in the King's service by sea and land. He is granted 40*s*.

[161.]—Salvum conductum pro Ona, muliere Oneelle.—A.D. 1393. A safe conduct for Ona, wife of Nellan Oge O'Neill, with twelve men and women in her company, on her way to, and returning from, Drogheda, to treat with the Lord Justice and Council.

[162.]—A.D. 1393. George Telyng, whose son had been given as a hostage for the payment of eighty-five marks promised to O'Reilly on condition of his not laying waste the country about Kells in Westmeath, prays the Lord Justice and Council to relieve him from the payment of £5 which he had borrowed by way of imprest from the Treasurer of Ireland to redeem his son. A subsidy having been granted by a great Council held at Castledermot, and which was not yet all collected, the Bishop of Meath, then

Justice of Ireland, having assigned to the said George, one half of the £20 to be levied off the Clergy of Meath, which had been placed at the disposal of the said Bishop; he is commissioned to collect the arrears and hand it over to the Treasurer of Ireland in discharge of the £25 advanced to the said Geo. Telying.

[163.]—Pur James Verdoun.—A.D. 1393. Thomas de Verdoun having alienated in trust the manor of Clonmore, in the County of Louth, with reversion in tail male to the father of the petitioner, and his said father having entered on his reversion; James de Verdon, his son, having proved his age, prays for livery, and pardon of the alienation.

[164.]—Pur Nicholas Fynglas.—A.D. 1393. License to Nicholas Fynglas, citizen of Dublin, to export twenty weyes of wheat to Bayonne or Gascony.

[165.]—A.D. 1393. Sir Thomas Andrew, Vicar of Kilpatrick, prays to be confirmed in his vicarage. His prayer is granted.

[166.]—A.D. 1393. Fiat for a protection for John Howthe, engaged in the King's service.

[167.]—A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent of the protection for John Howthe.

[168.]—A.D. 1393. Fiat for a commission to John Howthe, clerk, to enquire into all matters connected with the office of King's Escheator in Ireland.

[169.]—A.D. 1393. John, Archbishop of Armagh, prays for a writ of supersedeas to enable him to sue out with effect a plea in Chancery respecting 90 acres of land on Ballygandyr, County of Louth, which he asserts had been improperly seized into the King's hands. His petition is granted.

[170.]—A.D. 1393. Edward Chesuldenne prays for the custody of the lands of Kilmasshan, and of the manor of Confy, co. Kildare, as long as they remain in the King's hands. His petition is granted.

[171.]—A.D. 1393. Robert Bernevalle, chaplain, and Thomas Plunket, pray to be allowed to plead in the King's Bench, in the matter of the issues of lands in Othrillaghe, Odnelestoun, &c., for which they are imprisoned in the Castle of Trim. Their petition is granted.

[172.]—A.D. 1393. A protection for John Schyrbourne, Canon of the Abbey of St. Thomas the Martyr, near Dublin.

[173.]—A.D. 1393. Fiat for a protection for John Gerald, being in the King's service.

[174.]—A.D. 1393. Esmond de Loundres having been appointed Warden of the castles of Carlingford, Coly, and Greencastle, with the receipt of the profits of the said castles and their seignory, complains that the said seignory is laid waste by O'Neill, and its

profits not sufficient to support the charges of his office, and prays for further aid, or to be relieved of his charge. Provisions are ordered him to victual the castles under his command.

[175.]—A.D. 1393. John, son of John Fitz Eustas, of Newland, indicted of felony, prays for an order to the Justices of the King's Bench to allow him to proceed to his deliverance according to law. His petition is granted.

[176.]—A.D. 1393. Thomas le Botiller, son of James, late Earl of Ormond, prays for the wardship of Elizabeth Netterville, a minor, as a recompense for his services. His petition is granted. See No. 180.

[177.]—A.D. 1393. Fiat for a protection for one year, for Robert White, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, near Dublin, and his brethren.

[178.]—A.D. 1393. Thomas Clare, soldier, whose horse, worth 10 marks, the only property he had in the world, was killed; prays to be paid the value thereof. He is granted 5 marks.

[179.]—A.D. 1393. William de Veer of Howth, and Agnes Dany, his wife, pray for a general pardon, which is granted them, without fine, at the request of the Bishop of Meath.

[180.]—A.D. 1393. Thomas le Botiller, son of James, late Earl of Ormond, prays for the wardship of Elizabeth Netterville, daughter and heir to Richard Netterville, and cousin and heir to Philip Naptoun, without paying anything to the King therefor, as part of a recompense of the great labours and costs incurred by him in the King's service. His petition is granted.

[181.]—A.D. 1393. Simon Glaunforbrigge, Rector of Youghal, prays for a writ to arrest Sir Robert Lythum and William Botiller, of Connaught, who had wrongfully and by force of arms entered his church of Youghal, and, he being then at the high altar, and the host in his hands, had beaten and ejected him from his church, tearing his vestments and carrying away his goods. A writ is according issued to the Sheriff of Cork and Provost and Sovereign of Youghal, to arrest the offenders and cause them to appear before the Lord Justice and Council on pain of 200*l*.

[182.]—A.D. 1393. Edward Chesuldenne, clerk, prays for the farm of the lands of Rath, near Drommyskyn, as long as they remain in the King's hands. His request is granted, the rent to be according to the valuation last made.

[183.]—A.D. 1393. Thomas le Botiler, son to James, late Earl of Ormond, petitions for a grant of all the lands in the cantred of Offagh, in the county of Tipperary, along the west side of the Suir, with the exception of the baronies of Cahir and Dromloman, on the ground that by neglect of the owners they had been overrun and laid waste by the Irish enemies and English rebels, to

have and to hold in conformity with an Act lately passed in Ireland for the better inhabiting the lands of the said county; to hold them till all his expenses in gaining possession of, enclosing and guarding the same, are repaid him. His petition is granted.

[184.]—A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent, to Thomas de Everdoun, clerk, of the prebend of Effynn in the cathedral of Limerick.

[185.]—A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent to Robert de la Freigne, Knight, of the office of Secondary Baron of the Exchequer.

[186.]—A.D. 1393. John Dervos prays for a general pardon, pleading that he held a pardon under the seal of the Earl of March, Lord of the liberty of Meath, and had committed no offences since then. His prayer is granted for a fine of 20*s*.

[187.]—A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent presenting John Penlyn, chaplain, to the church of Ballygarthe.

[188.]—A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent for Robert Henford, to be Sheriff of the county of Kilkenny, and for a writ de non intromittendo to Robert de la Freigne, late Sheriff thereof.

[189.]—A.D. 1393. Fiat for a commission to Thomas Esmoun and John Shynnagh to collect the rents, &c. of the lands of Elizabeth, daughter and heir of the Baron de Calf, in the county of Kildare, and to pay them to her, or her attorney.

[190.]—A.D. 1393. William Pecoke, of Drogheda, prays for a general pardon, which is granted at the request of Sir Robert Suttoun, deputy to the Chancellor of Ireland.

[191.]—A.D. 1393. William Carlan, of Ballyreghny, prays for a pardon for the murder of Richard Waryn of Ballysedoke, which is granted him for a fine of 40*s*.

[192.]—A.D. 1393. Walter Evere and William Carlelle, executors of John de Carlelle, deceased, and said to be a debtor to the Crown, pray for custody of his goods and chattels the better to satisfy the King should there be any debt due to him. Their petition is granted.

[193.]—A.D. 1393. A petition of Thomas G[ra]s concerning a dower.

[194.]—A.D. 1393. Miles, Bishop of Clonmacnois, having been sent, with another, as Justice into Connaught, and Walter Brymengham, Sheriff there, having refused to escort him, he was obliged to pay £10 in silver to one of the sons of O'Kelly for his escort, besides supporting himself for half a year. He prays for some recompense, and is granted 10 marks.

[195.]—A.D. 1393. Thomas de Everdoun, clerk, and Walter de Evre pray for custody of the lands which belonged to Walter Whyt in the counties of Meath and Dublin; which is granted them.

[196.]—A.D. 1393. Thomas Talbot prays for a reward of his labour in gaining rents and profits for the King. He is granted 100*s*.

[197.]—A.D. 1393. John Midiltoun, clerk, Guardian of the Chapel of Bennetsbridge, prays for leave to be absent in England for five years; receiving, in the meantime, all the profits of the said chapel. He is granted leave of absence for two years.

[198.]—A.D. 1393. John Midiltoun, Guardian of the Chapel of our Lady on Bennetsbridge, prays for license to perfect a tower on the said bridge adjoining the said Chapel, and to fortify the bridge as strongly as he can, leaving a sufficient roadway for the King's lieges, giving as a reason that the Irish enemies and English rebels were wont to pass and return by the said bridge, to the great injury of the district, and that the tower and fortress aforesaid would prevent their passage. His petition is granted, with license to him and his successors, Guardians of the said chapel, to hold the said tower and fortress.

[199.]—A.D. 1393. Robert de Hereford, Knight, prays for a re-grant of the lands and possessions of Robert de Berford and Henry his brother, in consequence of an informality in a former grant of the same. His petition is granted.

[200.]—A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent granting to William de Carlelle the lands, &c. of John Carlelle, defunct.

[201.]—A.D. 1393. Patent under the privy seal granting to William de Carlelle, during pleasure, the lands, &c. which belonged to John de Carlelle, defunct, which had been seized into the King's hands for certain reasons.

[202.]—A.D. 1393. Nicholas Prene prays to be appointed Serjeant of the cross at Meath, at the same toll paid by the late Serjeant, Nicholas Mody. His petition is granted.

[203.]—A.D. 1393. Edward Chesuldenne prays for custody of the lands of Flemyngtoun, and also of a carucate of land in the township of Curragh, being in the King's hands because the Abbot of St. Peter and Paul of Armagh was Irish. His petition is granted.

[204.]—A.D. 1393. The Archbishop of Armagh prays for license to appropriate in mortmain the church of St. Columba of Clonmore, in the county of Louth, to the Archdeaconry of Armagh. His petition is granted.

[205.]—A.D. 1393. Thomas Gower prays for the custody of the lands which belonged to Richard White in Ardresse, in the county of Kildare, so long as they remain in the King's hands. His petition is granted.

[206.]—A.D. 1393. Adam Taillour, Vicar of Callan, having been robbed of a horse and armour by his servant, and having

made fine of one mark for the said goods and chattels, valued at 4½ marks, and the said goods and chattels having been subsequently valued by inquest at 8 marks, for which he is sued, prays that as the goods and chattels had been his own property, he may be allowed to have them at the fine which he had originally paid. His petition is granted on condition that he pay a fine of one mark additional.

[207.]—A.D. 1393. Fiat for a commission giving the custody of the lands belonging to John, son and heir to Sir William de Londris, Knight, in the county of Meath, to Robert Evre and Thomas de Evertoun, so long as they remain in the King's hands.

[208.]—A.D. 1393. Thomas Tuyt prays for livery of certain portions of the manor of Portlester, to which he is heir, and which are in the King's hands, being held of the King's ward, the Earl of March by Knights' service, as of his Castle of Trim. The petition is sent into the Chancery, and all parties left to the remedy of the law.

[209.]—A.D. 1393. Robert and Thomas Henbryge, having lost horses, armour, &c., and suffered much damage in the King's service, pray for a grant, for twenty years without rent, of the lands which belonged to Thomas Arondele of Drogheda, and which are now in the King's hands. Their petition is granted.

[210.]—A.D. 1393. Fiat for a protection for John Lyndraper, alias Kerre, who is about to pass into England in the King's service.

[211.]—Vacat quia revocatum.—A.D. 1393. Thomas Snelle, clerk, prays for a general pardon, which is granted him for a fine of 20*s*.

[212.]—A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent to Thomas de Burgo to be Sheriff of Connaght, and for a writ de non intromittendo to Walter Bremyngham, late Sheriff of the same.

[213.]—A.D. 1393. Robert Mey, clerk, prays for confirmation of his right and possession of his rectory of Balygarthe. His petition is granted at the request of the Bishop of Meath.

APPENDIX.

[1.]—A.D. 1393. Letter to the Council of Ireland, from the King, informing them that he had relieved the Duke of Gloucester of the Lieutenantcy of Ireland, and had appointed the Earl of Marche his successor, in whose absence he had made the Earl of Ormond Lord Justice of Ireland; also stating that he had constituted the Archbishop of Dublin Chancellor, and sent over money and troops and taken other steps for the Government of Ireland.—p. 255.

[2.]—A.D. 1393. Letter from King Richard II. to the Earl of Ormond, informing him that he had been appointed Lord Justice of Ireland, and that a force of men-at-arms and archers, and also 2,000 marks, had been sent to aid in the government of Ireland.—p. 258.

[3.]—A.D. 1399. Credentials for the message sent to England by the Guardian of the Land of Ireland and by the Council there. At a parley, after Richard the Second's departure from Ireland, Mac Murrough demanded restitution of the barony of Norragh in right of wife, also the arrears of his annuity, otherwise he declared he would not keep the peace beyond Michaelmas. He is at open war, and has gone to aid the Earl of Desmond against the Earl of Ormond. O'Neill has assembled great forces to destroy the whole country if his son and other hostages confined in the castle of Dublin are not delivered up to him. There are no soldiers in pay for the defence of the land, and no money in hand to pay them. The Irish enemies are strong and arrogant; the English weak and dispirited. The English families that have gone into rebellion oppress and spoil the poor lieges, are not amenable to the law, and, though they wish to be called gentlemen of blood, yet are nothing but sturdy robbers. They are accomplices of the Irish enemies, and so between them both the loyal English are destroyed. Hence the revenue is reduced to nothing. The King's revenue in the obedient counties is greatly diminished on account of the existence of many Liberties, or Counties Palatine, and the reckless grants to individuals. The Barons of the Exchequer are unlearned in the law, and the other offices of the Exchequer are filled by illiterate men, who, thinking only of grasping the fees, have bought their patents, and appoint deputies who are unlearned and careless of

their duties. The Escheatorship, which used to return a profit, is now filled by a salaried officer, and no revenue accrues to the King. The Customs, which used to return a profit, are granted away, and the Customer is paid a salary, little coming to the King.—p. 261.

[4.]—A.D. 1404. Inspeximus of an enrolment of a grant to the Earl of Ormond by the Council, with the assent of the Magnates, Clergy, and Commons, as their Stipendiary and Governor at War in the absence of Stephen Lescrope, Deputy to Thomas of Lancaster, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in consequence of the danger imminent from the enemies and rebels of the land, of a subsidy of 6*s.* 8*d.* on each carucate of tilled land in Leinster, and the counties of Meath, Louth, Waterford, and Tipperary; and a rateable proportion from the prelates and clergy, and the cities of Dublin and Waterford, the town of Drogheda, and other towns of those parts, to defray his expenses; on condition that Coigne and Livery be not exacted by him during the time of his government, and that it be not drawn into a precedent.—p. 269.

[5.]—A.D. 1442. Articles against the Earl of Ormond. A powerful English nobleman required for the government of Ireland. If the Earl of Ormond was thought suitable by the Parliament, they would have named him to the King. An English nobleman better suited for the office than one of Irish birth. The Earl of Ormond is aged, unwieldy, and feeble, and having lost his own castles and lordships from lack of power to defend them, is not likely to keep, conquer, or get any for the King. He made Irishmen, and the grooms and pages of his household, knights of the shire, to support him in Parliament. He converted fines levied on those absent from Parliament to his own use. He is guilty of sundry illegal acts of oppression. His appointment as Deputy to Lord Welles was deprecated by the Gentlemen and Commons, fearing a breach of the peace by his means, and finally he was put under bond to keep the peace. He is therefore not fit to be Lieutenant. He was impeached of treason by the Earl of Marche, Lord Grey, and Lord Talbot, and has not been absolved therefrom. Sundry witnesses to be called to testify against him things which the messenger may not, as a clergyman, divulge. He ought, therefore, to be superseded, and a commission appointed to inquire into the accusations made against him.—p. 273.

[6.]—A.D. 1442. Inspeximus of a memorandum of evidence taken before the Lord Lieutenant and Council concerning certain charges against the Earl of Ormond, transmitted by virtue of a privy seal from England to Richard Wogan, Chancellor of Ireland. 1st. As to his unfitness to be Lord Lieutenant. 2nd. As to his appointing Irishmen and the grooms and pages of his

household to be Knights of the Shire. 3rd. As to the danger to the peace of the country from his appointment. The answer of the Council to these charges, acquitting the Earl.—p. 276.

[7.]—A.D. 1442. Letter of Richard Wogan, Chancellor of Ireland, to Henry VI., throwing doubts on the evidence laid before the Council in refutation of certain charges against the Earl of Ormond.—p. 285.

[8.]—A.D. 1442. Inspeximus of a memorandum of proceedings of the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, consequent on the withdrawal from Ireland of Richard Wogan, Chancellor of Ireland, and his concealment of the Great Seal.—p. 288.

[9.]—A.D. 1442. Memorandum of proceedings before the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland respecting the refusal to deliver the Great Seal to Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, Chancellor of Ireland, consequent on his neglecting to produce before them the letters patent of his office, or any record or exemplification thereof. Memorandum of the superseding of Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, as Chancellor by the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.—p. 295.

[10.]—A.D. 1444. Memorandum of proceedings relative to charges against the Earl of Ormonde as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Earl of Ormond summoned to England by the King, of which he is glad, as he had by a previous letter, under the King's signet, been ordered to remain in Ireland. The Earl of Ormond summons a Great Council at Drogheda, to report to the King on the state of Ireland and his conduct as Lieutenant thereof. Inspeximus of a Memorandum of the proceedings of the Great Council held at Drogheda. Inspeximus of a Memorandum of proceedings of the King's Council held at Drogheda.—p. 303.

[11.]—A.D. 1345. Representation of the Lord Justice and Council of Ireland to the King. The Justice and Council of Ireland offer suggestions to the King for the improvement of his revenue in Ireland. Debts of large amount due to the King are not levied. The reliefs due to the King were never levied. The customs of Ireland have not been duly collected. The Chief Customer has his office for life, and is non-resident, and his fee of 80*l.* amounts to nearly the rest of the Customs. The Escheators seldom account, and retain the escheats in their own hands. The Council have commenced to extend these lands again, and find their value to be much greater than that returned by the Escheators. If these two offices were properly executed the King's revenue would be greatly increased. The granting of Liberties like those of Durham and Chester oust the King of much of his revenue and authority. Lands, &c. seized into the King's

hands should not be given away again without consulting the Irish Council. The Irish Court of Exchequer has distrained those who owe homage, to the King's profit. The Lord Justice has taken in hand the business relative to the bail of the Earl of Desmond, as he was charged by the Council of England. The King should be well advised by his Council before he remits to the Prior of Lanthony the 1,360 marks recovered against him in the Irish Exchequer. The Chancery has but one Clerk and one Petty Clerk, and they are not capable of transacting the business of that Court. A properly qualified Clerk of the Rolls should be speedily sent over. The Exchequer is in like case. Some, who have been punished for their evil ways in Ireland, by lies and flattery procure in England Briefs and Letters, thereby defeating the proceedings taken against them and discrediting the King's ministers in Ireland. The King to make known his will relative to officers who hold their posts for life.—p. 314.

[12.]—Calendar of the Close Roll of the 16th Richard II.—p. 323.

A ROLL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE KING'S COUNCIL IN IRELAND,

FOR A PORTION OF THE

SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING RICHARD THE THIRD.

A.D. 1392–93.

6223. A +—

A ROLL, ETC.

. . . . . [1.]

partie des autres deux parties du dit heritage, que Johane que fut la femme le dit Nicholas, pere le [dit] heir, tynt en dower, en cas que ils escheient durant le temps susdite, considerans que la dite garde [ne] vaut par an iiij.li., a cause que le dit Evesque est uncle a dit heir et la dite Johane est mere . . . metteront plus tendrement lour poer de soustenir les ditz tenementes sans wast et destruction, et ils auxint troveront le dit heir resonables soustenuz durant son noun aage par cell cause.[1]

A.D. 1392. Joan late wife of of Nicholas . . and . . Bishop of . . ., uncle to the ward, apply for the wardship and marriage of the son of the said Joan,

[Translation.]

. . . . . [1.]

part of the other two parts of the said inheritance, which Joan who was the wife of the said Nicholas, father of the said heir, takes in dower, in case they escheat during the time aforesaid, considering that the said wardship is [not] worth four pounds yearly, inasmuch as the said Bishop is uncle to the said heir, and the said Joan is mother [of the said heir,] they will with the utmost care exert themselves to keep up the said tenements without waste and destruction, and will also for the same cause find the said heir reasonable sustenance during his minority.

[1] The commencement of the MS. has been lost. This enrolment, which is much faded and in part illegible, is therefore imperfect.

Lacunæ, or illegible words, are here and elsewhere indicated by dots; conjectural restorations and emendations are enclosed in brackets.

which are granted them for fine of 20*s.* 6*d.*

Indorsacio. Eient les supplians la garde et la mariage dedens cestes contenues, selonc la purport de ceste peticion, pour xx. s. vi. d. appaier en le Haneper pur le fyn, par les lettres patentes notre Seignour le Roy souz son grant seel en Irland en due fourme. Doune a Dyvelyn le xxx^e^ jour Doctobre, lan notre dit Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme.[1] A tresreverent pere[2] &c., comme desus.

[2.] Pro Johanne Creef.

A.D. 1392. His township, house, corn, and goods burned and destroyed,

A tresnobles Justice et Consel notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplie Johan Creef de Ballaghmoun, que comme sa ville, sa mansion, ses blees et diverses autres benes furent arses, degastes et destruys par M^c^Moroug et autres Irrois enemys notre Seignour le Roy, comme est cognuz et notifie a vous, tresnobles

[Translation.]

Indorsement. Let the suppliants have the wardship and marriage within contained, according to the purport of this petition, for twenty shillings and six pence to be paid in the Hanaper as a fine, by letters patent of our Lord the King in due form under his great seal in Ireland. Given at Dublin the thirtieth day of October, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second. To the most reverend father &c., as above.

[2.] For John Creef.

To the most noble Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays John Creef of Ballaghmoun, in as much as his township, his house, his corn and divers others his goods were burned, wasted and destroyed by M^c^Moroug and other Irish enemies of our Lord the King, as is known

[1] The 30th of October 1392. The regnal years of this king commenced on the 22nd of June in each year. Here, and elsewhere throughout the Roll, the year of the present style is used, but no rectification of the day of the month has been attempted.

[2] As letters patent were to issue, Robert Archbishop of Dublin, Chancellor of Ireland, must have been the person here addressed. See enrolment No. 15, *infra*.

Justice et Conseil, et deux de ses homme occis et trois pris, dont le dit Johan nest mye de relever la dite ville de Ballaghmoun et ses mansions, ne vaut soustenir gens illeoques sans aide, socour et relevement de notre dit Seignour le Roy; que a vous plese, de votre treshaut seignourie, en relevement de son petit et pover estat, covenable regard douner, issint que le dit Johan poet avoir talent de relever la dite ville et sa mansioun, en resistence des enemys et en confort des liges notre dit Seignour le Roy; et ceo, pur Dieu, et en eoure de charite, eiant reguard a la grant lieu que il avoit tenuz illeoques devant cez heures, et que il voet tenir enavant, sil poet estre releve de les meschiefs avantditz.

and his men slain, by the Irish enemy: asks for relief. He is granted £10.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant x. li., par cause contenue en ceste peticion, de grace le Roy especial. Doune a Dyvelyn, le premier jour de Novembre, lan notre dit Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme.

[Translation.]

and notified to you, most noble Justice and Council, and two of his men slain and three taken prisoners, so that the said John is not able to rebuild the said township of Ballaghmoun and his houses, nor of substance to sustain the people there without the aid, succour and relief of our said Lord the King; that it may please you, of your most high lordship, in relief of his reduced and poor estate, to give him a suitable compensation, so that the said John may be disposed to rebuild the said township and his house, in resistance to the enemies and in comfort to the lieges of our said Lord the King; and this, for God's sake, and as a work of charity, having regard to the important position he held there in times past, and which he wishes to hold in future, if he can be relieved of the mischiefs aforesaid.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have ten pounds, of the King's special grace, for the reason contained in this petition. Given at Dublin, the first day of November, the sixteenth year of our said Lord King Richard the Second.

[3.] Pro Johanne Symcok. A.D. 1392. Prays for a licence to ship wine and ale to certain ports. Licence granted.

Plese a notre Seignour le Justice Dirland granter a son servant Johan Symcok licence que il poet franchement carier, en queconque nief que luy plera, oept tonelx de vyn et oept tonelx de cervoise a Cragford, Logsewill ou Slyghagh, pur les la vendre ou changer pour autres merchandises a sa volunte affaire.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant licence par les lettres patentes notre Seignour le Roy souz son grant seel en Irland solonc la purport de ceste peticion en deue fourme. Doune a Dyvelyn, le ij^e^ jour de Novembre, lan notre dit Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme. A tresreverent &c. come desus.

[4.] Pro Johanne Lumbard. A.D. 1392. Having suffered much both in goods and person from the Irish

A vous Sire[1] Justice, et a Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Johan fitz Nichol Lumbard, que comme au temps que lonourable pere en Dieu, Alizaundre Evesque de Mid, fut Justice Dirland, le dit Johan fut charge et surmis de loffice de Garden de la Paes en la contie de Kilkenny, a quel temps

[Translation.]

[3.] For John Symcok.

May it please our Lord the Justice of Ireland to grant his servant John Symcok license to empower him freely to carry, in any ship he pleases, eight tuns of wine and eight tuns of ale to Cragford, Logsewill or Slyghagh, to sell or exchange them for other merchandises at his pleasure.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have license by letters patent of our Lord the King under his great seal in Ireland in due form according to the purport of this petition. Given at Dublin, the second day of November, the sixteenth year of our said Lord King Richard the Second. To the most reverend &c., as above.

[4.] For John Lumbard.

To you Lord Justice, and to the Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays John Fitz Nicholas Lumbard, in as much as at the period when the honourable father in God, Alexander Bishop of Meath, was Justice of Ireland, the said John was charged and intrusted with the office of Warden of the Peace in the county of Kilkenny, at which time

[1] *Sic* in MS. ; it is more frequently written *Seignour*.

McMorogh, Onolan, Oryan et autres Irrois celle parties furent overtement a guerre, et il, en faisant le dit office,[1] a un assaut que il fist au dit McMorogh es marches illeoques, estoit grevousement navfre, sique il fut en espoir[2] de sa vie, a quel assaut x. des bonnes hommes du dit McMorogh furent decolles, et puis en ceo le dit Johan[3] sovent en service notre Seignour le Roy, si bien en ses guerres de Monster comme de Leynster, a ses propres costages, et ad perdus de ses cousins et chevaux, que furent occis es ditz guerres, a grant dammage du dit Johan; sur quoi, treshonoure Seignour, vous plese de votre tres-graciouse Seignourie luy ordener ascun covenable regard.

enemy whilst Warden of the Peace in the county of Kilkenny, and having lost some of his kinsmen and horses, and also served the King in his wars at his own cost, he asks for compensation, and is granted £20.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant xx. li. par cause contenue en ceste peticion, de grace le Roy especial. Doune a Dyvelyn, le premier jour de Novembre, lan notre dit

[TRANSLATION.]

McMorogh, Onolan, Oryan and other Irish enemies of those parts were openly at war, and in discharging the said office, in a certain assault which he made on the said McMorogh in the marches there, he was sore wounded, so that he was in despair of his life, in which assault ten of the able men of the said McMorogh were beheaded, and besides this the said John [was] often in the service of our Lord the King, as well in his wars of Munster as of Leinster, at his own charges, and lost some of his kinsmen and horses, which were slain in the said wars, to the great injury of the said John; in consideration whereof may it please you, most honourable Lord, of your most gracious Lordship, to ordain him some suitable compensation.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant, of the King's special grace, have twenty pounds for the reason contained in this petition. Given at Dublin, the first day of November, the

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[1] The original has here *et en usant*, but the pen has been drawn across the words.

[2] *Sic* in MS.

[3] Some word has been omitted here in the original.

Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme. A tres-reverent &c., comme desus.

[5.] Pro Communibus de Cathirlagh.

A.D. 1392. Carlow laid waste and plundered by the Irish enemy. The Commons, to enable them to reinhabit the town, ask for relief, which is granted to those that will rebuild their houses.

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseille notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, monstrent le Communes de la ville de Cathirlagh, que comme ore tard la dite ville, mansion[s] et tous les blees et autres benes furent arcez, degastez et destruys par McMorough, Okarroll et tous autres Irrois enemys notre dit Seignour le Roy de les parties de Leynster et Monster, que ils ne povent en null manere uncer en la dite ville edifier, ne de soustenir gens illeoques sans aide, socour et relevement de notre dit Seignour le Roy, et outre ceo les ditz communes, pur greindre partie, de la dite ville aleront en diverses autres parties, en tresgrant anientisement de tote la terre Dirland, et grant confort de les ditz enemys, et ils, que ils[1] illeoques demourront, ont en purpos aler et amender; par quoi supplient les

[Translation.]

sixteenth year of our said Lord King Richard the Second. To the most reverend &c., as above.

[5.] For the Commons of Carlow.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, the Commons of the town of Carlow make known, that whereas now of late the said town, house[s] and all the corn and other goods were burned, wasted and destroyed by McMorough, Okarroll and all the other Irish enemies of our said Lord the King of the parts of Leinster and Munster, so that they can in no wise as yet build in the said town, nor sustain the people there without aid, succour and relief from our said Lord the King, and besides this the said Commons, for the greater part, have gone from the said town to divers other parts, to the very great injury of the entire land of Ireland, and great comfort of the said enemies, and those, who tarry there, have it in mind to go and better [themselves]; wherefore the said

[1] *Sic* in MS., but the second *ils* seems redundant.

ditz Communes que il vous plese, de votre tresnoble seignourie, considerer les meschiefs susditz, et a eux granter souffissant regard pur relever la dite ville et mansions, en resistence des ditz enemys, et en confort des liges notre Seignour le Roy; et ce, en oeure de charite, aiantes reguard que la dite ville est chief et confort de Leynster; et outre ce, tresnobles Seignours, que il vous plese ordener que les portes et closours de la dite ville soient reppailles.

Indorsacio. Eient les supplians de tresour et de doun le Roy vynt liverez, et soient deliveres[1] a William Burton et Thomas Taillour de Cathirlagh a despendre et departir entre ceux qui veullent reenhabiter la ville illeoques, joste equite, chescun solonc son edificacion, par la surveue de Tresorer et Barons de Leschequer illeoques, et sur ce soit brief fait de deliberate as dites Tresorer et Barons de Leschequer de Irland en due fourme.[2] Doune a Dyvelyn, le premier jour de

[Translation.]

Commons pray that it may please you, of your most noble lordship, to consider the above mentioned mischiefs, and grant them a sufficient allowance to rebuild the said town and mansions, in resistance to the said enemies, and in comfort to the lieges of our Lord the King; and this, as a work of charity, considering that the said town is the head and comfort of Leinster; and besides, most noble Lords, that it may please you to give order that the gates and barriers of the said town be repaired.

Indorsement. Let the suppliants have of the treasure and by gift of the King twenty pounds, and let them be paid to William Burton and Thomas Taillour of Carlow to expend and divide, according to equity, amongst those who are willing to reinhabit the town there, each in proportion to his building, by the supervision of the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer there, and thereon let there be made a writ of liberate in due form to the said Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer in Ireland. Given at Dublin, the first day

[1] This and the two preceding words are interlined in the original.

[2] This sentence is interlined in the original with very faint ink.

Novembre, lan notre dit Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme. A tresreverent &c., comme desus.

[6.] Pro Domino Roberto de la Freigne, Milite.

A.D. 1392. In consideration of the great injuries and losses which he had sustained in discharge of the office of Sheriff of the county of Kilkenny, he asks for some compensation, and is granted £20.

A vous, Sire Justice et Consaille notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Robert de la Freigne, Chevalier, Visconte du countie de Kilkenny, que a vous plese avoir reguard as grans dammages, meschiefs et perdes queux il ad soustenuz en le dit office, si avant par Irrois enemys cell parties, comme par Anglois dycell parties, que luy ont dirrobbes et arses divers ses seignouries a cause des execucions faites par la loy en son office avantdit, et, de votre graciouse seignourie, luy ordener ascun covenable regard en recompensacion de ses dammages et perdes avantditz, car autrement il ne purra son estat bounement contenir, si votre graciouse eide ne luy soit grante.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant xx. li., en noun de reguard, par cause contenue en ceste peticion, de grace le Roy. Doune a Dyvelyn le premier jour de Novembre,

[Translation.]

of November, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second. To the most reverend &c., as above.

[6.] For Lord Robert de la Freigne, Knight.

To you, Lord Justice and the Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Robert de la Freigne, Knight, Sheriff of the county of Kilkenny, that it may please you to have regard to the great damages, mischiefs and losses which he has sustained in the said office, as well by the Irish enemies of those parts, as by the English of those parts, who have robbed and burned divers of his seigniories because of the executions made by law in his office aforesaid, and, of your gracious lordship, to order him some fitting consideration in recompense of his damages and losses aforesaid, for otherwise he will not be able well to uphold his estate, if your gracious aid be not granted to him.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have twenty pounds, of the King's grace, as compensation, for the reason contained in this petition. Given at Dublin, the first day of November,

lan notre dit Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme. A tresreverent &c., comme desus.

[7.] Pro Ricardo Wals, rectore de Cathirlagh. A.D. 1392. In consideration of forty years' services in the King's Exchequer at Carlow, and his poverty now in his old age occasioned by the depredations of the enemy asks for relief, and is granted £10.

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie votre chappellain, servant et oratour Richard Wals, Parson de Cathirlagh, que comme il ad travaille en le service notre Seignour le Roy en son Chancellerie et Eschequer Dirland par ces xl. anns et plus, et ore en son anciente il est anientiz pur tous jours, sil ne soit aides et releves[1] par notre dit Seignour le Roy, car ore tard les enemys ont arses et destruys tous ses mesons, blees et divers benes nient moebles, et divers ses benes moebles luy disrobberent, et encore puis la dite arsure et robberye luy comient[2] continuer sa demeure en la ville de Cathirlagh, en confort et eide des communes du dite ville, ou autrement il vouldroient avoir relinquis la dite ville degastes sans reenhabitacion pour tous jours, a ses grans

[Translation.]

the sixteenth year of our said Lord King Richard the Second. To the most reverend &c., as above.

[7.] For Richard Wals, rector of Carlow.

To you, Lord Justice and the Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays your chaplain, servant and petitioner, Richard Wals, Rector of Carlow, in as much as he has laboured in the service of our Lord the King in his Chancery and Exchequer of Ireland for these forty years and more, and now in his old age he is ruined for the rest of his days, if he be not helped and relieved by our said Lord the King, because now of late the enemy have burned and destroyed his houses, corn and divers other goods not moveable, and robbed him of divers his moveables, and as yet after the said arson and robbery he needs must continue, at his great cost, to dwell in the town of Carlow, to the comfort and aid of the Commons of the said town, or otherwise they will have to leave the said town waste without being reinhabited for ever;

[1] *Sic* in MS., for *aide et releve*. Also read *degaste* in line 17.

[2] The original has *com^ient*, probably we should read *convient*.

coustages; que vous plese considerer son anciente et poverte et long service, et ses dammages et perdes susditz, et lui granter un covenable regard en recompensacion dicell, sique il purra le mielx tielx charges supporter en aide et confort des communes susditz. Eit le suppliant dix li. &c. Doune comme desus, &c.

[8.] Pro Henrico de Wattenhull.

A.D. 1392. Prays for the office of King's Attorney in the Common Bench, with power to appoint a deputy, as the roads to Carlow are so dangerous that he often cannot ap-

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Henry de Wattenhull, que il vous plese luy granter loffice Dattourne notre dit Seignour le Roy devant les Justices du Commun Banc Dirland, et en son Escheqer illeoques, a tenir tanque ce bien et loialment porte envers notre dit Seignour le Roy et ses ministres, prenant ent par an les fees et gages et rewardes au dit office acoustumes, et que le dit Henry poet faire un depute, pur qi il voudra respondre, pur le dit office exercer en sa absence, eiant regard que les chemyns envers Cathirlagh sont sovent

[Translation.]

that it may please you to consider his old age and poverty and long service, and his damages and losses aforesaid, and grant him a fitting consideration in recompense of the same, so that he shall be better able to bear such like charges in aid and comfort of the Commons aforesaid.

Let the petitioner have ten pounds, &c. Given as above, &c.

[8.] For Henry de Wattenhull.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Henry de Wattenhull, that it may please you to grant him the office of Attorney of our said Lord the King before the Justices of the Common Bench of Ireland, and in his Exchequer there, to hold as long as he carries himself well and loyally towards our said Lord the King and his ministers, receiving thereof yearly the fees and wages and rewards to the said office usual, and that the said Henry may have power to appoint a deputy, for whom he will be answerable, to execute the said office in his absence, considering that the roads towards Carlow are often so

fois si perilous que le dit Henry ne poet approcher la court a premier jour sans peril de son corps; entendans servis que le dit Henry ad servy notre Seignour le Roy en le dit office par long temps, tanque ore tarde fut ouste par Robert Hemyngburgh sans cause. proach the court there on the first day.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant loffice contenue en ceste peticion, prenant les fees et gages a icell acoustumes, solonc la purport dycell, par les lettres patentes notre Seignour le Roy souz son grant seel, en deue fourme. Doune a Dyvelyn, le ij^e jour de Novembre, lan notre dit Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme. A tres-reverent pere &c., comme desus.

[9.] Pro Williel-mo Waas.

A tresnoble Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplie William Waas de Wasestoun que comme sa ville, sa mansion, et ses blees et divers autres benes furent arces, degastes, et destruys par M^cMorough et autres Irrois enemis notre Seignour le Roy, A.D. 1392. His township, house, and corn, &c. having

[Translation.]

perilous that the said Henry cannot approach the court on the first day without bodily danger; keeping in mind the service which the said Henry has rendered our Lord the King in the said office for a long period, until of late he was ousted without cause by Robert Hemyngburgh.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have the office mentioned in this petition, taking the fees and wages usual to it, according to the purport of the same, by letters patent of our Lord the King under his great seal, in due form. Given at Dublin, on the second day of November, in the sixteenth year of our said Lord King Richard the Second. To the most reverend father &c., as above.

[9.] For William Waas.

To the most noble Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays William Waas, of Wasestoun, in as much as his township, his house, and his corn and divers other goods were burned, wasted and destroyed by M^cMorough and other Irish enemies of our Lord the King, as is well known

been burned and destroyed by the Irish enemy, he asks for relief, and is granted five marks.

comme bien est cognus et notis a vous, tresnobles Justice et Conseil, dont le dit William nest mye de pouer de relever la dite ville de Wasestoun, et ses mansions, ne de soustenir gens illeoques, sans aide et socour et relevement de notre dit Seignour le Roy; que il vous plese, de votre treshaute seignourie, en relevement de son petit et pover estat, covenable reguard luy donner, issint que le dit William poet avoir talent de relever la dite ville, et sa mansion en resistens des enemys, et en confort des liges notre dit Seignour le Roy; et ce, pour Dieu, et en oeure de charite, eiant reguard a la grant lieu que il avoit tenu illeoques devant ces heures, et que [il voet tenir en ava]nt sil poet estre releve de les meschiefs avantditz.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant cynq marz [pur cause contenue] en ceste peticion de grace et doun[1] le Roy especial, et sur ce brief fait as Tresorer et Barons de Leschequer de notre [dit Seignour le Roy en Irland] de deliberate en deue fourme. Doune a Dyvelyn, le premier jour

[Translation.]

and notified to you, most noble Justice and Council, whereby the said William is not able to rebuild the said township of Wasestoun, and his houses, nor to sustain the people there, without the help and succour and relief of our said Lord the King; that it may please you, of your most high lordship, in relief of his slender and poor estate, to give him a suitable allowance, so that the said William may have inclination to rebuild the said township and his house, in resistance of the enemy, and in comfort of the lieges of our said Lord the King; and this, for God's sake, and as a work of charity, having regard to the important position which he held there in former times, and which [he wishes to hold] hereafter, if he can be relieved of the mischiefs aforesaid.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have five marks, [for the reason contained] in this petition, of the special grace and gift of the King, and thereon let there be made a writ of liberate in due form to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer

[1] This and the preceding word are interlined in the original.

de Novembre[1] lan notre dit Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme. A tresreverent [pere &c., comme desus.]

[10.] Pro Episcopo de Ossery.

A Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplie Richard Evesque Dossery, que comme le Vendredy proschein . . . . . Seint Hillary lan du regne notre Seignour le Roy que ore est xv^e, a Kilkenny devant Johan de Carlell,[2] clerc, ... de Leschequer notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, et Thomas Taillour, clerc, Secundare Remembrancier de mesme Leschequer . . . . . Commissionairs notre dit Seignur le Roy denquerer de tous maneres de gens possessionours, seculers et de seint eglise, absent hors de la dite terre Dirland, &c., fut trove par inquisicion, que Johan Wyke, clerc, Prebender del Prebendre de Athour, en la Diocese de Ossery, fut

A.D. 1392. Prays that he may be granted, for two years, two-thirds of the Prebend of Aghour, then in the King's hands, on account of his labours and expenses in the King's service. His request is granted.

[Translation.]

of our Lord the King in Ireland. Given at Dublin, the first day of November, in the sixteenth year of our said Lord Richard the Second. To the most reverend [father &c., as above.]

[10.] For the Bishop of Ossery.

To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays Richard Bishop of Ossory, in as much as on the Friday before . . . . . St. Hillary, in the fifteenth year of our Lord the King who now is, at Kilkenny before John de Carlell, clerk, ... of the Exchequer of our Lord the King in Ireland, and Thomas Taillour, clerk, Secondary Remembrancer of the said Exchequer . . . Commissioners of our said Lord the King to enquire of all manner of people, secular and ecclesiastical, possessed of property, absent from the said land of Ireland, &c., it was found by inquisition, that John Wyke, clerk, Prebendary of the Prebend of Athour, in the Diocese of Ossory, was absent

[1] This and the twenty-four preceding words are interlined in the original. There is here a *lacuna* in the Roll, which renders imperfect this and the next entry.

[2] He was a baron of the Irish Exchequer. See No. 126 *infra* and Rot. Pat. Canc. Hibn. 15 Ric. II., 42, 43. Richard de Northalis was Bishop of Ossory at this period.

absens de la terre Dirland, et que les deux parties de les profitz du dit Prebende valent par an xxvi. s. viii. d., et que le dit Evesque fut occupiour de les deux parties susdis ; que il vous plese considerer divers travailles et costages queux le dit Evesque ad sustenuz divers fois en le service notre Seignour le Roy, et luy donner en noun de regard les deux parties susditz del an susdit, et del an proschein ensuyant, cest-assavoir quater mars pour les deux ans susditz, et sur ce commander par brief as Tresorer et Barons de Leschequer de discharger et acquiter plainement Levesque susdit de les deux parties susditz par temps de les deux ans suzditz.

[The first membrane of Roll ends with the word *divers.*]

Indorsacio. Eit le reverent pere en Dieu, Richard Evesque de Ossery, dedens escript, pardoun de les quatre mars contenues en cest peticion, pur son bon service a notre Seignour le Roy fait et affaire, et outre co, en noun de reguard, de doun le Roy et sa grace especial,

[Translation.]

from the land of Ireland, and that the two parts of the profits of the said Prebend are worth yearly twenty-six shillings and eight pence, and that the said Bishop was the occupier of the two parts aforesaid ; that it may please you to consider the various labours and expenses which the said Bishop had sustained at sundry times in the service of our Lord the King, and to give him as compensation, the two parts aforesaid of the year aforesaid, and of the next year ensuing, that is to say four marks for the two years aforesaid, and thereon to command by writ the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer fully to discharge and acquit the aforesaid Bishop of the two parts aforesaid for the space of the two years aforesaid.

Indorsement. Let the reverend father in God, Richard Bishop of Ossory, within written, have a pardon of the four marks contained in this petition, for his good service to our Lord the King, done and to be done, and besides that, as compensation, of the King's gift and special grace, the

la somme de unze mars, et sur ce brief de la Chancellerie as Tresorer et Barons de Leschequer pur acquiter et descharger le dit Evesque de les quatre mars susditz, et un autre brief as ditz Tresorer et Barons de deliberate de la dite somme de xi. mars, &c., en deue fourme. Doune a Dyvelyn le premier jour de Novembre, lan notre dit Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme. A tresreverent &c., comme desus.

[11.] Pro Johanne Penkestoun.

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplie Johan Penkestoun, Clerc des Communes Places notre Seignour le Roy en Leschequer de Cathirlagh, que comme il ad este en le dit service notre dit Seignour le Roy en le dit place par xx. ans et plus, et tout que il ad gaigne et purchace par le temps susdit ore par McMorogh et divers autres Irrois enemys notre dit Seignour le Roy est plainement ars et destruis, issint que il nad rien de vivre pur

A.D. 1392. Prays for compensation for his losses by McMorogh, and other Irish enemies; and is granted five marks to enable him to rebuild his houses.

[Translation.]

sum of eleven marks, and thereon [let there be made] a writ of Chancery to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer to acquit and discharge the said Bishop of the four marks aforesaid, and another writ of liberate of the said sum of eleven marks, &c., to the said Treasurer and Barons, in due form. Given at Dublin, the first day of November, the sixteenth year of our said Lord King Richard the Second. To the most reverend &c., as above.

[11.] For John Penkestoun.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays John Penkestoun, Clerk of the Common Pleas in the Exchequer of our Lord the King at Carlow, inasmuch as he has been in the said service of our said Lord the King in the said place for twenty years and more, and all that he had gained and acquired for the time aforesaid now by McMorogh and divers other Irish enemies of our said Lord the King is entirely burned and destroyed, so that he has no means of livelihood either for himself or

luy ne pur ses enfans, sil ne soit mendenantz; que vous plese de votre tresgraciouse seignourie davoir consideracion a les meschiefs susditz et luy ordener covenable reguard pur luy soustenir et amender, et ceo, en oeure de charite.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant cynq mars pur inhabiter ses meisons et les reedifier, de doun et grace le Roy especial, et autrement ne mye, et sur ce brief de la Chancellerye de deliberate, mande as Tresorer et Barons de Leschequer en deue fourme. Doune a Dyvelyn le premier jour de Novembre, lan notre dit Seignour roy Richard Seconde seszisme. A tresreverent &c., comme desus.

[12.] Pro Obrene Mole.

A.D. 1392. Having been granted an

A vous, treshonoures Seignours Justice et Consaille notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Obrene Mole, que comme notre Seignour le Roy par ses lettres patentes luy eit grante qarant li. dargent annuelment

[Translation.]

his children but by begging; that it may please you of your most gracious lordship to consider the mischiefs aforesaid, and to ordain him some suitable allowance to sustain and improve his condition, and that, as a work of charity.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have five marks of the gift and special grace of the King, to enable him to inhabit his houses, and rebuild them, and otherwise not, and thereon a writ of liberate of Chancery directed to the Treasurers and Barons of the Exchequer in due form. Given at Dublin, the first day of November, the sixteenth year of our said Lord King Richard the Second. To the most reverend &c., as above.

[12.] For Obrene Mole.

To you, most honoured Lords Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Obrene Mole, inasmuch as our Lord the King by his letters patent had granted him forty pounds of silver annually, for his good

pur ses bons services faitz et affaire a notre dit Seignour le Roy, et ses lieges, des queux il nad rien es deinz quatre ans: par quoi vous plese luy regarder dascun refreschement, sique il poet le meulx grever les enemys notre dit Seignour le Roy, et ses adversaries. Eiant, sil vous plest, reguard que il ad weyve et perdu toute sa seignourie pur lamour des liges Anglois, en affiance daide notre dit Seignour le Roy et son Consaille.

annual pension of £40 for his good services done and to be done, none of which he has received for four years, and having lost all his own seigniory for love of the English lieges: prays for relief. He is granted £40 as a gift.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant en noun de reguard pur son bon service fait et affaire, et ne mye par cause de nulle patente, commission, ne autre grant, la some de xx. li. de grace le Roy especial. Doune a Dyvelyn le premier jour de Novembre, lan notre dit Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme. A tresreverent &c.

A vous, treshonoures Seignours Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Thomas, fitz [13.] Pro Thoma le Botiller.

[Translation.]

services done and to be done to our said Lord the King, and his lieges, of which he has had nothing for four years; for which reason may it please you to award him some succour, so that he may be better able to molest the enemies of our said Lord the King, and his adversaries. Having regard, if you please, to this, that he has relinquished and lost all his seigniory for love of the English lieges, trusting to the help of our said Lord the King and his Council.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have twenty pounds as an allowance, of the special grace of the King, for his good service done and to be done, and not at all because of a patent, commission, or other grant. Given at Dublin, the first day of November, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second. To the most reverend &c.

To you, most honoured Lords Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Thomas, son of [13.] For Thomas le Botiller.

Having served the King in the retinue of the Lord Justice at his own cost, with a great company of horse and foot, for four, or five years, asks for some allowance, as he owns no seigniory, and is dependant on his own exertions. He is granted £20.

James le Botiller jadis Conte Dormond, comme il eit retenue grant compaignie des gens a chival et a pie par ces quatre ans ou cynq, et encore tynt a ses costages demesne pur la greindre partie pur maintenir et deffendre les liges notre dit Seignour le Roy es counties de Cork, Typerary, et Kilkenny, deins quel temps il ad es[1] et soustenuz grantz travailles, perdes, et dammages des gens et des chivaux, sibien en temps que vous, treshonoure Seignour Justice, fustes es parties Dengleterre comme avant; sur quoi vous plese luy ordenir ascun reguard, sique il poet avoir le greindre appetit pur travailler es besoignes notre dit Seignour le Roy en temps avenir, eiant, sil vous plest Seignours, reguard que il nad nulle seignourie ne riens pur luy soustenir estre son purchas demesne.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant xx. li. par la cause dedens contenue, en noun de reguard, de doun et grace le Roy

[Translation.]

James le Botiller late Earl of Ormond, inasmuch as he had maintained a great company of horse and foot for these four or five years, and as yet maintains them for the greater part at his own costs, to uphold and defend the lieges of our Lord the King in the counties of Cork, Tipperary, and Kilkenny, in which time he has had and sustained great labours, losses, and damages of men and horses, as well at the time when you, most honoured Lord Justice, were in the parts of England as before; wherefore may it please you to ordain him some recompense, so that he may be the more disposed to labour in the affairs of our said Lord the King, considering, if it please your lordships, that he possesses no seigniory nor anything to support him except what he acquires by his own exertions.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have twenty pounds for the reason within contained, as a recompense, of the gift

[1] *Sic* in MS., probably for *eu;* so used also in the preceding page, line 2.

especial, et sur ce brief de deliberate direct as Tresorer et Barons de Leschequer en deue fourme. Doune a Dyvelyn &c., comme desus, lan comme desus. A tres-reverent comme desus.

[14.] Pro Leticia Rede.

A.D. 1392. Prays for the custody of the person and property of her natural son, Henry White, without paying anything therefor. Her petition is granted.

A vous, Sire Justice notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Letice Rede, que fut la femme Henry White de Clomell, que il vous plese luy granter la garde de corps et des terres et tenementz Teobald, fitz et heir le dit Henry, que est fil naturel, ove tous lour appurtenances en la mayn notre Seignour le Roy par celle cause esteantz, a avoir et tenir par terme de la vie le dit Teobald, sans riens ent rendre a notre dit Seignour le Roy, considerantz que le dit Teobald est fitz au dit Letice, et par celle cause sera le plus tendrez de la garde susdit, que nul autre.

Indorsacio. Eit la suppliante la garde de corps et terres et tenementes de Teobald dedens escript,

[Translation.]

and special grace of the King, and thereon [let there be made] a writ of liberate directed to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer in due form. Given at Dublin &c., as above, the year as above. To the most reverend, as above.

[14.] For Letice Rede.

To you, Lord Justice of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Letice Rede, who was wife of Henry White of Clonmel, that it may please you to grant her the custody of the body and of the lands and tenements of Theobald, the son and heir of the said Henry, who is [her] natural son, with all their appurtenances, being in our Lord the king's hands for that cause, to have and to hold during the term of the life of the said Theobald, without rendering anything thereout to our said Lord the King, considering that the said Theobald is son to the said Letice, and for that cause she will more tenderly administer the said wardship than any other person.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have the custody of the body, lands, and tenements of the within written Theobald,

selonc la purport de ceste peticion, par les lettres patentes notre Seignour le Roy souz son grant seel en Irland en deue fourme. Doune a Dyvelyn le iij^e^ jour de Novembre, lan &c., comme desus.

[15.] Pro domino Johanne Hunte.

A.D. 1392. A Fiant for his presentation to the prebend of St. Maul's and church of Kilmanagh thereto annexed.

Fiant littere presentacionis patentes Domini nostri Regis sub ipsius magno sigillo in Hibernia pro domino Johanne Hunte, capellano, Vicario ecclesie parochialis de Yoghall ad Prebendam de Sancto Mallo, et ad ecclesiam de Kilmannagh eidem annexam, vacantem, et ad presentacionem sive donacionem dicti Domini nostri Regis spectantem, in forma debita et consueta, Datum Dublinii, tercio die Novembris, anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi sexto-decimo. Venerabili in Christo patri Roberto, Archiepiscopo Dubliniensi, Cancellario Hibernie.

[16.] Pro Laurencio Wylech.

A.D. 1392. Prays for a pardon for the death of Henry Rede, which is granted.

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Laurence Wylech, varlet a un maryner, que plese a votres Seignouries luy grante chartre du pees pur lamort dun Henry Rede, corviser, demourant en Dyvelyn Cite notre dit Seignour le Roy, eiantz reguard Seignours que le dit Henry fut occis par son quiderye et folie demesne, et en defence

[Translation.]

according to the purport of this petition, by letters patent of our Lord the King in due form, under his great seal in Ireland. Given at Dublin, the third day of November, the year &c., as above.

[16.] For Laurence Wylech.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Laurence Wylech, servant to a mariner, that it may please your Lordships to grant him a charter of peace for the death of one Henry Rede, shoemaker, dwelling in Dublin, our said Lord the King's City, considering, Lords, that the said Henry was slain on account of his own presumption and folly, and in the said Laurence's self-defence; and this, for the sake of the

du dit Laurence, et ce, pur laume du pere notre dit Seignour le Roy, et ses progenitours, et en oeure de charite.

Indorsacio. Soit faite chartre du pees au suppliant, pur lamort dun Henry Rede dedens escript, de grace le Roy especial, et pur laume du pere notre dit Seignour le Roy et ses progenitours, par ses lettres patentes sous son grant seel en Irland en deue fourme. Doune a Dyvelyn, le iiii^e jour de Novembre, lan &c., comme desus.

[17.] Pro Johanne Nosterfeld. Vacat quia inferius.

A.D. 1392. Prays for the custody of two-thirds of the manor of Glynsurd, Wymeltoun, Knyghtestoun, and Skydouth, in

A Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplie Johan Nosterfeld, clerc, que il vous plese luy granter la garde des deux parties del manoir de Glynsurd, Wymeltoun, Knyghtestoun, et Skydouth en le countie de Dyvelyn, ove les appurtenances, es mains notre Seignour le Roy par certaines causes esteantz, a avoir tanque ils demourent es ditz mains notre dit Seignour le Roy, pur ent rendre a notre dit Seignour le Roy, en son Eschequer Dirland, lestent ent derrain-

[Translation.]

soul of the father of our said Lord the King, and of his progenitors, and as a work of charity.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a charter of peace for the death of one Henry Rede within written, of the special grace of the King, and for the sake of the soul of the father of our said Lord the King, and of his progenitors, in due form, by letters patent, under the great seal in Ireland. Given at Dublin, the fourth day of November, the year, &c., as above.

[17.] For John Nosterfeld.

To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays John Nosterfeld, that it may please you to grant him the custody of two parts of the manor of Glynsurd, Wymeltoun, Knyghtestoun, and Skydouth, in the county of Dublin, with the appurtenances, being for certain causes in the hands of our Lord the King, to hold as long as they remain in the hands of our said Lord the King, to pay

Co. Dublin, at a rent according to the last extent. His petition is granted.

ment fait, ou a proschein affaire, as termes du Pasque et Seint Michel par ollelx porcions.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant la garde dont ceste peticion fait mencion, trovant souffisant seurte en la Chancellerie de paier lestent ent fait ou proschein affaire, et sur ce luy soient faites lettres patentes notre Seignour le Roy, en deue fourme, a durer a volunte notre Seignour le Roy. Doune a Dyvelyn, le quarte jour de Novembre, lan &c., comme desus.[1]

[18.] Pro Rogero Dod.

A.D. 1392. Prays for a grant of a free farm in Jordainstoun and Waspainstoun,

Plese a tresnobles Seignours, les Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, granter a Roger Dod un mesuage en Jordainstoun et Waspainstoun, que est un franc ferme notre dit Seignour le Roy, a luy et a ses heirs, par manere come Wauter Somerey le tenoit par commission le Roy pur sa vie; et en cas

[Translation.]

thereout to our said Lord the King, in his Exchequer of Ireland, the extent thereof last made, or to be next made, by equal portions at the terms of Easter and Michaelmas.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have the custody in this petition mentioned, during the pleasure of our lord the King, finding sufficient surety in the Chancery to pay the extent thereof made, or to be next made, and thereon let him have letters patent of our Lord the King in due form. Given at Dublin, the fourth day of November, the year &c. as above.

[18.] For Roger Dod.

May it please the most noble Lords, the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, to grant to Roger Dod a messuage in Jordainstoun and Waspainstoun, which is a free farm of our Lord the King, to him and his heirs, in the same manner as Walter Somerey held it by the King's commission for his life; and in case

[1] The entire of this enrolment is crossed out in the original. See enrolment No. 21, *infra*.

que le dit Roger vourroit edfier a Jordainstoun un tour et defence en resistence des enemis, que il vous plese luy alouer ses costages et despens sur sa ferme, considerant que les maisons illoques sont runons et cheians a terre, et auxi que le dit Jordainstoun est en les marches, par quoi un tour illoques edifie ferroit grant bien au dit place et a tout le pais environ icell. belonging to the king, which is granted him.

Indorsacio. Soient faites lettres patentes notre Seignour le Roy, souz son grant seel en Irland en deue fourme . . . . . davoir la ferme deins contenue, a luy et a ses heirs par manere comme Wauter Somery le tenoit pur sa vie . . . . . notre dit Seignour le Roy, rendant ent par an en Leschequer notre Seignour le Roy en Irland comme le dit Wauter rendist par son . . . . . le v^e^ jour de Novembre, lan notre dit Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme. A tresreverent &c.

[Translation.]

the said Roger may be willing to build at Jordainstoun a tower and fortification to resist the enemy, that it may please you to allow him his costs and expences on the farm, considering that the houses there are ruinous and falling to the ground, and also that said Jordainstoun is in the marches, for which reason a tower built there will be of great service to that place and to all the country about there.

Indorsement. Let letters patent of our Lord the King, under his great seal in Ireland, be made in due form . . . . . to have the farm therein contained, to him and his heirs, in the same manner that Walter Somery held it for his life [by commission] of our said Lord the King, paying thereout in the Exchequer of our said Lord the King in Ireland the same rent that the said Walter paid by . . . [Given at Dublin], the fifth day of November, the sixteenth year of our said Lord King Richard the Second. To the most reverend, &c.

[19.] Pro Thoma Gower.

A.D. 1392. Prays for the custody of certain lands in Co. Meath, then in the hands of the King. His petition is granted.

Plese a Monseignour, le Justice Dirland, granter a Thomas Gower, clerc, la garde de tous les terres [et tenementes, les queux] furent a Johan Ray en Rayestoun, de tous les terres et tenementes les queux furent Nichol Betagh en jouste . . . parcell de terre que estoit Johan Nasshe de Kelles en Jordanestoun, en la countie de Mid, ove les appurtenances es mains [notre Seignour] le Roy pour certaines causes esteantz, a avoir tanque comme ils demurgent es ditz mains notre Seignour le Roy a ent paier par an lestent ent derroinement fait ou a proschein affaire, a les fests de Pasche et Seint Michel par oweles porcions.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant la garde des terres et tenementes deins compris, trovant souffisant seurte en la Chancellerie de paier lestent en Leschequer notre Seignour le Roy, selon la tenure de ceste peticion, et sur ceo luy soient faitz lettres patentes notre Seignour le Roy en due fourme. Doune a Dyvelyn, la quarte jour de Novembre, lan &c., comme desus.

[Translation.]

[19.] For Thomas Gower.

May it please my Lord, the Justice of Ireland, to grant to Thomas Gower, clerk, the custody of all the lands [and tenements which] belonged to John Ray in Rayestoun, of all the lands and tenements which belonged to Nicholas Betagh close to . . . . . parcel of the lands which belonged to John Nasshe, of Kells, in Jordanestoun, in the county of Meath, with the appurtenances, being in the hands [of our Lord] the King for certain causes, to hold as long as they remain in the said hands of our Lord the King, paying therefor by the year the extent thereof last made or to be next made, by equal portions at the feasts of Easter and Michaelmas.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have the custody of the lands and tenements within comprised, finding sufficient surety in the Chancery to pay the extent in the Exchequer of our Lord the King, according to the tenor of this petition, and thereon let him have letters patent of our Lord the King in due form. Given at Dublin, the fourth day of November, the year &c. as above.

[20.] Pro Thoma Gower.

A.D. 1392. A fiat for a grant of the office of Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer.

Jacobus le Botiller, Comes Ermonie, Justiciarius Hibernie. Fiat commissio Domini nostri Regis sub ipsius magno sigillo in Hibernia pro Thoma Gower, clerico, de officio Capitalis Rememoratoris Scaccarii dicti Domini nostri Regis in terra sua Hibernie, habendum et occupandum dictum officium quamdiu se bene et fideliter gesserit et habuerit in eodem, capiendo de eodem Domino nostro Rege ad Scaccarium suum predictum, dum in officio steterit supradicto, feoda, vadia et rewarda eidem officio debita et consueta. Datum Dublinii, sexto die Novembris, anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi sexto-decimo.

[21.] Pro Johanne Nosterfeld.

A.D. 1392. Prays for the custody of two-thirds of the manor of Glynsurd, &c., which is granted him.

Plese a Mounseignour le Justice, et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, grantier a Johan Nosterrifeld, clerk, la garde de dieux parties del manoir de Glynsurd, Wymestoun, Knyghtestoun, et Skydouth, en le conte de Dyvelyn, ove les apurtenantz es mains notre Seignour le Roy pur certeins causes esteantz, a avoir tanqome ils demeurent es ditz mains notre dit Seignour le Roy, pur ent rendre a mesme notre Seignour le Roy en soun Escheker Dirland lestent ent darrein fait ou a proschein affaire, as termes du Pask et Seint Michel, par owelx porcions.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant la garde dont ceste peticion fait mencion en substance, durant le temps

[Translation.]

[21.] For John Nosterfeld.

May it please my Lord the Justice, and the Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, to grant to John Nosterrifeld, clerk, the custody of two parts of the manor of Glynsurd, Wymestoun, Knyghtestoun, and Skydouth, in the county of Dublin, with the appurtenances, being in the hands of our Lord the King for certain causes, to hold so long as they remain in the said hands of our said Lord the King, paying thereout to our said Lord the King, the extent thereof last made or to be next made, at the terms of Easter and Michaelmas, by equal portions.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have the custody in this petition in substance mentioned, whilst the two parts within

que les deux parties dedens contenues soient es mains notre Seignour le Roy, trovant souffissant seurte en la Chancellerie de paier lestent ent darrein[1] fait ou proschein[2] affaire, et sur ce luy soient faites lettres patentes notre dit Seignour le Roy souz son grant seel en Irland en deue fourme. Doune a Dyvelyn, le vii^e^ jour de Novembre, lan &c., comme desus.

[22.] Pro Waltero Cantewelle.

A.D. 1392. Having been all his life employed at his own cost in the King's wars, and suffered much loss in consequence, he prays for a reward, and has a grant of twenty marks.

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Wauter Cantewelle, que come il ad este pur tout sa vie occupie en divers fois en les guerres notre dit Seignour le Roy a ses propres coustages, et en lors ditz guerres plusours de ses velles, terres, et tenementes sont ars, destrus et degastes, et auxi il ad perdu plusours de ses chevaux, et de ses cousins en la dit gurre, et ore tard luy esteant oveque vous treshonoure Seignour le Justice en le service notre dit Seignour le Roy, trois cens et vynt de ses vaches sant pris par les Irrois enemys notre dit Seignour le Roy,

[Translation.]

comprised are in the hands of our said Lord the King, finding sufficient surety in the Chancery to pay the extent thereof last made or to be next made, and thereon let him have letters patent of our said Lord the King, under his great seal in Ireland, in due form. Given at Dublin, the seventh day of November, the year &c. as above.

[22.] For Walter Cantewelle.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays Walter Cantewelle, inasmuch as he has been occupied all his life at sundry times in the wars of our said Lord the King at his own proper costs, and in the time of the said wars a great many of his townships, lands, and tenements were burned, destroyed and wasted, and also he had lost a great many of his horses and of his kindred in the said war, and now of late he being with you, most honoured Lord Justice, in the service of our said Lord the King, three hundred and twenty of his cows were taken by the Irish enemies of

[1] This and the preceding word are interlined in the original.

[2] This word is interlined in the original.

a son grant perde, et damage importable, si par grace et aide notre dit Seignour le Roy ne luy soit purveu de remede; que il vous plese, de grace especiale notre Seignour le Roy, luy ordiner un covenable reguard en recompensacion de ses traval, perdes et damages avant-diz, sique en son ancien temps il ne soit destruyt pur cause du service notre dit Seignour le Roy.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant en noun de regard, pour cause contenue en cest peticion, de doun le roy et sa grace especiale, vynt mars, et sur ceo soit fait brief de liberate a Tresorrer et Chaumberlains de Leschequer notre Seignour le Roy en Irland de luy ent faire paiement en du fourme. Doun a Dyvelyn, le vii^e jour de Novembre, lan notre dit Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme. A tresreverent &c.

[23.] Pro Domino Roberto de la Freigne. — A.D. 1392.

A tresnoble Seignour Justice et Conseille notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplie Robert de la Freyngne, Chevalier, que vous plese de votre graciouse

[Translation.]

our said Lord the King, to his great loss, and damage insupportable, unless by the grace and help of our said Lord the King he be provided of a remedy; that it may please you, of the special grace of our said Lord the King, to appoint him some fitting allowance in recompense of his labour, losses and damages aforesaid, so that in his old age he may not be ruined by reason of the service of our said Lord the King.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have, as an allowance, twenty marks of the King's gift and special grace, for the reason contained in this petition, and thereon let there be made in due form a writ of liberate to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer of our Lord the King in Ireland, to make payment thereof to him. Given at Dublin, the seventh day of November, the sixteenth year of our said Lord King Richard the Second. To the most reverend, &c.

[23.] For Lord Robert de la Freigne.

To the most noble Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays Robert de la Freyngne, Knight, that it would please you of your gracious lordship to grant

Prays for the custody of the lands of Thomas Denne in Grenan and Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny, which is granted him.

seignourie graunter a luy la gard de les terres et tenementes queux furrount Thomas Denne, ov les appurtenauntz, en Grenan et Thomastoun, in le counte de Kylkenny, en les mainz notre Seignour le Roy esteaunt, rendant ent a notre dit Seignour le Roy a son Eschequer lextent darreyn fait oue procheyn affaire.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant la garde des terres et tenementes dedens contenues, selonc la purport de ceste peticion, trovant souffisant seurte en la Chancellerie de paier lestent ent fait ou affaire, et sur ce luy soient faites lettres patentes notre dit Seignour le Roy souz son graunt seel en Irland en deue fourme. Doune a Dyvelyn, le viij[e] jour de Novembre, lan &c.

[The second membrane of Roll ends with the words *lan &c.*

[24.]

Pro Petro Stonham.

A.D. 1392. Prays for the custody of the lands

A vous, Sire Justice, et Conseille notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, prie Peres Stonham que vous luy pleise graunter la gard de touz les terres et tenementes queux furent a Maistre de la mesoun de Seint Thomas Dacres de Loundres, en le Carrik M[c]Gryffyn, et ailours,

[Translation.]

him the custody of the lands and tenements which belonged to Thomas Denne, with the appurtenances, in Grenan and Thomastoun, in the county of Kilkenny, being in the hands of our Lord and King, paying thereout to our said Lord the King at his Exchequer the extent last made or next to be made.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have the custody of the lands and tenements within contained, according to the purport of this petition, finding sufficient surety in the Chancery to pay the extent thereof made or to be made, and thereon let him have letters patent of our said Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal in Ireland. Given at Dublin, the eighth day of November, the year &c.

[24.]

For Peter Stonham.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Peter Stonham, that it may please you to grant him the custody of all the lands and tenements which belonged to the Master of the house of St. Thomas Dacres of London, in Carrick M[c]Gryffyn, and elsewhere

en le countee de Typerary, ove touz les appurtenaunces, es mayns notre dit Seignour le Roy esteauntz, a aver et tenyr tanque come ils demurront es maynez notre dit Seignour le Roy, sanz rienz ent rendre, pur les bones servicez qil ad fait a notre Seignour le Roy, et prest est afaire, consideraunt qilz sont degastes et destruz, et le Roy nule profit de ceo poet prendre a present. and tenements owned by the house of St. Thomas D'Acre of London in Carrick Mac Griffin, Co. Tipperary.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant la garde des terres et tenementes dont ceste peticion fait mencion, combien que ils demurgent es mains notre Seignour le Roy, sans ent rien rendre a notre dit Seignour[1] le Roy, et sur ce luy soient faites lettres patentes notre Seignour le Roy souz son grant seel en deue forme. Doune a Dyvelyn le ix^e jour de Novembre, lan &c.

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseille notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Richard Wode, servant [25.] Pro Ricardo Wode.

A.D. 1392.

[TRANSLATION.]

in the county of Tipperary, with all the appurtenances, being in the hands of our said Lord the King, to have and to hold as long as they remain in the hands of our said Lord the King, without paying anything thereout, for the good services which he has done, and is ready to do to our said Lord the King, considering that they are wasted and destroyed, and that the king can take no profit of them at present.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have the custody of the lands and tenements mentioned in this petition, without paying anything therefor to our said Lord the King, as long as they remain in the hands of our said Lord the King, and thereon let him have letters patent of our Lord the King in due form, under his great seal. Given at Dublin the ninth day of November, the year &c.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Richard Wode, servant to Robert [25.] For Richard Wode.

[1] This word, here written nearly in full, gives the extended form of *Seignour*; the more contracted forms of which leave it doubtful whether it should be read *Seignour* or *Seignur*.

Prays for a charter of exemption from serving on assizes, &c., which is granted.

a Robert Burnelle et Nichol Fynglas, que vous pleise de votre tresgraciouse seignourie luy granter chartre notre seignour le Roy de exempcion qil ne soit mys en assises, jurrez, enquestes, ou recognisances qeqonques, encontre sa volunte, coment quils tuchent notre Seignour le Roy ou autres qeqonques, et qil ne soit faite maire, baillyff, viscont, coroner, gardeyn de pees, collectour dez subsidiez, ou ministre nostre dit Seignour le Roy, ou autre qeqonques, durant sa vie, en du fourme, et ceo, pur le bone service qil ad faite a notre Seignour le Roy, et ferra en temps avenir.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant la chartre de exemcion des causes et pointz dedens escriptz, selonc la purport de ceste peticion, et sur ce luy soient faites lettres patentes notre dit Seignour le Roy, souz son grant seel en Irland en due fourme. Doune a Dyvelyn, le x^e^ jour de Novembre, lan &c. comme desus.

[26.] Pro Yonet Brittoun.

A.D. 1392. A fiat for a protection.

Fiat protectio Domini nostri Regis cum clausula volumus pro Yonet Bryttoun de Waterford, qui ad partes transmarinas in obsequio Domini nostri Regis, et negociis nostris, per preceptum nostrum est profecturus,

[Translation.]

Burnelle and Nicholas Fynglas, that it may please you of your most gracious lordship to grant him a charter of our Lord the King, in due form, to exempt him from being placed on assizes, juries, inquests, or recognizances whatsoever, against his will, as well those touching our Lord the King as other whatsoever, and that he be not made mayor, bailiff, sheriff, coroner, warden of the peace, collector of subsidies, or officer of our said Lord the King, or any other whatsoever, during his life, in due form, and this, for the good service which he has done our Lord the King and shall do hereafter.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have the charter of exemption of the cases and points within written, and according to the purport of this petition, and thereon let him have letters patent of our said Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal in Ireland. Given at Dublin, the tenth day of November, the year &c., as above,

per unum annum duratura, in forma debita et consueta. Datum Dublinii, decimo die Novembris, anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi sexto-decimo.[1]

[27.] Pro Johanne Fitz Morys.

Quia de avisamento nostri et consilii Domini Regis in terra Hibernie concordatum est, quod Johannes Fitz Morys sit Vicecomes Kildarie, fiant inde eidem Johanni littere patentes Domini nostri Regis sub ipsius magno sigillo in Hibernia, in forma debita et consueta, et breve directum Domino Willielmo Wellysleye, Vicecomiti Kildarie, quod de dicto officio ulterius non intromittat. Datum Dublinii, xii° die Novembris, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi sexto-decimo.

A.D. 1392 Fiant for letters patent for John Fitz Morys to be Sheriff of Kildare in place of the Lord William Wellysleye.

[28.] Pro Johanne Actoun.

Fiat protectio Domini Regis cum clausula volumus pro Johanne Actoun, clerico, qui in obsequio Domini Regis ad partes Hibernie ad morandum in comitiva Jacobi le Botiller, Comitis Ermonie, Justiciarii Hibernie, profecturus est, per unum annum duratura.

A.D. 1392. Fiat for a protection for one year

[29.] Pro Waltero Cantewelle.

A vous, Seignoures Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, prie Wauter Cantewelle, [que vous, considerantz le] bone service que il ad fait a notre Seignour le Roy, ... luy voullez granter la garde de tous les terres et tenementes, manoirs et franchise, ove lours appurtenances que furent nadgeres a Rauf, Conte de Stafford, en la countie

A.D. 1392. Prays for the custody of the lands, &c. of Ralph, Earl of Stafford, in the county

[Translation.]

[29.] For Walter Cantewelle.

To you, Lords Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Walter Cantewelle, that you, considering the good service which he has done to our Lord the King, ... would grant him the custody of all the lands, tenements, manors and liberty, with their appurtenances which lately belonged to Ralph, Earl of Stafford, in the county of

[1] The commencement of an enrolment in French has been erased after this entry; the words, *A Justice notre Seignour le Roy en Irland*, are legible. This and other erasures show that the roll was rather carelessly made up from the original petitions and fiants.

of Kilkenny, then in the King's hands. He is granted them at a rent of 20 marks.

de Kilkenny, en la main dit Seignour le Roy esteantz, a avoir et tenir tanque comme ils demourent en la main notre dit Seignour le Roy, rendant ent par an a notre dit Seignour le Roy xx. mars, et ce, par souffisant seurte trover.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant la garde de terres et tenementes, manoirs et franchise, ove les appurtenances, dont ceste peticion fait mencion, jousque la tenour de ceste peticion, a trover seurte in la Chancellerie de paier xx. mars par an combien que ils demourent in la main notre dit Seignour le Roy, par les lettres patentes notre dit Seignour le Roy souz son grant seel en Irland, en due fourme. Doune a Dyvelyn, le xiij[e] jour de Novembre, lan &c., comme &c.[1]

[30.] A.D. 1392. Fiant for letters patent for Geoffrey Cusak re-

Quia de gratia speciali Domini Regis concessimus Galfrido Cusak sufferenciam et tuicionem pacis dicti Domini Regis, que ad nos pertinet, hinc usque ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste jam proximum

[Translation.]

Kilkenny, being in the hand of our said Lord the King, to have and to hold as long as they remain in the hand of our said Lord the King, paying thereout by the year to our said Lord the King twenty marks, and this, by finding sufficient security.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have the custody of the lands and tenements, manors and liberty, with the appurtenances, of which this petition makes mention, according to the tenor of this petition, to find security in the Chancery to pay twenty marks per annum as long as they remain in the hand of our said Lord the King, by letters patent of our said Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal in Ireland. Given at Dublin, the thirteenth day of November, the year &c., as &c.

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[1] This enrolment has been erased, and No. 30 written on a slip of parchment, and attached above it to the roll by stitches at each side. No. 29 has been recovered by a chemical application.

futurum post datum presentium, et licet idem Galfridus de diversis transgressionibus, sedicionibus et feloniis indictatus, arrectatus seu appellatus existat, ita tamen quod prefatus Galfridus erga dictum Dominum Regem, nos et fidelem populum suum medio tempore se bene et fideliter gerat; fiant inde prefato Galfrido littere patentes dicti Domini Regis sub ipsius magno sigillo in Hibernia in forma debita et consueta. Datum Dublinii, xiiij° die Novembris, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi sexto-decimo.

receiving him into the King's peace from the date thereof to the feast of St. John Baptist next ensuing.

[31.]

Pro Willielmo Fitz Hugh.

A.D. 1392. Fiant for letters patent for William Fitz Hugh, goldsmith, of London, receiving him into the King's peace from the date thereof to the feast of St. Martin next ensuing.

Quia de gratia speciali Domini Regis concessimus Willielmo Fitz Hugh, aurifabro, civitatis Londoniensis, tuicionem et sufferenciam pacis dicti Domini nostri Regis, que ad nos pertinet, a dato confectionis presentium usque ad festum Sancti Martini extunc[1] proximum futurum; ita tamem quod idem Willielmus erga dictum Dominum Regem, nos et fidelem populum suum medio tempore se bene et fideliter gerat, licet idem Willielmus de diversis feloniis, transgressionibus et seditionibus arrectatus, indictatus seu appellatus existat; fiant inde prefato Willielmo littere patentes dicti Domini nostri Regis sub ipsius magno sigillo in Hibernia in forma debita et consueta. Datum Dublinii, xiij° die Novembris, anno &c., ut supra.

[32.]

Pro Patricio et Roberto de la Freigne.

A.D. 1392. Mandate prolonging the time of their rendering their accounts at the Exchequer, Carlow, they being occu-

Quia Patricius et Robertus de la Freigne, milites, adeo occupati existunt in negociis Domini nostri Regis, quod apud [Cathirlagh ad] reddendum compotum suum de ipsorum officiis, et ad respondendum Domino nostro Regi ex aliis de causis ibidem [in octavis Sancti Martini] jam instantibus comode interesse non possunt, prout per brevia dicti Domini Regis habent in mandatis; vobis mandamus [per breve] directum Thesaurario et Baronibus Scaccarii dicti Domini Regis in Hibernia de[2] supersedendum et prolongandum compotum predicto-

[1] Three or four words erased here. | [2] *Sic* in MS.

pied in the King's affairs.

rum Pat[ricii et Roberti], et alias causas, ex quibus dicto Domino Regi tenentur, usque ad quindenam Sancti Hillarii jam proximam futuram, ita [tamen quod] iidem Patricius et Robertus occasione non veniendi apud Cathirlagh ad computandum in octavis Sancti Martini predicti non am[ercientur,] molestentur in aliquomodo, seu graventur. Datum Dublinii, xvij° die Novembris, anno ut supra.

[33.] Pro Rogero Dod.

A.D. 1392. Mandate to defer the hearing of all matters concerning him as he is about to go to England, in the King's service.

Quia Rogerus Dod habuit ad faciendum [1] coram vobis de termino Sancti Michaelis jam ultimo preterito, qui per preceptum nostrum in obsequio Domini nostri Regis in Angliam modo est profecturus, vobis mandamus quod omnia facta dictum Rogerum concernencia, de quibus coram vobis habet ad respondendum de termino Sancti Michaelis supradicto, prolongentur et ponentur in respectum usque ad terminum Pasche jam proximum futurum, ita quod interim idem Rogerus occasione non veniendi coram vobis ad terminum Sancti Michaelis supradictum non amercietur, molestetur in aliquo, seu gravetur. Datum Dublinii, xviij° die Novembris, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi sexto decimo.

[34.] Pro Willielmo le Botiller.

A.D. 1392. Prays for letters

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseille notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie William le Fitz Pierres le Botiller, que comme il, le Mardy prochein apres le feste de Seint Bryde la Virgine, lan du regne notre Seignour

[Translation.]

[34.] For William le Botiller.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays William, son of Peter le Botiller, that inasmuch as, on the Tuesday next after the feast of St. Bryde the Virgin, the eighth year of the reign of our

[1] The contracted original has "ħt ad faciend."

le Roy, que ore est, oept, devant James le Botiller, Conte Dormond, adonques Justice notre dit Seignour le Roy Dirland a Trym, arraina[1] une assise de novel dissezine vers Roger de Mortymer, Conte de la Marche et Dulvester, Johan Loterell de Donboyng leisue, et Thomas Conidyne, des manoires de Donboyng et Moymet, ove les appurtenances, la quelle assise prendre pur ce que allegge fut devant le dit Justice que les manoires avantditz furent seisiz en la main notre dit Seignour le Roy par certaine cause il sursist; sur quoi le dit William suyt a notre Seignour le Roy, et avoit breif direct au dit Justice daler avant a la prise de mesme lassise, nientcontresteant celle alleggeance ou seisine des manoires avantditz in le main notre Seignour le Roy, purveu que a jugement ent rendre le Roy nient consaille en nulle manere proces deroit;[2] par force

patent to save him harmless for any irregularities he might have committed in consequence of an entry by novel disseisin sued out by him in regard to the manors of Donboyng and Moymet in Meath. and to confirm his estate in the same. His petition is granted.

[TRANSLATION.]

Lord the King that now is, before James le Botiller, Earl of Ormond, then Justice of our said Lord the King in Ireland, he did arraign an assize of novel disseisin at Trim, against Roger de Mortymer, Earl of March and Ulster, John Loterell of Dunboyng the lessee, and Thomas Conidyne, of the manors of Dunboyng and Moymet, with the appurtenances, which assize he did surcease to take for the reason that it was pleaded before the said Justice that the manors aforesaid were seised into the hands of our said Lord the King for a certain cause; whereupon the said William made suit to our Lord the King, and had a writ directed to the said Justice to proceed to take the said assize, notwithstanding that pleading or seising of the manors aforesaid into the hands of our Lord the King, provided that he should not proceed to give judgment thereon in any manner of process without the

[1] The contraction in the original is "arraiñ."

[2] There seems to be something obscure in this sentence.

en quel brief le dit Justice ala avant et prist la dite assise, par quel fut trove que le dit William fust seisi et disseisi des manoires avantditz, ove les appurtenances, a ses dammages de cc.li.; et puys il suyt a Roy et avoit un brief direct au dit Justice daler avant al jugement ent rendre, nientcontresteant le brief susdit ou le alleggeance et seisine en la main le Roy avantditz, et avoit; par vertu de quel brief fut awarde, que le dit William recoveroit sa seisine des manoires avantditz, ove les appurtenances, par vieu des jurours et ses dammages avantditz, et que les mains du Roy des manoires avantditz, ove les appurtenances, fussent ouster, comme par le tenure de mesme le record ent exemplie en le Chancellerie Dirland desouz le grant seel notre dit Seignour le Roy illeoques plus plainement appeirt; et puys par force de cel jugement le dit William entra en les manoires avantditz, oue les appurtenances, sans

[Translation.]

council of the King; by force of which writ the said Justice proceeded and took the said assize, whereby it was found that the said William was seised and disseised of the manors aforesaid, with the appurtenances, to his loss of two hundred pounds; and subsequently he made suit to the King and obtained a writ directed to the said Justice to proceed and give judgment thereon, notwithstanding the writ aforesaid or the allegation and seising into the King's hand aforesaid; by virtue of which writ it was awarded, that the said William should recover his seisin of the manors aforesaid, with the appurtenances, and his damages aforesaid by view of the jurors aforesaid, and that the King's hands should be removed from the manors aforesaid, with the appurtenances, as by the tenor of the same record thereof exemplified in the Chancery of Ireland under the great seal of our said Lord the King there more fully appears; and afterwards by force of that judgment the said William entered on the manors aforesaid, with the ap-

autre execucion suyre, et cell estate ad continue tanque a ore ; que vous plese regarder le record et proces de lassise avantdit issint exemplifie comme desus est dit, et sur ce les ratifier et confermer, pour notre Seignour le Roy et ses heirs, ensemblement ove lestat et possession que il ad es manoires avantditz, ove les appurtenances, et luy pardoner les trespas et contemptz, si ascuns il ad fait a notre dit Seignour le Roy par son entree avandit, de votre grace especial, et pour les bounes services que il ad a notre dit Seignour le Roy, et prest est affaire.

Indorsacio. Soit veue en la Chancellerie lexemplificacion del record et proces dont ceste peticion fait mencion, et sur ce soient ils ensemblement, ove lestat et possession queux le suppliant ad es manoires deinz ceste peticion contenues ove les appurtenances, ratifiez et confermes pur notre Seignour le Roy et ses heires ; et outre ce eit le suppliant pardon des trespas et con-

[Translation.]

purtenances, without other execution sued, and thus hath continued until now ; that it may please you to take into consideration the record and process of assize aforesaid so exemplified as is aforesaid, and thereon, for our Lord the King and his heirs, accordingly to ratify and confirm them, with the estate and possession which he had in the manors aforesaid, with the appurtenances, and to pardon him the trespass and contempts, if he had committed any against our said Lord the King by his entry aforesaid, of your special grace, and for the good services which he has done to our said Lord the King, and is ready to do.

Indorsement. Let the exemplification of the record and process in this petition mentioned be inspected in the Chancery, and thereon accordingly let them, with the estate and possession which the suppliant has in the manors, with the appurtenances, in this petition contained, be ratified and confirmed on behalf of our Lord the King and his heirs ; and besides let the suppliant have pardon of trespass and

temptz, si ascuns il ad fait a notre dit Seignour le Roy, entrant es manoires avantditz, ove les appurtenances, par force del jugement dont ceste peticion fait mencion, de grace le Roy especial, et pur les bounes services que il ad fait a notre Seignour le Roy, sans empeschement de notre Seignour le Roy, ses heires et ministres queconques, et sur ce luy soient faites lettres patentes desouz le grant seel en la Chauncellerie notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, en due fourme. Doune a Dyvellyn, le xix^e^ jour de Novembre, lan &c., comme desus.

[The third membrane of the Roll ends with the word *desus*.]

[35.] Warentum ad capiendum Johannem Laundey.

A.D. 1392. Warrant under the Lord Justice's seal to arrest John Laundey.

Jacobus le Botiller, Comes Ermonie, Justiciarius Domini Regis Hibernie, Johanni Shorthals, Marescallo Domini Regis, &c., et Waltero Tabard, salutem. Precipimus vobis et cuilibet vestrum ex parte Domini Regis quod capiatis Johannem Laundey, indictatum in Curia Domini Regis de diversis transgressionibus et feloniis per ipsum contra pacem &c. factis, ubicumque ipsum invenire poteritis, tam infra libertates quam extra, et ipsum ad Castrum Dublinii duci faciatis, ibidem moraturum quousque aliud pro deliberacione ejusdem duximus ordinandum; damus autem universis et singulis vicecomitibus, custodibus pacis, servientibus, prepositis, et aliis fidelibus et ministris Domini

[Translation.]

contempts, if he has committed any against our Lord the King, in entering on the manors aforesaid, with the appurtenances, by force of the judgment in this petition mentioned, of the King's special grace, and for the good services which he has rendered to our Lord the King, without impeachment of our Lord the King, his heirs and ministers whatsoever, and thereon let him have letters patent under the great seal in the Chancery of our Lord the King in Ireland, in due form. Given at Dublin, the nineteenth day of November, the year &c., as above.

Regis tenore presencium ex parte Domini Regis, firmiter in mandatis, quod in execucione premissorum vobis et cuilibet vestrum intendeantes,[1] respondeantes,[2] et auxiliantes sint. In cujus rei testimonium presentes literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes sigillo nostro consignatas. Datum Dublinii, xxiij° die Novembris, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi sexto-decimo.

[36.] Pro Archiepiscopo Dubliniensi.

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, prie Robert, Archevesque de Dyvellin, Chancellier Dirland, que comme un poi apres sa venue en Irland, M^cMorug, Obryn, Othothul, Omore, et autres Irrois enemys notre Seignour le Roy, des parties de Leynster, assemblerent un grant host, et vyndrent a la ville Cathirlagh, la quelle ville, ove lautre partie du countie de Cathirlagh, et grant partie du countie de Kildare, mistrent en fue et flamme; le quel meschief par le dit Robert oie, il vynt a la Naas en rescous dycelle, et resistence des ditz enemys, oveque ij.c. hommes darmes et archers en sa compaignie a ses propres coustages; et quant les ditz enemys oierent

A.D. 1392. Prays for an allowance on account of his services against the Irish enemy at Carlow and Naas, and at a council at Castledermot with two hundred men-at-arms and archers in his train, maintained at his own cost.

[Translation.]

[36.] For the Archbishop of Dublin.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Robert, Archbishop of Dublin, Chancellor of Ireland, inasmuch as shortly after he came to Ireland, M^cMorug, Obryn, Othothul, Omore, and other Irish enemies of our Lord the King, of the parts of Leinster, assembled a great host, and came to the town of Carlow, which town, together with the other part of the county of Carlow, and great part of the county of Kildare, they gave up to fire and flame; which mischief the said Robert having heard of, he proceeded to Naas to the rescue thereof and to resist the said enemies, with two hundred men-at-arms and archers in his company at his own proper charges; and when the

[1] *Sic* in MS.

[2] *Sic* in MS.

An order made to pay him 50 marks.

de la venue du dit Robert illeoques, ils sei retrairent et ny vyndrent poynt; et depuis le dit Robert, oiant a un autre fois de la venue du dit host, il sey ordena vers la dite ville de Naas en rescous dicelle, ove ij.c. hommes darmes et darchers en sa compaignie a ses propres frees et coustages comme desus; et pardessus ce, a une Consel assis a Tristeldemort pour ordener le meulz pour la gouvernance de la terre, et pour mettre la charge de la Justicierie sur vous, treshonoure Seignour le Justice Dirland, le dit Robert y vynt oveque cii.c. des gens darmes et darchers en sa compaigne, et la demoura pour vi. jours,[1] a ses propres costages; et aussi le dit Robert ad poursuy icy devant enus notre Seignour le Roy et son Consel, et toutdis prest est de le faire pour aide et secoure a ceste terre; que il vous plese en consideracion des choses avant-

[Translation.]

said enemies heard of the said Robert's coming thither, they retreated and came no further; and afterwards the said Robert, hearing at another time of the coming of the said host, proceeded towards the said town of Naas in rescue thereof, with two hundred men-at-arms and archers in his company at his own proper expenses and charges as above; and besides this, at a certain Council held at Tristeldemort for the better ordering the government of the land, and to commit the charge of the Justiceship to you, most honoured Lord Justice of Ireland, the said Robert came there with two hundred men-at-arms and archers in his company, and tarried there for six days, at his own proper charges; and also the said Robert, here before now, did pursue those who were obnoxious to our Lord the King and his Council, and is always ready to do so for the aid and succour of this land; that it may please you in consideration of the things

[1] The words *et darchers* are interlined, and *en sa compaignie* was written in error after the word *jours* and then obliterated; it is evident that the numerals *cii.c.* were written in mistake for *ii.c.*

dites luy fere avoir tel reguard comme il vous semble que il soit affaire [? avoir].

Indorsacio. Eit le tresreverent pere en Dieu, Robert Archevesque de Dyvellin, Chancellier Dirland, de doun le Roy et sa grace especial, cinquant mars en noun de reguard, pour les causes contenues en ceste peticion, et sur ce soit fait brief de deliberate as Tresorer et Chamberlains de Leschequer notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, en due fourme, de faire paiement au dit tresreverent pere en Dieu de la somme avantdite. Doune a Dyvellyn, le xxiij. jour de Novembre, lan &c., comme desus.

[37.] Pro Johanne Actoun. A.D. 1392. Prays for a

Plese a treshonoure Seignour, le Conte Dormond, Justice Dirland, granter a John Actoun chartre de pardon de toutes maneres de trespas, sedicions, felonies, extorcions, debates, dont il soit endite, et ce de grace le Roy especial.

[Translation.]

aforesaid to cause him to receive such compensation as may seem fitting to you that he should have.

Indorsement. Let the very reverend father in God, Robert Archbishop of Dublin, Chancellor of Ireland, have, of the King's gift and special grace, fifty marks as an allowance, for the reasons contained in this petition, and thereon let there be made a writ of liberate to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer of our Lord the King in Ireland, in due form, to make payment to the said very Reverend father in God of the sum aforesaid. Given at Dublin, the twenty-third day of November, the year &c., as above.

[37.] For John Actoun.

May it please the most honoured Lord, the Earl of Ormond, Justice of Ireland, to grant to John Actoun a charter of pardon of all manner of trespass, seditions, felonies, extortions, debates, of which he was indicted, and that of the King's special grace.

charter of pardon, which is granted him at the instance of the Archbishop of Dublin.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant chartre de pardon, selonc le purport de ceste peticion, de grace le Roy especial, et au requeste de tresreverent pere en Dieu, Robert Archevesque de Dyvellin, Chancellier Dirland, et sur ce luy soient faites lettres patentes, &c. Doune a Dyvellin, le xxiij[e] jour de Novembre, lan &c.

[38.] Pro Thoma Wavertoun.

A.D. 1392. Prays, in consideration of his old age and feebleness, for a revocation of a presentation of the vicarage of Carlow

A vous, treshonoure Seignour, Justice Dirland, supplie humblement Thomas Wavertoun, Vicarie de la eglise de Cathirlagh, que comme Levesque de Loghelin nagueres afferma que le dit Thomas deust avoir resigne la vicarie de mesme lesglise . . . . . et [sur][1] ce il est prest de jurer a les Sacres Evangelles, par cause du quelle affirmacion un James Lawet . . . . . presentacion de mesme la vicarie, par

[Translation.]

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a charter of pardon, according to the purport of this petition, of the King's special grace, and at the request of the most reverend father in God, Robert Archbishop of Dublin, Chancellor of Ireland, and thereon let there be made him letters patent, &c. Given at Dublin, the twenty-third day of November, the year &c.

[38.] For Thomas Wavertoun.

To you, most honoured Lord Justice of Ireland, humbly prays Thomas Wavertoun, Vicar of the church of Carlow, that as the Bishop of Leighlin lately has affirmed that the said Thomas ought to have resigned the vicarage of the same church . . . . . and thereto he is ready to swear on the Holy Evangelists, by reason of which affirmation one James Lawet [obtained] a presentation of the same vicarage, whereby he vexes and

[1] The word between brackets is conjecturally supplied from some faint indications. There is a lacuna in the Roll here.

vertu du quel il vexe et moleste le dit Thomas en sa [possession] . . . . . Dieu Seignour, et en oeure de charite granter une revocacion de la presentacion avantdite, issint que le dit . . . . . estre en pees, considerans sa veillece et feblesse, et quil na rien dont vivere si non de la . . .

granted to James Lawet, whereby his possession in the same was disturbed. The revocation is granted.

Indorsacio. Soit faite une revocacion de la presentacion dont ceste peticion fait mencion selon [le purport de ceste peticion,] par les lettres patents notre Seignour le Roy souz son grant seel en Irland, en due fourme. Doune a Dyvellin, le xx . . . Novembre, lan &c., comme desus.

[39.] Pro Comite Kildarie et Priore de Kilmaignan.

A.D. 1392. Fiat for a commission to appoint them Wardens of the Peace in the county of Kildare.

Jacobus le Botiller, Comes Ermonie, Justiciarius Hibernie. Fiat commissio Domini Regis sub ipsius magno sigillo in Hibernia pro Custodibus Pacis in comitatu Kildarie, Geraldo Fitz Moris, Comiti Kildarie, et fratri Roberto White, Priori de Kilmaignan, conjunctim et divisim, ad facienda, exercenda, et exequenda omnia et singula que ad hujus officium pertinere dinoscuntur, necnon ad deputandum et substituendum alium seu alios loco eorundem, pro quo seu quibus Domino Regi et nobis respondere voluerint; habendum

[Translation.]

molests the said Thomas in his [possession] . . . . . [that for the sake of] the Lord God, and as a work of charity, you would grant a revocation of the presentation aforesaid, so that the said [Thomas may] be in peace, considering his old age and infirmity, and that he has nothing to live by except the [vicarage aforesaid.]

Indorsement. Let there be made a revocation of the presentation mentioned in this petition according to [the purport of this petition,] by letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal in Ireland. Given at Dublin, the twenty . . . day of November, the year &c., as above.

et occupandum dictum officium quamdiu nobis placuerit; et super hoc fiat breve prioribus custodibus pacis in prefato comitatu de non intromittendo de officio supradicto, in forma debita et consueta. Datum Dublinii, xxvj° die Novembris, anno &c.

[40.] Pro Hugone Cay.

A.D. 1392. Fiant for letters patent receiving Hugh Cay, merchant of Coventry, into the King's peace.

Jacobus le Botiller, Comes Ermonie, Justiciarius Hibernie, dilecto nobis domino Roberto Sutton, clerico, Custodi Magni Sigilli Domini nostri Regis in terra sua Hibernie, salutem. Quia ex gratia Domini nostri Regis speciali concessimus Hugoni Cay, mercatori de Coventre, tuicionem et sufferenciam pacis Domini nostri Regis, que ad nos pertinet, a dato confectionis presentium usque ad unam[1] quindenam post festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste jam proximum futurum, licet idem Hugo de diversis transgressionibus, sedicionibus et feloniis indictatus, arrectatus seu appellatus existat; ita tamen quod prefatus Hugo erga Dominum nostrum Regem, nos et fidelem populum suum medio tempore se bene et fideliter gerat. Fiant inde prefato Hugoni littere patentes dicti Domini nostris Regis sub ipsius magno sigillo in Hibernia, in forma debita et consueta. Datum Dublinii, xxvij° die mensis Novembris, anno &c.

[41.] Pro Willielmo More.

A Justice et Conselle notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie William More, mason, que vous plese de votre tresgraciouse seignourie luy granter chartre de pardoun de tous maneres tresons, felonies, et trespas par

[Translation.]

[41.] For William More.

To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays William More, mason, that it may please you of your most gracious lordship to grant him a charter of pardon of all manner of treasons, felonies, and trespass by

[1] The word *unam* is interlined in the original.

luy faitz, sibien encontre la pees le Roy Edward, aiel notre Seignour le Roy que ore est, comme encontre la pees notre dit Seignour le Roy que ore est, et auxint de conspiraciez, confederacies, champartiez, faux alliance, fauxunez,[1] deceytes, contemptez, negligence, conselementz, extorcions, oppressions, excesses, et autres trespases queconques, et forfaiture de ces biens et chateux, si ascun par les causes susdites a notre dit Seignour le Roy appertient, et utlageriez, si ascuns en sa persone par les causes avantditz soient pronuncies, et ceo par aese fyn faire a notre dit Seignour le Roy, aiant regard que il est loial homme et de boun fame.

A.D. 1392. Prays for a charter of pardon of various offences, which is granted him for a fine of 20*s*.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant chartre de pardoun solonc la purport de ceste peticion de grace le Roy

[Translation.]

him committed, as well against the peace of King Edward, grandfather of our Lord the King that now is, as against the peace of our said Lord the King that now is, and also of conspiracies, confederacies, champerties, false allegations, falsities, deceits, contempts, negligence, concealments, extortions, oppressions, excesses, and other trespasses whatsoever, and forfeiture of his goods and chattels, if any for the causes aforesaid appertain to our said Lord the King, and outlawries, if any were pronounced against his person for the aforesaid causes, and this, by payment of an easy fine to our said Lord the King, taking into consideration that he is a loyal man, and of good fame.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a charter of pardon according to the purport of this petition of the King's

[1] This word may read in the original either *fauxunez* or *fauxnuez*, but the first seems the true reading, as it evidently stands for the statuteable offence termed in Norman French *fausine*, knavery or trickery; see p. 57, *infra*. The spreading of "false news" was also a statuteable offence, but we can hardly venture to read the word *fauxnuez* in that sense, and at so early a period as the date of this Roll.

especial, et pour la fin de xx.s. appaier en le Haneper, et sur ce luy soient faites lettres patents notre Seignour le Roy souz son grant seel en Irland, en due fourme. Doune a Dyvellin, le xxviij^{e} jour de Novembre, lan &c.

[42.] Warentum ad arestandum.

A.D. 1392. Warrant under the Lord Justice's seal to arrest Ralph Whit and Thomas Skynnere for trial at Trim.

James le Botiller, Conte Dormond, Justice Dirland, a vos, trescheres et fiables amys, les Mair et Baillifs de la cite de Droghda, saluz. Nous vous mandons en chargeant de par le Roy, et prions de par nous, que vous fatez venir personelment devant nous Rauf Whit et Thomas Skynnere Mardi proschein avener a Trym, pour y respondre devant nous as pointz dont ils seront reseues de par le Roy, et ce ne lessez nullement souz peine de xl.li. destresse leves al us notre dit Seignour le Roy de vos biens. Doune par tesmoignance de notre seel, le xxviij^{e} jour de Novembre, lan &c.

[Translation.]

special grace, and for the fine of twenty shillings to be paid in the Hanaper, and thereon let there be made him letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal in Ireland. Given at Dublin, the twenty-eighth day of November, the year &c.

[42.] James le Botiller, Earl of Ormond, Justice of Ireland, to you, well-beloved and faithful friends, the Mayor and Bailiffs of the city of Drogheda, greeting. We charge you on the part of the King, and pray you on our own part, that you cause to appear personally before us Ralph Whit and Thomas Skinnere, on Tuesday next at Trim, to answer before us to the articles concerning which they shall be sued on the part of the King, and this neglect not on pain of forty pounds distress to be levied off your goods to the use of our said Lord the King. Given under testimony of our seal, the twenty-eighth day of November, the year, &c.

[43.] Pro Moricio, Filio Thome Filii Johannis.

A.D. 1392. Fiant for letters patent to receive him into the King's peace, at the intercession of the Earl Kildare.

Jacobus le Botiller, Comes Ermonie, Justiciarius Hibernie. Quia de gracia speciali Domini Regis et ad requisicionem carissimi consanguinei nostri Geraldi Fitz Moris, Comitis Kildarie, concessimus dilecto nobis Moricio filio Thome filii Johannis tuicionem et sufferenciam pacis Domini nostri Regis, que ad nos pertinet, hinc usque ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste jam proximum futurum post datum presencium, licet &c., ita tamen &c.; fiant inde præfato Moricio littere patentes dicti Domini Regis sub ipsius magno sigillo in Hibernia, in forma debita et consueta. Datum Dublinii xxviij^o die Novembris, anno &c.

[44.] Pro Roberto Scot.

A.D. 1392. Prays for his proportion of the value and cargo of a ship forfeited to the King on account of a murder therein committed. Is granted five marks.

A treshonoure et puissant Seignour le Conte Dormond, Justice Dirland, supplie humblement Robert Scot, burgeis de Cestre, que comme ore tard il fut un crayer forffait a notre Seignour le Roy pour lamort dun homme qi dedent fut occis, sur quoi il est trove par xij. hommes en une enqueste devant le Mair de Dyvellyn, que un quartier du dit crayer, oveque la quarte partie de tous les biens deinz icelle, furent au dit suppliant; que il vous plese de votre treshaute seignourie luy faire avoir la value de ses ditz biens apres notre dit Seignour le Roy; ou autrement que vous luy plese vendre la dite crayer et les biens

[Translation.]

[44.] For Robert Scot.

To the most honoured and puissant Lord the Earl of Ormond, Justice of Ireland, humbly prays Robert Scot, burgess of Chester, in as much as of late there was forfeited to our Lord the King a certain ship for the death of a man who was slain therein, in an inquest whereon it was found by twelve men before the Mayor of Dublin, that a fourth part of the said ship, with a fourth part of her cargo were the property of the said petitioner; that it may please you of your most honoured lordship to let him have the appraised value of his said goods of our said Lord the King; or otherwise that it may please you to sell him the said ship and

dessusditz a mesme le pris notre dit Seignour le Roy, et ce pour Dieu et en oeure de charite.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant cynq mars pour la value du quarte partie du crayer, et des biens, dont ceste peticion fait mencion, et sur ce soit fait [brief] de deliberate a Tresorer notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, de luy ent faire paiement en due fourme. Doune a Dyvellyn le xxviij^{e} jour de Novembre, lan &c., comme desus.

[45.] Pro carta libertatis.

A.D. 1392. Fiant for letters patent, at the request of the Bishop of Ossory, granting to Fynghane M'Aughlaisleagh Iynhane freedom from the disabilities of Irish birth and servitude, and benefit of the laws of England.

Fiant littere patentes Domini nostri Regis sub ipsius magno sigillo in Hibernia, de gratia speciali Domini Regis, et ad requisicionem venerabilis in Christo patris Ricardi Episcopi Ossorienis, pro Fynghane M^{c}Aughlaisleagh Iynhane, Hibernice nacionis, quod ipse et omnes exitus sui tam procreati quam procreandi liberi sint status et condicionis, et ab omni servitute Hibernicali liberi et quieti, et quod ipsi respondeant et respondeantur in quibuscumque curiis Hibernie, et quod ipsi gaudeant et utantur lege Anglicana in omnibus, et per omnia, eodem modo quo Anglici in terra Regis Hibernie ea gaudent et utuntur, eo quod ipsi libere adquirere valeant terras, tenementa, possessiones et redditus, ac bona et catalla, et inde pro voluntate sua disponere, et in eis succedere tanquam Anglici in terra Regis predicta, et quod ipsi libere acceptare valeant beneficia

[Translation.]

her cargo as the aforesaid prise of our Lord the King, and that for God's sake and as a work of charity.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have five marks for the value of one-fourth part of the ship, and the cargo, in this petition mentioned, and thereon let him have [a writ] of liberate in due form directed to the Treasurer of our Lord the King in Ireland, to make him payment thereof. Given at Dublin, the twenty-eighth day of November, the year &c., as above.

ecclesiastica tam in ecclesiis collegiatis et cathedralibus quam extra, condicione Hibernicali non obstante, in forma debita et consueta. Datum Dublinii xxviij° die Novembris, anno &c., ut supra.

[The fourth membrane of Roll ends with the word *supra*.]

[46.]

Pro Waltero Norreys.

A.D. 1392. Prays for a charter of pardon for the death of Thomas Bacon, which is granted at the request of John Haire, Sergeant-at Law.

A treshonoures Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplie Wautier Norreis que il vous plese de votre tresgraciouse seignourie, pour lestat notre dit Seignour le Roy et laumes de ses progenitours, granter au dit Wautier chartre de pardon de la mort Thomas Bacon, par autre non appelle Thomas Shygot, et auxint des utlagerie, si nulles[1] en sa persone soient par celle cause pronuncies; eiant reguard, treshonoures Seignoures, que il est povere homme, et nad dont poet faire fin a notre dite Seignour le Roy.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant chartre de pardon de grace le Roy especial, et au requeste de John Haire, Sergeant des Leys notre Seignour le Roy en son Commun Place Dirland, solonc la purport de ceste peticion,

[Translation.]

[46.]

For Walter Norreys.

To the most honoured Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays Walter Norreis, that it may please your most gracious lordship, for the [good] estate of our said Lord the King and the souls of his progenitors, to grant to the said Walter a charter of pardon for the death of Thomas Bacon, otherwise called Thomas Shygot, and also of outlawry, if any against his person be pronounced by reason thereof; considering, most honoured Lords, that he is a poor man, and has nothing out of which he can make fine to our said Lord the King.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a charter of pardon of the King's special grace, and at the request of John Haire, Sergeant-at-Law of our Lord the King in his Common Pleas of Ireland, according to the purport of this petition, by

[1] *sic* in MS.

par lettres patentes notre Seignour le Roy souz son grant seel en Irland, en due fourme. Doune a Dyvellyn, le xxix[e] jour de Novembre, lan &c.

[47.] Pro Jacobo le Botiller, Comite Ermonie, Justiciario Hibernie.

A.D. 1392. Prays for the custody of the Earl of Stafford's portion of the liberty of Kilkenny, then in the King's hands, at a rent of £16 per ann., which is granted.

Au Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, prie James le Botiller, Conte Dormond, Justice Dirland, que vous lui plese granter la garde de tous les terres et tenementz, roialte et franchise, ove les appertenances, queux furent nagueres a Hugh, Conte de Stafford, en la countie de Kilkenny, en la main notre Seignour le Roy pour certaine cause esteauntz, a avoir et tenir tanque comme ils demourent en la main notre dit Seignour le Roy, rendant ent par an a notre dit Seignour le Roy, en son Eschequer a Catherlagh, xvj. li., a festes de Pasqs et Seint Michel, par egalles porciones.

Indorsacio. Eit James le Botiller, Conte Dermond, Justice Dirland, la garde de tous les terres et tene-

[Translation.]

letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal in Ireland. Given at Dublin, the twenty-ninth day of November, the year &c.

[47.] For James le Botiller, Earl of Ormond, Justice of Ireland.

To the Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays James le Botiller, Earl of Ormond, Justice of Ireland, that it may please you to grant him the custody of the lands and tenements, royalty and liberty, with the appurtenances, which belonged to Hugh, Earl of Stafford, in the county of Kilkenny, being for a certain cause in the King's hand, to have and to hold as long as they remain in the hand of our said Lord the King, paying thereout to our said Lord the King, at his Exchequer at Carlow, sixteen pounds, by equal portions, at the feasts of Easter and St. Michael.

Indorsement. Let James le Botiller, Earl of Ormond, Justice of Ireland, have the custody of all the lands and

mentz, roialte et franchise, ove les appertenances dont ceste peticion fait mencion, combien que ils demourent en la main notre Seignour le Roy, solon la tenour et purport de mesme ceste peticion, par les letteres patentes notre Seignour le Roy souz son grant seel en Irland, en due fourme. Doune a Dyvellin, le xxix^e jour de Novembre, lan &c., comme desus.

[48.] A.D. 1392. A warrant under the Lord Justice's seal to the Admiral of Ireland and Mayor of Dublin to arrest certain persons and their goods about to cross the sea to foreign parts without the Lord Justice's license.

Jacobus le Botiller, Comes Ermonie, Justiciarius Hibernie, Johanni Mawreward, Maiori civitatis Dublinii, et Willielmo [Sp]aldyng,[1] Admirallo Domini nostri Regis in terra sua Hibernie, salutem et dileccionem. Quia datum est nobis intelligi [quod] Ri[cardus] Marys, Laurencius Dodyng, et Willielmus Rede sunt in proposito transeundi ultra mare in partibus longinquis absque licencia nostra, deferendo secum aurum, argentum ac plura alia bona, contra statuta et consuetudines terre Hibernie, et in prejudicium regalie et corone Domini Regis, vobis mandamus ex parte dicti Domini nostri Regis quod si vobis constare [contigerit] quod dicte persone sunt, ut predicitur, in transeundo ultra mare, statim et sine dilatione ipsos, aurum et argentum, ac bona et catalla sua quecumque cum ipsis inventa arestetis ex parte dicti Domini nostri Regis,

[Translation.]

tenements, royalty and liberty, with the appurtenances in this petition mentioned, as long as they remain in the hand of our Lord the King, according to the tenor and purport of this same petition, by letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal in Ireland. Given at Dublin, the twenty-ninth day of November, the year &c., as above.

[1] This name is partly illegible, thus— . . . *aldyng*; there is no question, however, but that it should be read *Spaldyng*. William Spaldyng was, by patent of May 26th, 1382, created Admiral of Ireland.—Rot. Pat. 5 Ric. II., in prima parte, dorso.

ac corpora ipsorum una cum bonis supradictis, sub arto aresto et salva custodia conservetis; et custodiri ac conservari faciatis, donec aliud pro eis duximus faciendum, et donec aliud a nobis habueritis in mandatis. Istud non omittatis sub pena c. li. de bonis vestris ad usum Domini nostri Regis levandis sine gratia. Ad que facienda, exercenda et expedienda modo et forma supradicto vobis et alteri vestrum per se plenam tenore presencium concedimus facultatem. Datum sub sigillo nostro xxx° die Novembris, anno &c., ut supra.

[49.] Pro Domino Willelmo Rany.

A.D. 1392. Fiant for letters patent appointing William Rany Provost of the Church of Tuam.

Fiant littere patentes Domini nostri Regis, sub ipsius magno sigillo in Hibernia, pro Domino Willelmo Rany, capellano, ad Prepositurum ecclesie Tuamensis vacantem, et ad presentacionem sive donacionem dicti Domini nostri Regis spectantem, in forma debita et consueta. Datum Dublinii, xxx° die Novembris, anno &c.

[50.] Pro Johanne Elyngham.

A.D. 1392. Prays for a reward in consideration of his expenses in conveying treasure from England to Ireland, and of

A vous, Seignour Justice et Conselle notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie John Elyngham, sergeant darmes, que comme il estoit assigne par Consel notre Seignour le Roy en Engleterre damener hors Dangleterre en Irland del tresor le Roy ij.^{m} mars, sur la garde du quelle somme sibien par mer comme par terre il avoit grand coustages, et puis sa venue en Irland il travailla sur les besoignes du Roy as divers

[Translation.]

[50.] For John Elyngham.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays John Elyngham, sergeant-at-arms, inasmuch as he was appointed by the Council of our Lord the King in England to convey two thousand marks of the treasure of our Lord the King out of England into Ireland, in the safe keeping of which sum as well by sea as by land he incurred great expenses, and after he came into Ireland he travelled on the affairs of the King to

lieus a ses costages propres; que vous plese considerer ses ditz travails et coustages, et luy granter un covenable reguard en recompensacion dicelle. his labours in the King's service. He is granted 20 marks.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant vynt mars de doun le Roy et sa grace especial pur cause contenue en ceste peticion, et sur ce soit fait brief de deliberate as Tresorer et Chamberleins de Leschequer notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, en due fourme, de luy ent faire paiement. Doune a Trym, le iij^e jour de Novembre,[1] lan &c.

A tresgracious, trespuissant, et tresnoble Seignour, le Conte Dormond, Justice Dirland, supplie humblement votre poure oratour Johann Sergeant, Abbe de la maison de Seint Thomas le Martir joste Divellin, que comme le dit suppliant entra en sa dite meison, et [51.] Pro Johanne Sergeant et aliis de carta pardonacionis.

[Translation.]

divers places at his own charges; that it may please you to consider his said labours and expenses, and grant him a suitable allowance in recompence thereof.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have twenty marks of the King's gift and his special grace for the reason contained in this petition, and thereon let there be made a writ of liberate to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer of our Lord the King in Ireland, in due form, to make him payment thereof. Given at Trim, the third day of November, the year &c.

To the most gracious, most puissant, and most noble Lord, the Earl of Ormond, Justice of Ireland, humbly prays your poor petitioner John Sergeant, Abbot of the house of St. Thomas the Martyr near Dublin, inasmuch as the said suppliant entered into his said house, and others of his [51.] For John Sergeant and others, concerning a charter of pardon.

[1] Probably a mistake of the scribe for *Decembre*. It is not likely that the Council Minutes of November the 3rd would have remained so long without being entered on the Roll.

A.D. 1392. Prays for a charter of pardon for any statutable offences committed by him or his men in entering on possession as Abbot of the house of St. Thomas the Martyr, Dublin, which is granted for fine of 20 marks.

autres de ses himoillaus [1] ove luy, cestassavoir, Thomas Sergeant, Thomas Fitz Thebaud Comyng, Johann Derpatrick, Henri Fitz William, Johann Fitz Petre Scurlag, Esmond Scurlag, William Sergeant, Wautier Foil, Johann Fitz Robert Gerard, William Rote, cheppellain, Patrick Wisse, chapellain, William Bernard et Johann Fitz Andrew Scurlag, a cause du quel entree les adversaires du dit suppliant ont fauxement endites le dit suppliant, et les autres desus escriptz, des certains pointz, les queux ne sont a le dit suppliant cognuz; plese a votre honourable seignourie, et de votre grace especial, de granter un chartre de pardoun au dit suppliant, et a les autres desus escriptz, de toutes maneres de trespases, tresounes, felonies, roberies, occisions, conspiracies, confederacies, contemptes, deseites, extorcions, fauxementz, faux alliance, champarties, ambedextres,

[Translation.]

people [?] with him, that is to say, Thomas Sergeant, Thomas son of Theobald Comyng, John Derpatrik, Henry Fitz William, John son of Peter Scurlag, Esmond Scurlag, William Sergeant, Walter Foil, John son of Robert Gerard, William Rote, chaplain, Patrick Wisse, chaplain, William Bernard and John son of Andrew Scurlag, because of which entry the adversaries of the said petitioner have falsely indited the said petitioner, and the others above written, of certain points unknown to the said petitioner; that it may please your most honourable lordship, and of your special grace, to grant the said petitioner, and the others above written, a charter of pardon of all manner trespasses, treasons, felonies, robberies, slayings, conspiracies, confederacies, contempts, deceits, extortions, deceptions, false allegation, cham-

[1] *Himoillaus*; this word may be a mistake of the scribe for *humoillaus*. It is plainly written, however, and can only read as above, or as *hunoillaus*; perhaps it may be intended for the old French *homeleis*, which Roquefort, (Glossaire de Langue Romaine) *in verb.* "*Homeau*" interprets as *homunculus, homme de peu de consequence.* The context would lead one to conclude that by this word it was intended to denote persons of a station subordinate to the abbot.

ou autres fauxunes, ou ascun autre chose fait encontre les estatuz ou ordenance notre Seignour le Roy ove ses progenitours, pour Dieu et en oeure de charite.

Indorsacio. Eient les supplians chartre de pardoun des pointz deinz contenues, selonc la purport de ceste peticion, par les lettres patentes notre Seignour le Roy, souz son grant seel en Irland, en due fourme, par fin de xx. mars, appaier la moiete au feste de Saint Hillarie proschein venient, et lauter moiete a feste de Pasques adonques proschein ensuyant, par souffissant seurte a trouver a Tresorer Dirland de le paiement avantdit. Doune a Trym, le iij^e jour de Decembre, lan &c.

[52.] Pro Feroill Ocorryn. A.D. 1392. Prays for a reward of his labours

A vous, Seignour Justice et Consel notre Seignour le Roy en Ireland, supplie votre servant Feroill Ocorryn, chappellein, que comme il soventes fois ad travaille sur la trete et reformacion par entre nostre Seignour le Roy et ses liges de Leynster, et les

[Translation.]

perties, ambidexters, or other falsities, or any other offence against the statutes or ordinance of our Lord the King and his progenitors, for God's sake and as a work of charity.

Indorsement. Let the suppliants have a charter of pardon of the points therein contained, according to the purport of this petition, by letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal in Ireland, for a fine of twenty marks, to be paid, half at the feast of St. Hillary next coming, and the other half at the feast of Easter thence next ensuing, by sufficient security to be found to the Treasurer of Ireland for the payment aforesaid. Given at Trim, the third day of December, the year &c.

[52.] For Feroill Ocorryn.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays your servant Feroill Ocorryn, chaplain, inasmuch as he had frequently toiled upon the treaty and reformation between our Lord the King and his lieges of Leinster,

on a treaty with the Irish of Leinster, and their reformation, &c. He is granted 20*s.*

Irrois de Leynster, a ses costages propres, sans ascun reguard par celle cause encoru; que il vous plese considerer ses ditz travailx et costages, et luy granter un covenable reguard en recompensacion dicelle, sique il purra le meulz tielx charges supporter en temps avenir.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant xx. souldz de doun le Roy et sa grace especial pur la cause contenue en ceste peticion, et sur ce soit fait brief de deliberate as Tresorer et Chamberleins de Leschequer notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, en due forme, de luy ent faire paiement. Doune a Trym, le iij[e] jour de Novembre,[1] lan &c.

[53.] Pro Domino Johanne de Burgo.

. [2] . . . . . .

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[Translation.]

and the Irish of Leinster, at his own proper costs, without any consideration for that cause received; that it may please you to consider his said labours and costs, and grant him some suitable allowance in recompence thereof, so that he may be the better able to support such charges in time to come.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have twenty shillings of the King's gift and special grace for the reason contained in this petition, and thereon let there be made a writ of liberate, in due form, to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer of our Lord the King in Ireland, to make him payment thereof. Given at Trim, the third day of November, the year &c.

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[1] Probably a mistake for *Decembre*. See note p. 55, *supra*.

[2] An enrolment of five lines, in Norman French, has been here crossed out, and then most carefully erased with a knife. The application of a chemical solution has brought out the entry as follows :—

" A treshonore Seignour, le " Conte Dormond, Justice Dirland, " supplie Sire Johan Burg, autre- " ment nomme Ethevard, chapellain,

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

Plese a vous, Sire Justice et Consel notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, granter a Thomas de Everdon, clerc, la garde de tous les terres et tenementz, ové les appurtenances, queux jadis furent a Symond de Repenteney, deinz la seignourie et manoir de Taueragh, en la contie de Mide, sibien ceux que Richard Mole jadis avoit et tenoit, comme tous autres queconques es mains notre Seignour le Roy par certains causes esteantz, rendant ent a notre Seignour le Roy par an lextent ent fait, ou proscheinement affaire; entendantz sil vous plese que les dites terres pour la greindre partie gisent frisshes pour defaute de boune garde. [54.]

Pro Thoma Everdon.

A.D. 1392. Prays for the custody of the manor of Taueragh, which is granted him.

[Translation.]

May it please you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, to grant to Thomas de Everdon, clerk, the custody of all the lands and tenements, with the appurtenances, which lately belonged to Simon de Repenteney, within the lordship and manor of Taueragh, in the county of Meath, as well those which Richard Mole lately enjoyed and held, as all others whatsoever, being in the hands of our Lord the King for certain causes, paying thereout to our said Lord the King by the year the extent thereof made or to be next made; keeping in mind, if it please you, that the said lands for the greater part lie untilled for the want of good custody. [54.]

For Thomas Everdon.

" Vicarie de Donboyng, que il vous " plese ratifier, approver, et con- " firmer lestat et possession que il " ad en sa vicariage, par lettres " patentes notre Seignour le Roy, " souz son grant seel in Irland, en " due forme, pour Dieu, &c.

" *Indorsacio.* Eit le suppliant " ratificacion et confirmacion en " lestat et possession de la vicar- " iage deins escript, selonc le pur- " port de ceste peticion, par lettres " patentes, &c. Doune a Trym, le " iij^e jour de Decembre, &c." It will be seen that this enrolment is nearly word for word the same as No. 65, which is dated at Carrick, December 15th.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant la garde de tous les terres et tenementz dont ceste peticion fait mencion, combien que ils demourent en la main notre Seignour le Roy, selonc la tenour et purport de ceste peticion, et sur ce lui soient faites lettres patentes notre Seignour le Roy souz son grant seel en Irland en due fourme. Doune a Trym, le iij^{e} jour de Novembre,[1] lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme.

[55.] Pro Episcopo Midensi.

A.D. 1392. Prays for a reward of his labours as a member of the King's Council. He is granted 40 marks.

A vous, Sire Justice et Consel notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Alizaundre, Evesque de Mide, que comme il estoit assigne par notre Seignour le Roy destre de son Consel en Irland, par cause du quel assignement et par votre commandement, Sire Justice, il ad travaille puis le temps que il estoit descharge de loffice de Justice Dirland as divers parties de la terre dans divers conseilles et autres estretiz par vous

[Translation.]

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have the custody of all the lands and tenements in this petition mentioned, as long as they remain in the hands of our Lord the King, according to the tenor and purport of this petition, and thereon let there be made him letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal in Ireland. Given at Trim, the third day of November, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

[55.] For the Bishop of Meath.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Alexander, Bishop of Meath, inasmuch as he was appointed by our Lord the King to be of his Council in Ireland, by reason of which appointment and by your order, my Lord Justice, after the time when he was discharged of the office of Justice of Ireland, he travelled to various parts of the land to divers councils and other treaties held by you, with

[1] Probably a mistake for *Decembre*, see note p. 55, *supra*.

tenuz, ove divers gens en sa compaignie, a ses coustages propres, sans fee ou regard par celles causes encore pris ; que il vous plese considerer ses ditz travalx et coustages, et luy granter ascun covenable regard en recompensacion dicelle, sique il purra le meulx telx charges supporter en temps avenir.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant quarant mars en noun de reguard, par les causes contenues en ceste peticion, de doun le Roy et sa grace especial, et sur ce soit fait brief de deliberate, en due fourme, directe as Tresorer et Chamberleins de Leschequer notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, de luy ent faire paiement. Doune a Dyvellyn, le iij^e jour de Decembre.

Au Justice et Consel notre Seignour le Roy en Ireland, supplie Johan Walsh, sergeant, que il vous plese de votre tresgraciouses seignouries luy granter chartre de pardoun pur lamort dun Laurence Molgand, [56.] Pro Johanne Walsh.

[TRANSLATION.]

divers people in his company, at his proper costs, without fee or reward for these causes as yet had ; that it may please you to consider his said labours and expenses, and grant him some suitable allowance in recompence of the same, so that he may be the better able to support such charges for the time to come.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have forty marks of the King's gift and special grace, as an allowance, for the reasons in this petition contained, and thereon let there be made a writ of liberate, in due form, directed to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer of our Lord the King in Ireland, to make him payment thereof. Given at Dublin, the third day of December.

To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays John Walsh, sergeant, that it may please you of your most gracious lordships to grant him a charter of pardon for the death of one Laurence Molgand, slain by [56.] For John Walsh.

A.D. 1392. Prays for a charter of pardon for a homicide, which is granted him for a fine of half a mark.

par luy occis; ja soit il ousy que ascun utlagerie soit en sa persoune pur icelle cause pronuncie, et ce par aese fin faire a notre dit Seignour le Roy, pour Dieu et en oeure de charite.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant chartre de pardon pour lamort dont ceste peticion fait mencion, solonc la purport dicelle, par fin de demy mars appaier en le Hanaper notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, et sur ce luy soient faites lettres patentes notre Seignour le Roy[1] en Irland en due fourme. Doune a Trym, le iij^{e} jour de Decembre, lan &c.

[57.] Pro Ricardo Sudan.

A vous, Sire Justice et Consell notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Richard Sudan, que il vous plese luy granter chartre de pardoun pour lamort

[Translation.]

him; even though any outlawry be pronounced against his person for that cause, and this, by payment of an easy fine to our said Lord the King, for God's sake and as a work of charity.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a charter of pardon for the homicide in this petition mentioned, according to the purport of the same, for a fine of half a mark to be paid in the Hanaper of our Lord the King in Ireland, and thereon let him have letters patent of our Lord the King, [under his great seal] in Ireland, in due form. Given at Trim, the third day of December, the year &c.

[57.] For Richard Sudan.

To you, Lord Justice and the Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Richard Sudan, that it may please you to grant him a charter of pardon for the death of

[1] The words *sous son grant seel* seem to have been omitted after the word *Roy* in making the entry on the Roll.

dun Robyn Grodan, sherman, par luy occis, et pour toutes autres trespas, felonies, sedicions, tresons, champarties, confederacies, faux alliances, et de toutes autres causes dont il soit endite devant ces heures, et auxint si ascun utlagerie soit en sa persone pour les dites causes ou luy dicell pronuncie, et ce par aese fin faire a notre dit Seignour le Roy. A.D. 1392. Prays for a charter of pardon of a homicide, which is granted him for a fine of 20*s*.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant chartre de pardoun pour la mort dont ceste peticion fait mencion, et de toutes autres pointz, selonc la tenour dycelle, par les lettres patentes notre Seignour le Roy, souz son grant seel en Irland en due fourme, pur fin de xx. soudz apaier en le Haneper. Doune comme desus.

A Justice et Consel notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplie le Priour des Freres Carmes de Athirde, que comme John Styward, Vicary de Athirde, John Ffrenshe, [58.] Pro Priore de Athirde.

[Translation.]

one Robert Grodan, sherman, slain by him, and for all other trespass, felonies, seditions, treasons, champerties, confederacies, false allegations, and of all other matters of which he may be indicted before now, and also if any outlawry be pronounced against his person or himself for the said causes, and this, by paying an easy fine to our said Lord the King.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a charter of pardon for the slaying in this petition mentioned, and of all the other points, according to the tenor of the same, by letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal in Ireland, for a fine of twenty shillings to be paid in the Hanaper. Given as above.

To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays the Prior of the Carmelite Friars of Athirde, that whereas John Styward, Vicar of Athirde, John Ffrenshe, [58.] For the Prior of Athirde.

A.D. 1392. Prays for the Lord Justice and Council's interference to restore him his rights in the matter of a lease of property at Athirde. His prayer is granted.

et Wauter Gernoun furent seisiz de vj. meses et xxij. acres de terre en Athirde par le feffement Johan Gernoun de Molynestoun, en lour demein ove de fee, et le Marsdi [proschein] apres le feste de Cluse de Pasque par lour fait endente lesserent les tenementes avantditz au Priour et Covent [de Athirde] a terme de lvij. anz donque proschein ensuyant[z], et puis celle matier trove devant Johan Myncelyn, depute de Th[oma de] Clyfford,[1] Eschetour Dirland, il seisist les tenementes avantditz es mains notre Seignour le Roy, et puis devant Thomas H[ille], Eschetour en contie de Loueth, celle matiere trove et entre, que John Dowdale, de Dundalk, par collusion . . faire le dit Priour perdre son terme avauntdit, porta brief de droit devers le dit Water Gernoun, un des lessours del terme avantdit,

[Translation.]

and Walter Gernoun were seised of six messuages and twenty-two acres of land in Athirde by the feoffment of John Gernoun, of Molynestoun, in their demesne with the fee, and the Tuesday next after the feast of the Clause of Easter by their deed indented they leased the aforesaid tenements to the Prior and Convent [of Athirde] for a term of fifty-seven years then next ensuing, and after this matter found before John Myncelyn, deputy of Th[omas de] Clyfford, Escheator of Ireland, he seised the tenements aforesaid into the hands of the King, and after, before Thomas H[ille], Escheator in the county of Louth, this matter found and entered, that John Dowdale, of Dundalk, [to] cause by collusion the said Prior to lose his term aforesaid, obtained a writ of right against the said Walter Gernoun, one of the lessors of the term aforesaid, the other

[1] There is a defect in the parchment after the letters *Th.* Sir Thomas de Clyfford was appointed Escheator of Ireland for life by patent of 9 Ric. II.; he held that office till 1393. (Liber Munerum Hiberniæ, Part ii., p. 214, under Lodge's Patentee Officers.)

les autres deux lessours en plein vie esteantz, par ces contenue[s] sur le dit brief de droit tanque le dit Johann Dowdaille avoit jugement de recoverer, et ce secretement, nient sachant le dit Priour, comme appiert par retourn le dit Thomas Hille en la Chancellerie; que il vous plese de votre tresgraciouse seignourie considerer la matiere susdit, et le droit du dit Priour et ses successours les tenantz avantditz durant la terme que remeint avenir des lvij. ans avantditz, pour les almes des nobles progenitours notre Seignour le Roy, et en oeure de charite.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant le remenant del terme que est avenir des terres et tenementes deinz ceste peticion contenuez, selonc la purport dycelle, de grace le Roy especial, et pour les almes notre Seignour le Roy [1] et ses progenitours, et en oeure de charite, et sans

[Translation.]

two lessors being alive, until by the contents of the said writ of right the said John Dowdalle had judgment of recovery, and that secretly, without the knowledge of the said Prior, as appears by the return of the said Thomas Hille in the Chancery; that it may please you of your most gracious lordship to consider the matter aforesaid, and the right of the said Prior and his successors the tenants aforesaid during the term still to come of the fifty-seven years aforesaid, for the souls of the noble progenitors of our Lord the King, and as a work of charity.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have the remainder of the term which is to come of the lands and tenements in this petition contained, according to the purport thereof, of the special grace of the King, and for the souls of our Lord the King and his progenitors, and as a work of charity,

[1] Some words, written in error, have been erased here; altogether this entry seems to have been carelessly enrolled, several words being left out, which are conjecturally supplied in the translation.

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rienx ent rendre a notre dit Seignour le Roy, par les lettres &c. Doune &c., comme desus.

[59.] Pro Waltero Plunket.

A.D. 1392. Prays for a charter exempting him from serving in any office against his will, which is granted.

A Justice et Consel notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplie Wautier Plunket, que il plese luy granter chartre issint que il ne soit mie mis en assises, juries, atteintes ou ascuns inquisicions, et que il ne soit maire, viscont, eschetour, coroner ne nul autre officer, encontre sa volunte, et que le dit chartre soit ove la clause de licet, coment que ascun chose soit que touche le Roy a enquerrer ou affaire, et ce de grace le Roy especial.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant chartre de exempcion des pointz deinz contenues, selonc la purport dicelle, de grace le Roy especial, par lettres patentes &c. Doune a Clane, le v^e^ jour de Decembre, lan &c.

[60.] Pro Johanne Fitz Ricardi Smyth.

A Justice et Consel notre Seignour Roy en Irland supplie Johann Fitz Richard Smyth, de Arthurestoun,

[Translation.]

and without any payment to our said Lord the King, by letters &c. Given &c., as above.

[59.] For Walter Plunket.

To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays Walter Plunket, that it may please him [them] to grant him a charter so that he may not be at all placed on assizes, juries, attaints or any inquisitions, and that he may not be mayor, sheriff, escheator, coroner or any other officer, against his will, and that the said charter contain the clause of "licet," should it be any thing that concerns the King to inquire or do, and this of the special grace of the King.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a charter of exemption of the points herein contained, according to the purport thereof, of the King's special grace, by letters patent &c. Given at Clane, the fifth day of December, the year &c.

[60.] For John son of Richard Smyth.

To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays John son of Richard Smyth, of Arthurestoun,

que vous plese de votre tresgraciouse seignourie luy granter chartre de pardoun de toutes maneres de felonies, tresons et trespases par luy faitz encontre la pees notre dit Seignour le Roy quore est, et auxint utlageries, si áscuns en sa persoune soient pronuncies, et ce par aese fin faire a notre Seignour le Roy, pur Dieu et en oeure de charite.

A.D. 1392. Prays for a charter of pardon of treasons, &c., which is granted him for a fine of two marks.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant chartre de pardoun des pointz deinz contenuez, selonc la tenour de ceste peticion, par fin de deux mars appaier en le Haneper, par lettres patentes &c. Doune a Clane, le v^e^ jour de Decembre.

[61.]

A.D. 1392. A mandate under the privy seal to the Escheator of Ireland to seize into the King's hands the lands held by Robert Berford from Roger de Mortimer, a ward of the King.

Jacobus le Botiller, Comes Ermonie, Justiciarius Hibernie, Johanni Aldelem, Escaetori Domini Regis in terra sua Hibernie, seu cuicunque ejus deputato, salutem. Vobis precipimus et mandamus ex parte dicti Domini Regis, quod statim visis presentibus seisiri faciatis in manum dicti Domini Regis omnia terras et tenementa que fuerunt Roberti Berford nuper defuncti, que de Rogero filio et herede Edwardi de Mortuomari, in custodia dicti Domini Regis existentia tenentur in capite, et hoc non omittatis sub pena que in-

[The fifth membrane of Roll

[Translation.]

that it may please you of your most gracious lordship to grant him a charter of pardon of all manner of felonies, treasons and trespasses by him done against the peace of our said Lord the King who now is, and also of outlawries, if any against his person may have been pronounced, and this by payment of easy fine to our Lord the King, for God's sake and as a work of charity.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a charter of pardon of the points within contained, according to the tenor of this petition, by fine of two marks to be paid in the Hanaper, by letters patent &c. Given at Clane, the fifth day of December.

ends with the words *anno &c.*] cumbit. Datum sub privato sigillo apud Clane, v° die Decembris, anno &c.

[62.] Pro Isabella White. A.D. 1392. Fiat for a protection for one year for Isabella White, of Kilkenny, the King's breweress.

Fiat protectio, cum clausula volumus, Domini Regis sub ipsius magno sigillo in Hibernia, pro Isabella White, de Kilkenny, brasiatrice Domini Regis,[1] que in obsequio dicti Domini Regis per preceptum nostrum occupata existit et moratur,[2] per unum annum duratura, in forma debita et consueta. Datum apud Kilkenny, ix° die Decembris, anno &c.

[63.] Pro Edwardo Perers. A.D. 1392. Prays for a farm of the lands which belonged to John Vernaille in Portelester, &c., as long as they remain in the King's hands, which is granted.

A vous, Sire Justice et Consel notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Edward Perers que vous luy plese granter a ferme tous les terres, tenementz, seignouries, ove les appurtenances, queux furent a Johan Vernaille en Portelester, et ailours en la counte de Mithe, a present en les mains notre Seignour le Roy esteantz, pour le temps que ils demorent en les mains notre dit Seignour le Roy, pour estent fait, ou affaire, de la date de la [le] xxvj^e^ jour de Septembre.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant a ferme les terres, tenementes et seignouries, ove les appurtenances, dont ceste

[Translation.]

[63.] For Edward Perrers.

To you, Lord Justice and the Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Edward Perers that it may please you to grant him to farm all the lands, tenements [and] lordships, with the appurtenances, which were John Vernaille's in Portelester, and elsewhere in the county of Meath, at present being in the King's hands, for the time they continue in the hands of our said Lord the King, for the extent made, or to be made, of the date of the twenty-sixth day of September.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have to farm the lands, tenements and lordships, with the appurtenances, in this

[1] This word and the two preceding are interlined in the MS.

[2] This word and the preceding are interlined in the MS.

peticioun fait mencion, solonc la pourport dicelle, appaier lestent ent derrain fait, ou proschein affaire apres la date dedens contenue, et sur ce luy soient faites lettres patentes notre Seignour le Roy souz son grant seel en Irland, en due fourme. Doune a Kilkenny, le ix^e jour de Decembre, lan &c.

[64.] Pro Edwardo Maltravers. A.D. 1392. Prays for a charter of pardon of various offences, which is granted him for a fine of 20s.

A vous, Sire Justice Dirland, supplie Edward Maltravers que vous luy plese granter chartre de pardoun pour toutes maneres trespaces, sedicions, felonies, champarties, confederacies, conspiracies, tresons, faux alliances et toutes autres causes dont il soit endite devant ces heures ; et auxi si ascune utlagerie soit en sa persone pour les causes avanditz ou lun de eulx pronuncie, et ce par aese fin faire a notre Seignour le Roy.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant chartre de pardoun des pointz dedeinz contenuez, salonc la pourport de ceste peticion, par fin de vynt souldz apaier en le Hane-

[Translation.]

petition mentioned, according to the purport thereof, paying the extent last thereof made, or next to be made after the date within contained, and thereon let there be made him letters patent of our said Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal in Ireland. Given at Kilkenny, the ninth day of December, the year &c.

[64.] For Edward Maltravers.

To you, Lord Justice of Ireland, prays Edward Maltravers that it may please you to grant him a charter of pardon for all manner trespasses, seditions, felonies, champerties, confederacies, conspiracies, treasons, false allegations and all other causes whereof he may have been indited before this time ; and also if any outlawry may have been pronounced against his person for the causes aforesaid or any of them, and this by payment of an easy fine to our Lord the King.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a charter of pardon of the points within contained, according to the purport of this petition, by fine of twenty shillings to be paid in the

per, et sur ce luy soient faites lettres patentes notre Seignour le Roy souz son grant seel en Irland, en due fourme. Doune a Carryk, le xj^e^ jour de Decembre, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme.

[65.] Pro Domino Johanne Burg.

A.D. 1392. Prays for confirmation in his possession of the vicarage of Dunboyn, which is granted.

A vous, Sire Justice notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Sire Johan Burg, autrement dit Etheuard, Chappellain, Vicary de Donboyng, que vous luy plese approver, ratifier et confermer lestat et possession que il ad en sa dite vicariage, pour Dieu et en oeure de charite, et de grace le Roy especial.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant ratificacion et confirmacion dont ceste peticion fait mencion, solonc la purport dycelle, par lettres patentes notre Seignour le Roy souz son grant seel en Irland, en due fourme. Doune a Carryk, le xv^e^ jour de Decembre, lan &c.

[66.] Pro Roberto Henford.

A.D. 1392. Fiat for a protection

Fiat protectio, cum clausula volumus, pro Domino Roberto Henford, Milite, qui in obsequio Domini nostri Regis, in guerris suis Hibernie, in comitiva Jacobi le Botiller, Comitis Ermonie, Justiciarii Hibernie, occupa-

[Translation.]

Hanaper, and thereon let there be made him letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal in Ireland. Given at Carryck, the eleventh day of December, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

[65.] For Sir John Burg.

To you, Lord Justice and the Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Sir John Burg, otherwise called Etheuard, Chaplain, Vicar of Dunboyn, that it may please you to approve, ratify and confirm the estate and possession which he has in his said vicarage, for God's sake and as a work of charity, and of the King's special grace.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have the ratification and confirmation in this petition mentioned, according to the purport thereof, by letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal in Ireland. Given at Carryck, the fifteenth day of December, the year &c.

tus existit, per unum annum duratura, in forma debita et consueta. Datum sub sigillo dicti Jacobi, quinto die Decembris, anno &c., ut supra.

for one year, under the Lord Justice's seal.

Fiat protectio Domini Regis, cum clausula volumus, per literas suas patentes, sub ipsius magno sigillo in Hibernia, pro Willielmo Newbury, qui in obsequio dicti Domini Regis, in guerris suis Hibernie, in comitiva nostra moram trahens occupatus existit, per unum annum duratura, in forma debita et consueta. Datum apud Carryk, xv° die Decembris, anno regni Regis &c.

[67.] Pro Willelmo Newbury. — A.D. 1392. Fiat for a protection for one year.

Jacobus le Botiller, Comes Ermonie, Justiciarius Hibernie, Maiori civitatis, Maiori Stapule, ac Constabulariis et Ballivis Waterfordie, salutem. Quia Thomas Chamberlain, mercator Coventrie, invenit nuper coram nobis apud Carryke sufficientem securitatem ad standum recto de omnibus placitis que contra eum[1] moveri possunt, ac ipsum sub nostra securitate transeuntem arestari fecistis in contemptum et prejudicium dicti Domini Regis atque nostrum. Vobis igitur precipimus et mandamus, ex parte Domini nostri Regis,[2] quatinus dictum Thomam Chamberlain statim visis presentibus Ricardo Plun[ket] . . . . . atis[3] in ballivum; et hoc nullo modo omittatis sub pena que incumbit. Datum apud Roos, xv° die Decembris, [anno regni Regis Ricardi] Secundi sextodecimo.

[68.] Warentum. — A.D. 1392. Warrant to the civic officers of Waterford to surrender Thomas Chamberlain, merchant of Coventry, arrested by them in contempt of the King's and Lord Justice's authority. [The sixth membrane of Roll ends with the words *atque nostrum.*]

Jacobus le Botiller, Comes Ermonie, Justiciarius Hibernie, Edwardo Perers, Marescallo[4] Domini Regis in Hibernia, salutem. Vobis precipimus et mandamus, ex parte Domini Regis, quatinus statim visis

[69.] Warontum.[5] — A.D. 1392. Warrant to the King's

[1] Changed to *se* in the MS.

[2] This word and the four preceding are interlined in the MS.

[3] The MS. is injured here by damp. Richard Plunket was a Justice of the Irish King's Bench at this time. See Liber Munerum Hiberniæ, part ii., p. 202.

[4] *Admirallo* was first written, but the pen was drawn through the word, and *Marescallo* interlined.

[5] *Sic* in MS.

Marshal of Ireland to arrest a Spanish ship and her cargo then in the port of Ross, until it was determined by the Lord Justice and Council what should be done therewith.

presentibus arrestetis seu arestari faciatis quamdam bargeam de Vermewe de Spannya, ac omnia bona et catalla infra eandem existencia, que existit in portu de Roos, ipsamque bargeam et bona supradicta superiori ac duodecim de prudencioribus et melioribus hominibus ville de Roos ad custodiendum deputatis, donec determinatum et discussum fuerit coram nobis et Consilio dicti Domini Regis quid inde per justiciam et rationem melius visum fuerit faciendum. Et quid inde feceritis, nos, apud Parliamentum habendum Kilkennie in festo Sancti Hillarii jam proximo futuro, seu infra, si per nos fueritis requisiti, debite reddatis certiores cum tenore istarum literarum nostrarum. Datum Waterfordie, xvj° die Decembris, anno ut supra.

[70.] Pro Domino Roberto Henford.

A.D. 1392. Prays for a farm of the lands, &c., that were R. Bereford's for life, as long as they remain in the King's hands, which is granted.

A vous, Seignour Justice notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Robert Henford, Chevalier, que vous luy plese granter a ferme tous les terres et tenementes que furent a Robert Bereford par sa vie, ore en la main notre dit Seignour le Roy pour certaines causes seisiz et esteantz, a avoir et tenir tanque ils demourent en la main notre dit Seignour le Roy, rendant ent par an a notre dit Seignour le Roy, en son Eschequer a Catherlagh, lestent des ditz terres et tenementz derrain fait ou proschein affaire.

[Translation.]

[70.] For Sir Robert Henford.

To you, Lord Justice of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Robert Henford, Knight, that it may please you to grant him to farm all the lands and tenements which belonged to Robert Bereford for his life, now seized and being in the hands of our said Lord the King for certain causes, to have and to hold so long as they remain in the hand of our said Lord the King, paying thereout yearly unto our said Lord the King, in his Exchequer at Carlow, the extent of the said lands and tenements last made or to be next made.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant touz les terres et tenementz a ferme dont ceste peticion fait mencion, combien que ils sont en la main notre Seignour le Roy, appaier lestent en Leschequer a Catherlagh ent derrain fait ou proschein affaire, solonc la tenour de ceste peticion, et sur ce luy soient faites lettres patentes notre Seignour le Roy souz son grant seel en Irland, en due fourme. Doune a Carryk, le xvj^e jour de Decembre, lan &c., comme desus.

[71.] Pro Johanne Fitz Arnaud Grant.

A.D. 1392. Prays for a charter of pardon of divers offences, which is granted him for a fine of 100*s*.

A vous, treshonoure Seignour le Conte Dormond, Justice Dirland, supplie Johan Fitz Arnaud Grant, que vous luy plese granter chartre de pardoun de toutes maneres tresons, felonies et trespases par luy faitz, sibien encontre la pees le Roy Edward, aiel notre Seignour le Roy qui ore est, comme encontre la pees notre dit Seignour le Roy qui ore est, et aus-

[Translation.]

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have to farm all the lands and tenements in this petition mentioned, so long as they remain in the hand of our Lord the King, to pay in the Exchequer at Carlow the extent thereof last made or next to be made, according to the tenor of this petition, and thereon let there be made him letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal in Ireland. Given at Carryck, the sixteenth day of December, the year &c., as above.

[71.] For John son of Arnald Grant.

To you, most honoured Lord the Earl of Ormond, Justice of Ireland, prays John son of Arnald Grant, that it may please you to grant him a charter of pardon of all manner treasons, felonies and trespasses by him committed, as well against the peace of King Edward, grandfather of our Lord the King who now is, as against the peace of our said Lord the King who now is, and also of conspiracies,

sint de conspiracies, confederacies, champarties, faux alliances, deceytes, contemptes, negligences, conselementz, extorcions, oppressions, excesses et autres trespas queconques, et forfaiture de ses beins et chateux, si ascune par les causes susdites a notre dit Seignour le Roy apertient, et utlageries, si ascunes en sa persone par les causes avantdites soient pronuncies, et ce par aese fin faire a notre dit Seignour le Roy, considerant que il est loial lige notre dit Seignour le Roy.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant chartre de pardoun des pointz dedens contenuz, solonc la purport de ceste peticion, par fin de cent souldz, appaier en le Haneper, et sur ce luy soient faites lettres patentes notre dit Seignour le Roy souz son grant seel en Irland, en due fourme. Doune a Waterford le derrain jour de Decembre.

[72.] Pro Fratre Johanne Oconchuyr.

Quia Frater Johannes Oconchuyr, de ordine Minorum, Hibernice nacionis, ad fidem et ligeanciam Domini Regis se tenet, ac sibi et fideli populo suo in terra sua Hibernie adheret, et cum eisdem conversatur;

[Translation.]

confederacies, champerties, false allegations, deceits, contempts, negligences, concealments, extortions, oppressions, excesses and other trespasses whatsoever, and forfeiture of his goods and chattels, if any for the causes aforesaid appertain to our said Lord the King, and outlawries, if any for the causes aforesaid be pronounced against his person, and this by payment of an easy fine to our said Lord the King, considering that he is a loyal liegeman of our said Lord the King.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a charter of pardon of the points within contained, according to the purport of this petition, by fine of one hundred shillings, to be paid in the Hanaper, and thereon let there be made him letters patent of our said Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal in Ireland. Given at Waterford, the last day of December.

fiant prefato Fratri Johanni litere patentes dicti Domini Regis sub ipsius magno sigillo in Hibernia ad premissa testificanda, ac omnibus et singulis innotescenda in forma debita et consueta. Datum Waterfordie, tercio die Januarii, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi sexto-decimo. Venerabili in Christo patri Roberto, Archiepiscopo Dubliniensi, Cancellario Hibernie, seu ejus locumtenenti.

A.D. 1394. Fiant for letters patent testifying to the loyalty of John Oconchuyr, a Friar Minor, of the Irish nation.

[73.] Pro Ricardo Deverouse.

Jacobus le Botiller, Comes Ermonie, Justiciarius Hibernie. Quia de gracia speciali Domini Regis et ad instanciam reverendi viri Abbatis de Donbrothy concessimus Ricardo Deverouse tuicionem et sufferenciam pacis dicti Domini Regis, que ad ipsum pertinet, hinc ad festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste jam proximum futurum post datum presencium, ita tamen quod idem Ricardus erga Dominum Regem, nos [et] fidelem populum suum medio tempore se bene et fideliter gerat, licet predictus Ricardus de diversis transgressionibus, sedicionibus et feloniis indictatus, arrectatus seu appellatus existat. Fiant inde prefato Ricardo litere patentes dicti Domini Regis, sub ipsius magno sigillo in Hibernia, in forma debita et consueta. Datum Waterfordie, quarto die Januarii, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi sexto-decimo. Venerabili in Christo patri Roberto, Archiepiscopo Dubliniensi, Cancellario Hibernie, seu ejus locumtenenti.

A.D. 1393. Fiant for a protection for one year for Richard Deverouse, at the instance of the Abbot of Donbrothy.

[74.] Pro Ricardo Broun, mercatore de Rosse.

A vous, Sire Justice notre Seignour le Roy en Ireland, supplic Richard Broun, merchant de la vile de Rosse, que vous luy pleise grantier la garde del

[Translation.]

[74.] For Richard Broun, merchant of Rosse.

To you, Lord Justice of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Richard Broun, merchant of the town of Rosse, that it may please you to grant him the custody of the "verrye"

A.D. 1393. Prays for the custody of the "verrye" of the river of Rosse, then in the King's hands, which is granted him.

verrye[1] de la ewe de Rosse avauntdite, esteant es mayns le Roy pour certeynes causes, a avoier et tenyr combien que el demourt en les mayns notre dit Seignour le Roy, rendant ent par an a notre dit Seignour le Roy, par les mayns le fermer meisme notre dit Seignour de la dicte ville, qui pour le temps serra, lestent ent darreynement fait ou procheyn affaire, as termes de Paske et Seint Mychel, par owels porcions.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant la garde del verreye de la ewe Rosse, combien que elle demourt en les mayns notre Seignour le Roy, solonc la pourport de ceste peticion, a trover suffisant seurte en la Chancellerie de paier lestent ent derrain fait ou procheyn affaire, et sur ceo luy soient faites lettres patentes notre Seignour le Roy souz soun grant seal en Irland, en

[Translation.]

of the river of Rosse aforesaid, being for certain causes in the King's hands, to have and to hold so long as it remains in the hands of our said Lord the King, paying thereout by the year to our said Lord the King, by the hands of our said Lord the King's farmer of the same town for the time being, the extent thereof last made or to be next made, by equal portions, at the terms of Easter and Michaelmas.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have the custody of the "verrye" of the river of Rosse, so long as it remains in the hands of our Lord the King, according to the purport of this petition, to find sufficient surety in the Chancery to pay the extent thereof last made or to be next made, and thereon let there be made him letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal in Ireland.

[1] At first sight this word, which is not to be found in our glossaries, would seem to stand for "ferry," as there was an ancient ferry where the bridge of New Ross now is; but it more probably answers to *veherie*, meaning deputed or inferior jurisdiction. See Cotgrave; also Du Cange in verb. *veheria*. This jurisdiction probably had reference to transport of goods by the river to and from the port of Ross.

due fourme. Doune a Waterford, le v. jour de Januere, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme.

[75.] Pro Magistro Johanne O'McGyn, Archidiacono de Kerry.

A vous, treshonoure Seigneur le Cont Dormond, Justice Dirland, supplie Meistre Johan O'McGyn, Archidiacoun de Kerry, que vous luy plese approvir, aratifier et confermer lestate et possessioun qil ad en sa dite archedeaconerye, et ce de grace le Roy especial.

A.D. 1393. Prays for a patent confirming him in his Archdeaconry, which is granted.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant ratificacion et confirmacion de son estate et possession dont ceste peticioun fait mencioun, solonc la pourport dycelle, de grace le Roy especial, par les lettres patentes notre Seignour le Roy souz soun grant seal en Irland, en due fourme. Doune a Waterford, le v^e. jour de Januere, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Secunde seszisme.

[76.] Pro Johanne Brode, mariner.

A vous, Sire Justice notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, et a son Consaille illoeques, prie Johan Brode,

[Translation.]

Given at Waterford, the fifth day of January, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

[75.] For Master John O'McGyn, Archdeacon of Kerry.

To you, most honoured Lord the Earl of Ormond, Justice of Ireland, prays Master John O'McGyn, Archdeacon of Kerry, that it may please you to approve, ratify and confirm the estate and possession which he has in his said archdeaconry, and this of the King's special grace.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have the ratification and confirmation of his estate and possession in this petition mentioned, according to the purport thereof, of the King's special grace, by letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal in Ireland. Given at Waterford, the fifth day of January, the sixteenth year of the reign of our Lord King Richard the Second.

[76.] For John Brode, mariner.

To you, Lord Justice of our Lord the King in Ireland, and to his Council there, prays John Brode, mariner, that it may

A.D. 1393. Prays for a charter of pardon of various offences, which is granted him for a fine of four marks.

maryner, que vous luy[1] pleise luy graunter chartre de pardoun de touz maneres tresouns, trespos, felonyes, oppressions, extorcions, conspiraciez, confideraciez, chaumparties, faucetes, faux aliaunz, deseites, neccligence, murdres et autres excesses quelcunques, et de touz maneres utlaries, si aschunez en son corps soit pronunciez, si bien en temps notre Seignour le Roy Edward, aielle notre Seignour le Roy quor est, comme en temps notre Seignour le Roy Richard quor est, et ore par esi fyn fair.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant chartre de pardoun des pointz deinz contenuez, solonc la purport de ceste peticion, par fin de quatre mars appaier en le Haneper notre Seignour le Roy en Irland,[2] et sur ce luy soient faites lettres patentz notre Seignour le Roy souz son grant seel en Irland, en due fourme. Doune a Waterford, le vj^e^ jour de Januere, lan comme desus.

[The seventh membrane of Roll ends with the word *desus.*]

[Translation.]

please you to grant him a charter of pardon of all manner treasons, trespass, felonies, oppressions, extortions, conspiracies, confederacies, champerties, falsities, false allegations, deceits, negligence, murders and other excesses whatsoever, and of all manner outlawries, if any against his body be pronounced, as well in the time of our Lord King Edward, grandfather of our Lord the King who now is, as in the time of our Lord King Richard who now is, and but by payment of an easy fine.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a charter of pardon of the points within contained, according to the purport of this petition, by fine of four marks to be paid in the Hanaper of our Lord the King in Ireland, and thereon let there be made letters patent of our Lord the King in Ireland, in due form, under his great seal in Ireland. Given at Waterford, the sixth day of January, the year as above.

[1] *Sic* in MS., as also *Trespos, confideraciez neccligence* and *utlaries*

[2] This and the five preceding words are interlined in the MS.

[77.] Pro Maiori et Ballivis civitatis Waterfordie.

A.D. 1393. Pray for a pardon of certain offences, in consideration of the poverty of their city, &c., which is granted for a fine of five marks.

A vous, trespuissant et treshonnoure Seignour Justice notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplient les Maire, Ballifs, et Citeseins de la cite de Waterford, que vous pleise de votre bone gracie pardoner a eaux et lourz predecessours, maires et baillifs de la dite cite, la suyte de la pees et contemptes notre dit Seignour le Roy, et ceo que ils ount venduz vēines[1] et autres vitailles en grosse et a rettaille en la dite cite a temps qils estoient es loffices avantdites, et la correccione des vitailles illoeques . . . . apertienent,[2] encountre la forme de lestatut en cel cas fitte et purveu, et les forfactoures queux a notre dite Seignour le Roy par celles causes apertinent, et outre ceo graunter as avauntditz Maire, Baillifs, et Citeseins, et a lours successours qui sount, ou qui pour le temps seront, licens de vendre, desorenavant a terme de quarant ans proscheins a

[Translation.]

[77.] For the Mayor and Bailiffs of the city of Waterford.

To you, most puissant and most honoured Lord Justice of our Lord the King in Ireland, pray the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Citizens of the city of Waterford, that it may please you of your good grace to pardon them and their predecessors, mayors and bailiffs of the said city, the suit of the peace and contempts of our said Lord the King, and this that they have sold wines and other victuals in gross and by retail in the said city when they were in the aforesaid offices, and the regulation of victuals there . . . . appertaining, contrary to the form of the statute in that case made and provided, and the forfeitures which for these reasons appertain to our said Lord the King; and, in addition, to grant to the aforesaid Mayor, Bailiffs, and Citizens, and their successors, which are or shall be for the time being, licence to sell, in the said city, from henceforth for the term of forty years next to come, wines and other

[1] The dots above and below the letter *e*, showing that it is redundant, are in the MS.

[2] After this word is written in the MS.—"Et outre ceo granter as "avauntditz Maire, Baillifs, et Cite- "seins, et lours successoures qui "sount, ou qui pur temps seront, "licens de vendir," through which the pen has been drawn.

venir, vines et autres vitailles queconques en la dite cite, si bien en grosse come en rettaille, nyent contrestant les[1] statut avantdit, saunz apechementz notre dit Seignour le Roy, ses heires, ou ces minysteres queconques, par eisie fyen faire, considerrant la poverte et les grants charges et notoiries meschiefs et damages du dite cite, et que les ditz Maire, Baillifs, et Citeseinez ne ont terres, tenementes, nautres rens dont viver pur eaux, et les charges du dite cite sustiner, estre[2] les vents et achates de lourz pettez marchandisez, et sont simples tenants notre Seignour le Roy, et les votres; eaunt regard, treshonoure Seignour, que autres justices devant vous ount grantes a euaux semblables patentes come par icelles plus pleynement put apparir.

Endorsacio. Eint les suppliantz pardoun de eux et lour predecessours, maires et baillifs devant lour temps, de la suyte de la pees et contemptes notre Seignour le Roy, de ce que ils ont venduz vins et autres vitaille

[Translation.]

victuals whatsoever, as well in gross as in retail, notwithstanding the statute aforesaid, without impeachments of our said Lord the King, his heirs, or his ministers whatsoever, by the payment of an easy fine, considering the poverty and great charges and well-known injuries and damages of the said city, and that the said Mayor, Bailiffs and Citizens have not lands, tenements, or any other things whereby to live and sustain the charges of the said city, except the selling and buying of their petty merchandises, and are our Lord the King's and your simple tenants; bearing in mind, most honoured Lord, that other Justices before you did grant them such like patents, as by the same may more plainly appear.

Indorsement. Let the suppliants for themselves and their predecessors, mayors and bailiffs before their time, have a pardon of the suit of the peace and contempts of our Lord the King, [and] of this, that they have sold wines and other

[1] *Sic* in MS.

[2] *Sic* in MS., probably for *outre*.

en grosse et aretaille en la cite de Waterford en temps de lour offices, ensemblement oveque la correction dicelle, encontre la fourme de lestatut en tel cas fait, et des forfaitures que a notre dit Seignour le Roy ent appertiegnent par les causes susdites. Et outre ce eient les suppliantz et lour successours, mair et baillifs qui sont ou qui pour le temps seront, licence pour vendre, desore enavant au terme de xx. ans proschein ensuyantz, vins et autres vitailles queconques en la dicte cite sibien en grosse comme en arrettaille, nientcontresteant lestatut avantdit, et sans empeschement notre Seignour le Roy, ses heirs et ses ministres queconques, solonc la tenour de ceste peticion, par fin de cynq mars appaier en le Haneper notre dit Seignour le Roy en Irland, et sur ce a eux soient faites lettres patentes &c. Doune a Waterford de xij^e jour de Janver, lan &c., comme dessus.

[TRANSLATION.]

victual in gross and by retail in the city of Waterford in the time of their offices, likewise of the correction of the same, against the form of the statute in that case made, and of the forfeitures which thence appertain to our said Lord the King for the above mentioned causes. And besides this let the suppliants and their successors, mayor and bailiffs who are or who shall be for the time being, have, from henceforth for the term of twenty years next ensuing, licence to sell wines and other victuals whatsoever in the said city as well in gross as by retail, notwithstanding the statute aforesaid, and without impediment of our Lord the King, his heirs and his ministers whatsoever, according to the tenor of this petition, for a fine of five marks to be paid in the Hanaper of our said Lord the King in Ireland, and thereon let there be made them letters patent &c. Given at Waterford the twelfth day of January, the year &c., as above.

[78.] Pro Thome [1] Rope.

A.D. 1393. Prays for pardon of an abatement of possession of a messuage in Waterford made against the King, which is granted for a fine of five marks.

A vous, tresreverent et treshonnoure Seignour Justice Dirland, supplic Thomas Rope, que vous pleise de votre bone grace luy pardoner le abatment qil ad fait sur la possession le Roy, et lez issuez, si aschunez au Roy apertinent a cause del ordinance dez absentes, dun mese ove lez apurtenance en la cite de Waterford; eant regarde, treshonoure Seignour, la ceisine le Roy estre fait par sugestioun, encontre ley, et nyent par enquest doffice, ne par autre due process, considerantz, tresreverent Seignour, que les parties sont acordes.

Endorsacio.[2] Eit le suppliant pardoun del abatement de la possession dont ceste peticion fait mencion, et des issues que a notre Seignour le Roy ent apertinent, par fyn de cinq marcs appaier en la Haneper notre dit Seignour le Roy en Irland, et sur ceo luy soient faites lettres patentes notre dit Seignour le Roy souz soun graunt seel en Irland, en due forme. Et auxi soit

[Translation.]

[78.] For Thomas Rope.

To you, most reverend and most honoured Lord Justice of Ireland, prays Thomas Rope, that it may please you of your good grace to pardon him the abatement which he has made on the King's possession of a messuage with the appurtenances in the city of Waterford, and the issues, if any appertain to the King by reason of the ordinance of absentees; bearing in mind, most honoured Lord, the seisin the King caused to be made against him by suggestion, against law, and not by inquest of office, nor by other due process, considering, most reverend Lord, that the parties are of accord.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have pardon of the abatement of possession which this petition mentions, and of the issues which appertain thereout to our Lord the King, by fine of five marks to be paid in the Hanaper of our said Lord the King in Ireland, and thereon let there be made him letters patent of our said Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal in Ireland. And also let there be made

[1] *Sic* in MS.

[2] This word is interlined in the MS.

fait brief, en due fourme, a Water Evere et Thomas Taillour, Comissioners de Leschequer notre dit Seignour le Roy en Irland de cuiller et lever les issues et autres dettes en sa dite terre, pur descharger outrement le dit suppliant del abatement de la possession et des issues avauntditz. Done a Waterford, le xij^e. jour de Janver, lan notre dit Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszime.

[79.] Pro Johanni[1] fitz Galfridi Shorthals.

A.D. 1393. Prays for a general pardon, which, at the request of the Bishop of Ossory, is granted him without fine.

A vous, treshonoure Seignour le Counte Dormond, Justice notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Johan fitz Greffrey[2] Sorthals de Brounestoun, que vous luy pleise granter generale chartre de pardoun de toutz maners tresones, felonies et trespaces par luy faitz si bien en countre la paes notre Seignour le Roy Edward, aiel notre Seignour le Roy qorest, come en countre la pees notre dit Seignour le Roy que orest, et auxint dez conspiracies, confederacies, champarties, sediciones, faux alliance, decites, contemptes, necligences, conselementes,

[Translation.]

a writ, in due form, to Walter Evere and Thomas Taillour, Commissioners of the Exchequer of our said Lord the King in Ireland for collecting and levying the issues and other debts in his said land, altogether to discharge the suppliant of the abatement of possession and of the issues aforesaid. Given at Waterford, the twelfth day of January, the sixteenth year of our said Lord King Richard the Second.

[79.] For John son of Geoffry Shorthals.

To you, most honoured Lord the Earl of Ormond, Justice of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays John Fitz Geffrey Shorthals of Brouneston, that it may please you to grant him a general charter of pardon of all manner treasons, felonies and trespasses by him committed as well against the peace of our Lord King Edward, grandfather of our Lord the King who now is, as against the peace of our Lord the King who now is, and also of conspiracies, confederacies, champarties, seditions, false allegations, deceits, contempts, negligences, concealments, extortions, oppressions,

[1] *Sic* in MS.

[2] *Sic* in MS.

extorcions, oppresions, excesses et autres trespaces queconques, et forfature de ces biens et chateux, si aschune par les causes susditz a notre dit Seignour le Roy appertinent, et utlagerries, si aschunes en sa persone par les causes avaunditz sient pronuncies ; eiant regard qil est loial lige a notre dit Seignour le Roy.

Endorsacio. Eit le suppliant chartre de pardoun des pointz deins ceste peticion contenues, solonc la purport dicelle, de grace le Roy especial, et au requeste de reverent pere en Dieu Levesque de Ossery, sans ent fin faire a notre dit Seignour le Roy, et sur ce luy soient faites lettres patentes notre dit Seignour le Roy souz son grant seel en Irland, en due fourme. Doune a Waterford, le ix^e^. jour de Janver, lan &c., comme desus.

[80.] Pro Alicia Braye. A.D. 1393.

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Alice Braye, que vous plese de votre tresgraciouse seignourie luy granter chartre

[Translation.]

excesses and other trespasses whatsoever, and forfeiture of his goods and chattels, if any for the causes aforesaid appertain to our said Lord the King, and outlawries, if any against his person for the causes aforesaid may have been pronounced ; considering that he is a loyal liege of our said Lord the King.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a charter of pardon of the points in this petition contained, according to the purport of the same, of the King's special grace, and at the request of the reverend father in God the Bishop of Ossory, without making fine therefor to our said Lord the King, and thereon let there be made him letters patent of our said Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal in Ireland. Given at Waterford, the ninth day of January, the year &c., as above.

[80.] For Alice Braye.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Alice Braye, that it may please you of your most gracious lordship to grant her a charter of pardon of

de pardoun de toutes maneres trespaces et felonies par luy en la terre Dirland encontre la pees notre Seignour le Roy faitez, dont elle est endites, rectes ou appelles,[1] et auxint de utlageries, si ascunes en sa persoune soient pronuncies par les causes avantdites, et ce de grace notre dit Seignour le Roy especial et en oeure de charite; considerant, tresgracious Seignours, comment la dite Alice ad este detenuz en prison par deffaute et sans cause, si vous naiez pite de luy pour laumes les progenitours notre dit Seignour le Roy, et del omoigne mesme notre Seignour le Roy. Prays for a general pardon, which is granted her without fine.

Indorsacio. Ait le suppliant chartre de pardoun des pointz deins escriptz, solonc la purport de ceste peticion, sans ent fin faire, de grace le Roy especial et pour les almes de ses progenitours, par les lettres patentes notre dit Seignour le Roy souz son grant seel en Irland, en due fourme. Doune a Waterford, le xii^e. jour de Janver, lan &c., comme desus.

[Translation.]

all manner trespasses and felonies by her committed within the land of Ireland against the peace of our Lord the King, of which she is indited, accused, or called in question, and also of outlawries, if any against her person may have been pronounced for the causes aforesaid, and this of the special grace of our said Lord the King and as a work of charity; considering, most gracious Lords, how that the said Alice has been detained in prison by default and without cause, unless you have pity on her for the sake of the souls of the progenitors of our said Lord the King, and of the alms of the same our Lord the King.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a charter of pardon of the points within written, according to the purport of this petition, without making fine therefor, of the King's special grace and for the sake of the souls of his progenitors, by letters patent of our said Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal in Ireland. Given at Waterford, the twelfth day of January, the year &c., as above.

[1] *Sic* in MS.; the plural is here used by mistake for the singular form of these three words, as also in the case of *detenuz* lower down.

[81.] Pro Edwardo Pererys.

A.D. 1393. Prays for the custody of lands in Castelricard in the county of Meath, parcel of the liberty of the Earl of Marche, then in the King's hands. He is granted his request, at a rent of £4 per annum.

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Edward Perers, que vous plese luy granter la garde de tous les terres et tenementes ove les appurtenances en Castelricard en la contie de Mide, queux jadis furent a Esmond de Mortymer, Conte de la Marche, et queux par la mort du dit Conte, et par cause de meindre age de Roger, fitz et heir le dit Conte, furent seisiz es mains le Roy, et par mesme la cause encore sont, et queux Symond Tancard jadis tenoit a ferme de notre Seignour le Roy, a avoir et tenir tanque al leil age du dit heir, rendant a notre Seignour le Roy par an, par les mains le Tresorer de Mide qi pur le temps sera, quatre livres, as termes de Apostoles Philip et Jacob et Tous Seintz en les terres usueles, par oweles porcions, come le Symond rendoit pour icelles a notre Seignour le Roy pur le temps que il les tenoit a ferme comme dit est; entendantz que les ditz terres et tenementes sont assis en la marche sur la frontoure des enemys, que il seront

[Translation.]

[81.] For Edward Perers.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Edward Perers, that it may please you to grant him the custody of all the lands and tenements with the appurtenances in Castlericard in the county of Meath, which lately belonged to Edmond de Mortymer, Earl of Marche, and which by the death of the said Earl, and by reason of the minority of Roger, son and heir of the said Earl, were seized into the hands of the King, and for the same cause yet remain, and which Simon Tancard may have lately held in farm of our Lord the King, to have and to hold until the lawful age of the said heir, paying to our Lord the King annually, by the hands of the Treasurer of Meath for the time being, four pounds by equal portions, at the terms of the Apostles Philip and James and of All Saints usual in the lands, as Simon may have paid to our Lord the King for the same for the time that he held them to farm as is said; considering that the said lands and tenements are seated in the march on the enemy's frontier, that they will be wasted and

degastes et destruys sils ne soient souffissaument gardes, et le dit Simon ad pris tel maladie que il ne poet desore les garder.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant la garde des terres et tenementz dont ceste peticion fait mencion, combien que ils demourent en la main notre Seignour le Roy, a trouver seurte en la Chancellerye dent paier par an au Roy quater livres, as termes deinz escriptz, par les mains du Tresourer de Mide qui soit pour le temps, solonc la purport de ceste peticion, par lettres patentes notre dit Seignour le Roy souz son grant seel en Irland, en due fourme. Doune a Kylkenny, le xxj. jour de Janver, lan comme desus.

[82.] Pro Archiepiscopo Armadense. A.D. 1393. Prays for the custody

As tresnobles Seignours, le Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Johan Archevesque Darmagh, Primat Dirland, que vous plese luy granter la garde dun mees ove les appurtenances en la ville de Droghda es parties Dyriell, jadis a un Johan de

[Translation.]

destroyed if they be not sufficiently guarded, and the said Simon is so ill that he cannot from henceforth guard them.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have the custody of the lands and tenements which this petition mentions, as long as they remain in the hands of our Lord the King, to find security in the Chancery to pay therefor yearly to the King four pounds, at the terms within written, by the hands of the Treasurer of Meath who may be for the time being, according to the purport of this petition, by letters patent of our said Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal in Ireland. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-first day of January, the year as above.

[82.] For the Archbishop of Armagh.

To the most noble Lords, the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays John Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland, that it may please you to grant him the custody of a certain messuage with the appurtenances in the town of Drogheda in the parts of Yriel, lately belonging to

of a messuage in Drogheda, if it belongs to the King. His request is granted.

Coupeland, burgeis de mesme la ville, pour estent ent fait ou a faire, si au Roy appertient.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant la garde du mees ove les appurtenances dont ceste peticion fait mencion, solonc la pourport dycelle, si au Roy appertient,[1] par souffissant seurte a trover en la Chancellerie de paier lestent ent fait ou affaire, et sur ce luy soient faites &c. Doune a Kilkenny le xxj. jour de Janver, lan &c., comme desus.

[83.] Vacat quia inferius.

A.D. 1393. Prays for a presentation to the Archdeaconry of Cloyne, which is granted him.

A treshonore et trespuissant Seignour Justice Dirland supplie le votre simple servant Johan Pellyne, clerc, que il vous plese luy granter une presentacion al Erchedekne de Cloun, que voide est, et a doun a notre Seignour le Roy appeirt, et ce par especial grace le Roy, et en oeure de charite.

[Translation.]

a certain John de Coupeland, burgess of the same town, for the extent thereof made or to be made, if they belong to the King.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have the custody of the messuage with the appurtenances which this petition mentions, according to the purport of the same, if they belong to the King, by sufficient security to be found in the Chancery to pay the extent thereof made or to be made, and thereon let there be made him &c. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-first day of January, the year &c., as above.

[83.] To the most honoured and most puissant Lord Justice of Ireland prays your humble servant John Pellyne, clerk, that it may please you to grant him a presentation to the Archdeaconry of Cloyne, which is vacant, and is in the undoubted gift of our Lord the King, and this of the special grace of the King, and as a work of charity.

[1] This and the two preceding words are interlined in the original.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant presentation du Roy, de sa grace especial, al Archdiaconerye dont cest petition fait mencion, solonc le tenour dycelle, par lettres patentes notre Seignour le Roy souz son grant seel in Irland, en due fourme. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxj. jour de Janver, lan &c.[1]

A Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roi en Irland supplie Henrie Stanyhirst, clerk, que come il ad sustenue tres grandes travalx en escrivant diverses briefs combien des Parlements come des Conseiles as diverses seignours Dirland, et diverses autres briefs sibien touchantz le profist mesme notre Seignour le Roy comme lestat et salvacion de toute la terre Dirland, sanz ascune regard ent de notre dit Seignour le Roy receivant; que plese as vous tresgraciouses seignouries considerer la matire suisdite, et lui ent ordener covenable regard. [84.] Pro Henrico Stanyhirst. A.D. 1393. Has been employed writing writs of summons to Parliaments and Councils, and touching the King and the land of Ireland in general, for many years without any reward;

[Translation.]

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have from the King, of his special grace, a presentation to the Archdeaconry which this petition mentions, according to the tenor of the same, by letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal in Ireland. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-first day of January, the year &c.

To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays Henry Stanyhirst, clerk, for as much as he has undergone very great labours in writing divers writs as well of Parliaments as of Councils to various lords of Ireland, and divers other writs as well touching the profit of the same our Lord the King as the estate and safety of the entire land of Ireland, without receiving any reward therefor from our said Lord the King; that it may please your most gracious lordships to consider the matter aforesaid, and ordain him therefor a suitable recompense. [84.] For Henry Stanyhirst.

[1] This enrolment is crossed out, or cancelled, in the original. See enrolment No. 101, *infra*.

asks for some recompence, and is granted 40*s*.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant quarant souldz en noun de reguard pour les causes contenuz en cest peticioun, de doun le Roy et sa grace especial, et sur ce soit fait brief de deliberat, en due fourme, directe as Tresorer et Chamberlains de Lescheqer Dirland, de luy faire paiment de la dit somme. Douny a Kilkenny, le xxij. jour de Janver, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme.

[85.] Pro Willielmo Welles.

A.D. 1393. Has endured much labour and suffered great loss of horses and armour in the King's service, without recompense; asks for

A Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplie William Welles, que come il ad sustenue tresgrandes travalx perdes et damages sibien des chivalx come des diverses auters harneys, travaillant el service notre Seignour le Roy es diverses parties de la terre Dirland par longe temps passe sanz ascune regard ent receivant de notre dit Seignour le Roy; que vous plese considerer la matire suisdite, et luy ent grantier covenable regard.

[Translation.]

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have forty shillings as an allowance for the causes contained in this petition, of the King's gift and special grace, and thereon let there be made a writ of liberate, in due form, directed to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer of Ireland, to pay him the said sum. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-second day of January, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

[85.] For William Welles.

To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays William Welles, for as much he has sustained very great labours, losses, and damages as well of horses as of divers other armour, travelling in the service of our Lord the King to various parts of the land of Ireland for a long time past without receiving any allowance therefor from our said Lord the King; that it may please you to consider the matter aforesaid, and grant him some suitable recompense.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant xl. s. en noun de reguard, de doun le Roy et sa grace especial, pour les causes continues deinz ceste peticion, et sur ce soit fait brief de deliberat, en due fourme, directe as Tresorer et Chamberlainz de Lescheqer Dirland, de luy faire paiment de la dit somme. Douny Kilkenny, le xxij. jour de Janver, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme.

some allowance, and is granted 40*s*.

[The 8th membrane of Roll ends with the word *seszisme*.]

[86.]

Pour Johan Omery.

A.D. 1393.

Complains that the King has wrongfully entered on his possession of a messuage in the city of Waterford; prays for redress, and obtains

A vous, tresreverent et treshonoure Seignour Justice Dirland, monstre Johan Emery, que comme il ad droit en un mees ove les appurtenances en la cite de Waterford, en le quel il entra et seisi fust, et sur sa possession le Roy seisist en sa main mesme le mees ove les appurtenances, sur quoi, treshonoure Seignour, il ad monstre ses munimentz, chartres et evidences a vous, sur quoi il ad le meillour droit comme vous bien savez; par quoi prie le dit Johan que il vous

[Translation.]

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have forty shillings as an allowance, of the King's gift and special grace, for the causes contained in this petition, and thereon let there be made a writ of liberate, in due form, directed to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer of Ireland, to pay him the said sum. Given [at] Kilkenny, the twenty-second day of January, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

[86.]

For John Omery.

To you, most reverend and most honoured Lord Justice of Ireland, John Emery makes known, for as much as he has a right to a certain messuage with the appurtenances in the city of Waterford, on which he entered and was seized, and over his possession the king seized into his hands the same messuage with the appurtenances, concerning which, most honoured Lord, he has shown his muniments, charters and evidences to you, whereby he had the better right as you well know; wherefore the said John prays that it may

writs of livery and discharge.

plese de votre bone grace luy faire ent restitucion, depuis que il fut seisi en la main le Roy sur sa possession, solonc ce que la loy demande; et que il vous plese faire et commander le Chanceller de faire briefs de deliverance a luy, et auxi briefs as Tresorer et Barons de Leschequer de luy descharger des issuz dicelle en temps avenir, sur la matiere susdite.

Indorsament. Soient faitz briefs notre Seignour le Roy, lun de faire deliverance au suppliant del mees deinz escript hors de la Chancellerie notre Seignour le Roy, et lautre direct as Tresorer et Barons de Leschequer notre dit Seignour le Roy en Irland pour descharger le dit suppliant des issuz dicelle en temps avenir, solonc la tenour de ceste peticion, en due fourme. Doune a Waterford le xiij^{e} jour de Janver, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme.

[87.] A.D. 1392. Fiat for a protection

Fiat protectio domini Regis, cum clausula volumus, pro Martino Sculthorpe, qui in obsequio dicti Regis ad partes Anglie est profecturus, per unum annum dura-

[Translation.]

please you of your good grace to make him restitution thereof, according as the law demands, since it was seized into the King's hands over his possession; and that it may please you to cause and command the Chancellor to make writs of livery to him, and also writs to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer to discharge him of the issues of the same in time to come, in consequence of the matter aforesaid.

Indorsement. Let there be made writs of our Lord the King, one to make delivery to the suppliant out of the Chancery of our Lord the King of the messuage within written, and the other directed to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer of our said Lord the King in Ireland to discharge the said suppliant of the issues of the same in time to come, according to the tenor of this petition, in due form. Given at Waterford, the thirteenth day of January, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

tura, in forma debita et consueta. Datum Dublinii, ij° die Novembris, anno ut supra.[1]

for Martin Sculthorpe for one year.

[88.] Pro Domino Alano M^c kynnery.

Quia de gracia domini Regis concessimus domino Alano M^c kynnery[2] capellano, sufferentiam et tuicionem pacis dicti domini Regis, que ad ipsum et nos pertinet, hinc usque ad festum sancti Johannis Baptiste jam proximum futurum post datum presencium, licet idem dominus Alanus de diversis transgressionibus, sedicionibus et feloniis indictatus, arrectatus seu appellatus existat, ita tamen quod prefatus Alanus erga dictum dominum Regem nos et fidelem populum suum medio tempore se bene et fideliter gerat. Fiant inde prefato domino Alano litere patentes dicti Regis sub ipsius magno sigillo in Hibernia, in forma debita et consueta. Datum Kilkennie, xxj° die Januarii, anno regni regis Ricardi Secundi sextodecimo.

A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent to receive him into the King's peace, being indicted for various offences.

[89.] Pro Magistro Hugone Cheltenham.

Fiat protectio, cum clausula volumus, pro magistro Hugone Cheltenham, capellano, qui in obsequio domini Regis in terra sua Hibernie in comitiva nostra moratur et occupatus existit, per unum annum duratura, in forma debita et consueta. Datum Kilkennie, xxj° die Januarii, anno &c.

A.D. 1393. Fiat for a protection for one year.

[90.] Pro William Welles. Vacat quia superius.

A Justice et Consel notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplie William Welles, que comme il ad sustenu tres-grandes travailx, perdes et dammages, sibien des chivalx comme des diverses autres herneys, travaillant el service notre Seignour le Roy es diverses parties de la terre Dirland par longe temps passe sans ascun reguard ent receyvant de notre dit Seignour le Roy; que vous plese considerer la mattiere susdite, et luy ent granter covenable reguard.

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[1] This Fiat is entered on a blank left in the Roll. It was probably omitted at its proper place.

[2] *Alexandro* was first written here, then struck out, and *Alano M^c kynn^o y* written over it.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant xl. s. in noun de reguard, de doun le Roy et sa grace especial, pour les causes contenues en ceste peticion, et sur ce soit fait brief de deliberate, en due fourme, directe as Tresorer et Chamberlains de Leschequer Dirland, de luy faire paiement de la dite somme. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxij[e] jour de Januer, lan &c.[1]

[91.] Vacat quia superius scriptum.

A Justice et Counsel notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplie Henrie Stanyherst, clerc, que comme il ad sustenue tresgrandes travailx en escrivant divers briefs sibien des Parliamens comme des Conceils as divers seignours Dirland, et divers autres briefs sibien touchantz le proffit mesme notre Seignour le Roy comme lestat et savacion de tout la terre Dirland, sans ascun reguard de notre dit Seignour le Roy recevant; que plese a vous tresgraciouses seignouries considerer la matiere susdite, et luy ent ordener covenable reguard.

Indorsacio.[2]

[92.] Pour William Saymour.

A.D. 1393. Having furnished a pipe of wine, value £3.

A Justice et Conseil notre Seignour Roy en Irland supplie William Saymour de Rosse, que come il, a temps que Monsire Johan Stanley, adank fuist Justice Dirland, fist un journe sur lez Irroys enemys en les partiez de Tamelynge, par comandement de dit jadis Justice fist porter diversez vitailx ileoqes en grant

[Translation.]

[92.] For William Saymour.

To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays William Saymour of Rosse, for as much as, at the time when my Lord John Stanley, then Justice of Ireland, made an expedition against the Irish enemies in the neighbourhood of Tamelynge, he by order of the said late Justice caused to be carried there sundry provisions, to the great

[1] This enrolment is cancelled in the original MS.. For translation, see No. 85, *supra*.

[2] This enrolment, which was never completed, is cancelled in the original MS. For translation, see No. 84, *supra*. The enrolments which follow are written in different ink.

confort dez lieges, entre queux il porta un pipe de vyns, price iij. li., et livere a dit Justice ileoqes sanz rien ent receiver de ceo, sur qay le dit William suist par peticion a Justice et Conseil notre dit Seignour le Roy, a temps que le honourable pier Alexandre Eveske de Mide fuist Justice Dirland, de ordiner a lui due payment dez iij. li. avantditz, ile peticion endorse qil doit estre paie dez iij. li. avantditz, et outre brief fuist maunde a Tresorer et Chamberleynz notre dit Seignour le Roy de soun Escheqer Dirland a diliverer a dit William lez iij. li. avantditz de sa tresure, ne pourqant lez Tresorer et Chamberleyns avantditz rien de lez iij. li. avantditz a dit William ount paie; que vous plese de votre tresgraciouse seignourie comander estrectment al ditz Tresorer et Chamberleyns de faier due payment a dit William dez iij. li. avauntditz, oue autre covenable remedy a luy ent ordiner; eant reguard del

to the Lord Justice for the time being, then on an expedition against the Irish enemy, and not having been paid the same, though he had got an order of Council to that effect; prays that he may be paid, or some recompense given him. He is ordered three marks as an allowance.

[Translation.]

comfort of the lieges, amongst which he conveyed one pipe of wine, value three pounds, and delivered it to the said Justice there without receiving anything for it, concerning which the said William sued by petition to the Justice and Council of our said Lord the King, at the time when the honourable father Alexander Bishop of Meath was Justice of Ireland, to order him due payment of the three pounds aforesaid, [and] that petition [was] indorsed [to the effect] that he ought to be paid the three pounds aforesaid, and moreover a writ was ordered to our said Lord the King's Treasurer and Chamberlains of his Exchequer of Ireland to deliver out of his treasure to the said William the three pounds aforesaid, nevertheless the Treasurer and Chamberlains aforesaid have not paid any of the three pounds aforesaid to the said William; that it may please you of your most gracious lordship to issue a stringent command to the said Treasurer and Chamberlains duly to pay the said William the three pounds aforesaid, or to appoint him therefor some other suitable remedy; considering how very

grant diligenc que le dit William fist enconfort et relevement dez lieges en le journe avantdit.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant trois marcz, en noun de regard, pour cause contenue deinz cest peticioun, de[1] de doun le Roy et sa grace especial, et sur ceo soit fait brief de deliberate, en due fourme, directe as Tresorer et Chamberleyns de Lescheqer Dirland, de luy faire paiment de la dit somme. Doune Kilkenny, le xxij. jour de Janver, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme &c.

[93.] Pour Johanne Duff Walsh de Karuckaman.

A.D. 1393. Prays for a general pardon, which is granted him.

A Justice et sage Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplie John Duff Walshe de Karuckaman, que vous luy plese de votre tresgraciouse seignourie granter chartre de pardoun de toutes maneres trespaces et felonies par luy en la terre Dirland faitz sibien encountre la pees notre Seignour le Roy Edward, aiel notre Seignour le Roy qorest, come en countre la

[Translation.]

very diligently the said William exerted himself to the comfort and relief of the lieges in the expedition aforesaid.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have three marks, as an allowance, of the King's gift and special grace, for the cause contained in this petition, and thereon let there be made a writ of liberate, in due form, directed to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer of Ireland, to pay him the said sum. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-second day of January, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second, &c.

[93.] For John Duffe Walsh of Karuckaman.

To the Justice and sage Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays John Duff Walshe of Karuckaman, that it may please you of your most gracious lordship to grant him a charter of pardon of all manner trespasses and felonies by him committed in the land of Ireland as well against the peace of our Lord King Edward, grandfather of our Lord the

[1] *Sic* in MS.

pees notre dit Seignour le Roy qorest, et auxint dez conspiracies, confederacies, champarties, sediciones, faux aliance, decites, contemptes, necligences, murdres, arsures, conselementes, extorcions, oppressiones, excesses et autres trespaces queconques, et forfature de ces biens et chateux, terres et tenementes, si aschune par les causes suisditz a notre dit Seignour le Roy appertinent, et utlagerries, si aschunes en sa persone par les causes avantditz soient pronuncies ; eiant reguard qil est loial lige a notre dit Seignour le Roy.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant chartre de pardoun des pointz deinz cest peticioun continuez, solonc la purport dixelle, par fin de vynt souldz a paier en le Haneper notre dit Seignour le Roy Dirland, et sur ce luy soient faites lettres patentes notre dit Seignour le Roy souz son graunt seel en Irland, en due fourme. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxiij. jour de Janver, lan notre dit Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme, &c.

[Translation.]

King who now is, as against the peace of our said Lord the King who now is, and also of conspiracies, confederacies, champarties, seditions, false allegations, deceits, contempts, negligences, murders, arsons, concealments, extortions, oppressions, excesses and other trespasses whatsoever, and forfeiture of goods and chattels, lands and tenements, if any for the causes aforesaid appertain to our said Lord the King, and outlawries, if any against his person for the causes aforesaid may have been pronounced ; considering that he is a loyal liege of our said Lord the King.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a charter of pardon of the points in this petition contained, according to the purport of the same, by a fine of twenty shillings to be paid in the Hanaper of our Lord the King in Ireland, and thereon let there be made him letters patent of our said Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal in Ireland. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-third day of January, the sixteenth year of our said Lord King Richard the Second, &c.

[94.] Pour Roger Fraunceys.

A.D. 1393. Prays to be discharged from the office of Sheriff of Waterford, on the ground of non-residence, poverty and want of power to discharge the office. His request is granted, and another Sheriff ordered to be elected.

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, monstre Roger Fraunceys, que come il est fait Viscunt du counte de Waterford or tarde, le quel nad nulle mansioune en mesme le counte, ne nulle autre rienz dount viver si noun cez terres qil ad en ycelle, les queux sunt gastez, et ne vaillent par an a luy x. souldz ; entendantz, honourez Seignours, que la demeure du dit Roger est en le counte de Weyesford ovesque sa mere, qar autrement nad il rien dount viver si noun sur les coustagez de sa mere illoqes ; sur qei prie le dit Roger que vous pleise de votre boun grace considerer le noun poar du dit Roger des matirez susditz, et que vous pleise luy ent descharger, et faire un autre suffisant destre en le dit office, qui purra lever les deners le Roy, et governer les liegez celles parties, oue autrement de granter comissione le Roy pur faire novelle electioune pour les causes susditz, qai autrement les lieges cellez partiez seront destruz pour defaunt dun suffisant viscunt, qui

[Translation.]

[94.] For Roger Fraunceys.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, Roger Fraunceys makes known, whereas he is lately appointed Sheriff of the county of Waterford, not having any place of residence in the same county, and none other means of living except the lands which he has in the same, which are wasted, and are not worth to him ten shillings a year ; considering, honoured Lords, that the said Roger's place of abode is in the county of Wexford with his mother, for he has no way of living otherwise than at the costs of his mother there ; wherefore the said Roger prays that it may please you of your good grace to consider the want of power of the said Roger in the matters above mentioned, and that it may please you to discharge him thereof, and to appoint some one else competent to fill said office, who shall be able to levy the King's moneys, and to govern the lieges of these parts ; or else to grant a royal commission to make a new election for the reasons aforesaid, for that otherwise the lieges of these parts will be destroyed for want of a competent

purra eaux garder et mayntenir, et les diners nyent levez pur les causes susditz.

Indorsacio. Pour ce que il est bien cognus a Justice et Conseil que le suppliant est noun hable et nyent souffisant et de noun poair de servir notre Seignour le Roy en loffice deintz cest peticioun continue, et que la dit peticioun contient verite, assentuz est et acorde par lez ditz Justice et Conseil, que le dit suppliant soit outrement deschargez du dit office, et que brief sur ce de la Chancellerie luy soit maunde de non intermittendo, en du fourme, et que un autre hable et souffisant persone soit esluz pour servire le Roy en le dit office. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxiij. jour Janver, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme.

[95.] Pour Johanne Sheriggeley. — A.D. 1393.

A Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplient Johan Shriggeley, Chevalier, et Nicool sa femme, que come ils ount porte un brief du dower devers Richard Duraunt, chapeleyn, et Thomas Cusak, cytesyn

[Translation.]

sheriff, who shall be able to guard and maintain them; and the moneys will not be levied for the reasons aforesaid.

Indorsement. Because it is well known to the Justice and Council that the suppliant is not able nor of sufficient power to serve our Lord the King in the office in this petition contained, and because the said petition contains the truth, it is agreed and accorded by the said Justice and Council, that the said suppliant shall be entirely discharged of the said office, and that a writ of Chancery de non intermittendo, in due form, be ordered him thereon, and that some other able and competent person be elected to serve the King in the said office. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-third day of January, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

[95.] For John Sheriggeley.

To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland pray John Shriggeley, Knight, and Nicool his wife; whereas they have obtained a writ of dower against Richard Duraunt, chaplain, and Thomas Cusak, citizen of Dublin,

Complains of delay in the execution of a writ of dower in favour of his wife, who had previously been married to Sir Simon Cusack. The Lord Justice and Council order the Justices of the Kings' Bench to proceed to judgment thereon.

de Dyvelyn, de la terce partie del fraunc tenement que fuist Symond Cusak, Chevalier, jadys baroun au dit Nicool, et ferrount lours demaunde de la tierce partie de sessaunt mees[1] treiscentz acres du terre, quaraunt acres de pree, cent acres de pasture, vint acres de bois, quaraunt acres de more, et dys liverez de rent, ove les appurtenauncez, en Lercorre ; et auxint lez avauntditz John et Nicool ount portez une autre brief de dower devers lez avaunditz Rich[ard] et Thomas de la tierce partie del fraunc tenement del avaunditz Symond, et ferrount lours demaunde de la tierce partie de duze mesez, deucentz acres de terre, quaraunt acres de pree, cent acres de pasture, cent acres de boys, et dys lyverez de rent, ov lez appurtenauncez, en Dengyn, retournable devant les Justices del Banc notre Seignour le Roy de Cathirlagh[2] a cer-

[Translation.]

concerning the third part of a freehold which belonged to Simon Cusak, Knight, late husband of the said Nicool, and have made their demand of the third part of sixty messuages, three hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow, one hundred acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood, forty acres of bog, and ten pounds of rent, with the appurtenances, in Lercorre ; and also the aforesaid John and Nicool have obtained another writ of dower against the aforesaid Richard and Thomas, of the third part of the freehold of the aforesaid Simon, and have made their demand of the third part of twelve messuages, two hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow, one hundred acres of pasture, one hundred acres of wood, and ten pounds of rent, with the appurtenances, in Dengyn, returnable before the Justices of the Bench of our Lord the King at Carlow by a certain day ; process thereof continued until the

[1] This word is interlined.
[2] This and the ten previous words are interlined over the cancelled words, *en le Commune Baunk*.

teyn jour; processe ent continue tanque al quinezem du Seint Hillary lan du notre Seignour le Roy qeor est quinesem; a quel jour lez avaunditz Richard et Thomas devoient et alleggerent que touz lez terrez et tenementes avaunditz fureint en les maine le Roy, par vertue de quel alleggeaunce le Justice du dit Baunk ne voleit my aler plus avant en le dit plee tanque le Roy avoit maunde sa volunte; sour qoi le Roy graunta un brief de procedendo as ditz suppliauntz, issint que le dit Justice ne doit aler a jugement le Roy nient consele; et adonqes proces continue tanque al outas de Seint Johan Baptistre darrain passe, au quel jour lez avanditz Richard et Thomas fistreint defaunt, pur qoi le petite cape feut a gard, et jour fuist done as parties tanqe al lendemaine dez Almes darrain passez, a quel jour lez avauntditz Richard et Thomas fistreint defaut, le defaut recorde, mes jugement nient rendu par la cause susdit; que plese a moun dit treshonoure Seignour le Justice, et as ditz sage Conseil, de grauntier

[Translation.]

quinzieme of St. Hilary in the fifteenth year of our Lord the King that now is; at which day the aforesaid Richard and Thomas came and alleged that all the lands and tenements aforesaid were in the King's hands, by virtue of which allegation the Justice of the said Bench was not willing to proceed farther in the said plea, until the King had made known his pleasure; whereon the King issued to the said suppliants a writ de procedendo, so that the said Justice proceed not to judgment without the King's consent; and then the process continued until the octave of St. John the Baptist last past, on which day the aforesaid Richard and Thomas made default, whereon a petite cape was awarded, and a day was given to the parties unto the morrow of [All] Souls last past, on which day the aforesaid Richard and Thomas made default, the default recorded, but judgment not given for the cause aforesaid; may it please my said most honoured Lord Justice, and the said sage Council, to grant the said suppliants

une brief de procedendo ad judicium as ditz suppliantz, nient obstaunt la cause en le brief de procedendo avauntdit que al jugement rendre les ditz Justicez ne doient aler, le Roy nient consele; et ceo pour lamour du Dieux, et en eoure de charite, eiaunt consideracioun qils sount brefes de dower unde nichil habent, et que lez ditz suppliauntz ount este delaiez pour seet anuz et plus, saunz ascuns profite a notre dit Seignour le Roy en le meen temps.

Indorsacio. Seit fat brief de procedendo, en due fourme, pour le suppliant, directe as Justices deinz contenuz, de proceder au jugement en le plee pendant par devant eux dont cest peticioun fait mensioun, solonc la tenour dycelle, non obstant ascun brief ou mandement as ditz Justices[1] touchant ceste matire faitz au contraire devant ces heures. Doune a Kilkenny le xxiij^{e}

[Translation.]

a writ de procedendo ad judicium, notwithstanding the cause in the writ de procedendo aforesaid that the said Justices should not proceed to judgment without the King's assent; and this for the love of God, and as a work of charity, considering that they are writs of dower unde nichil habent, and that the said suppliants have been delayed for seven years and more, without any profit to our said Lord the King in the mean time.

Indorsement. Let there be made for the suppliant a writ de procedendo, in due form, directed to the Justices within contained, to proceed to judgment in the plea pending before them in this petition mentioned, according to the tenor thereof, any writ or command to the contrary to the said Justices before now issued touching these matters notwithstanding. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-third day of

[1] The pen is drawn across the name *Johan Tyrell* here, and this word interlined. John Tyrell was appointed Narrator Regis, or Sergeant at Law, A.D. 1373. Lib. Muner. Hibn., part II., p. 218.

jour de Janver, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme.

[96.] Pour Morice Morgane. Vacat quia inferius.

A treshonore et trespuissant Seignour Justice Dirland supplie le votre simple servant Morice Morgane, que vous pleise luy granter la Chauncellerie de Clone, que voide est et a doun notre Seignour le Roy appent, et de especiale grace le Roy et en oeure de charite.

A.D. 1393. Asks for the Chancellorship of Cloyne, which is granted him.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant presentacion de Chauncellerie de Cloune, solonc le tenour de ceste peticioun, de grace le Roy especialle, par lettres patentz notre Seignour le Roy souz soun grant seel Dirland, en du fourme. Doune a Kilkenny le xxiiij. jour de Janvere, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme, &c.[1]

[97.]

A.D. 1393. Fiat for a protection for Thomas bishop of Waterford and Lismore and his tenants, who are employed in the King's service; to last for a year.

Fiat protectio, cum clausula volumus, pro reverendo patre Thoma Waterfordense et Lismorense Episcopo, et tenentibus suis, qui in obsequio Domini Regis in terra sua Hibernie morantur et occupati existunt, per unum annum duratura, in forma debita et consueta. Datum Kilkennie xxiiij°. die Januarii, anno &c.

[Translation.]

January, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

[96.] For Morice Morgane.

To the most honoured and most puissant Lord Justice of Ireland prays your poor servant Morice Morgane, that it may please you to grant him the Chancellorship of Cloyne, which is vacant and is in the King's gift, and [this] of the King's special grace, and as a work of charity.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a presentation of the Chancellorship of Cloyne, of the King's special grace, according to the tenor of this petition, by letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal in Ireland. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-fourth day of January, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second, &c.

[1] This enrolment is cancelled in the original. See enrolment No. 101, infra.

[98.] Pour Johan fitz Lauerace Talbot.

A.D. 1393. Accuses the Archbishop of Armagh of collusion in causing the lands of Ballygandyr to be seized into the King's hands out of which a life annuity had been secured to the petitioner by the said Archbishop with the full consent of his Chapter. Both parties ordered to have their remedy by law.

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseil notre le Roy en Irland, supplie Johan fitz Lauerace Talbot, que come Johan Archevesque de Ardmagh, de en entyr assent de Deane et Chaptelle de Ardmagh, graunterent a dit Johan cynque marcz de annuelle rentz aprender de toux lez terres et tenementez en la ville de Ballygandyr, a terme de vie le dit Johan, par vertue de quel grant il fuist seisi et possessione de rent avantditz tanqe a ore que, par makement, covyne et cmaginacioun del dit Archevesque, les ditz terres et tenementes estoyentz seisiz en les maynes notre dit Seignour le Roy par fraud, et collusioune, pur forclorer et excluder le dit Johan de soun dit rent a luy grante; que plese a votre tressage discrecioun pur considerer la matierie susdit, et defer[1] ordiner au dit Johan due et covenable remedie si come ley et resoun demaundent, et ceo pur Dieu et en eoure de charite.

[Translation.]

[98.] For John son of Laurence Talbot.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our [Lord] the King in Ireland, prays John son of Laurence Talbot, for as much as John, Archbishop of Armagh, with the full consent of the Dean and Chapter of Armagh, has granted to the said John five marks of annual rent to be received of all the lands and tenements in the township of Ballygandyr, for the life of the said John, by virtue of which grant he was seized and possessed of the rent aforesaid until now that, by the contrivance, covin, and imagination of the said Archbishop, the said lands and tenements have been seized into the hands of our said Lord the King by fraud and collusion, to foreclose and exclude the said John from his said rent to him granted; that it may please you of your most sage discretion to consider the matter aforesaid, and cause due and fitting remedy to be appointed for the said John as law and reason demand, and this for God's sake and as a work of charity.

[1] *Sic* in MS., for *de faire*.

Indorsacio. Pour ceo que tesmoigne est au Justice et Conseil, que la cause de la seisyne des terres et tenementes deynz cest peticioun contenue fut retourne par brief en la Chancellerie Dirland, et sur ceo Larchevesque vynt illoqes et traversa la cause de la seisyn suisdicte, et avoit les terres et tenementes avaunditz pour lextent ent fait ou affaire, si au Roi attynt, puys qell temps il nad rienz suy sur ceo en la dite Chauncellerie, einz prent les profititz[1] dycelles saunz rendre au Roi ent rienz; accorde est par lez ditz Justice et Counceil, qe les ditz terres et tenementes soient repris en la mayn le Roi hors de la possession le dit Archevesque, et qi le Roi soit paie des issuz et profitz dycelle sibien du temps passe come du temps avenir, et qi brief de non intromittendo luy soit envoie sur la matire suisdite, et brief as Tresorer et Barouns de Leschesqer pour fair la dites issuz et profitz avaundiz, et outre

[Translation.]

Indorsement. Because it is testified to the Justice and Council, that the cause of seisin of the lands and tenements in this petition contained was returned by writ into the Chancery of Ireland, and thereon the Archbishop came there and traversed the cause of the seisin aforesaid, and had a grant of the lands aforesaid for the extent thereof made or to be made, if they belonged to the King, since which time he has made no suit thereon in the said Chancery, having taken the profits thereof without paying anything to the King therefor; it is accorded by the said Justice and Council, that the said lands and tenements be taken again into the hand of the King out of the possession of the said Archbishop, and that the King be paid the issues and profits thereof as well of the time past as of the time to come, and that a writ de non intromittendo be sent him concerning the matter aforesaid, and a writ to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer to cause [to be levied] the said issues and profits, and in

[1] *Sic* in MS., for *profitz*.

ceo vienent, sibien le suppliant come le dit Erchevesque, en la dite Chauncellerie, et illoqes appelles ceux qui sont appellerz, soit droit fait sibien pour notre Seignour le Roi come pour les parties suisditz. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxiij. jour de Janver, lan &c.

[99.] Pour David Wogan, Chevalier.

A.D. 1393. Prays for remission of rent and arrears of a life interest in Newhall, Ledytoun, and Gleglanestoun; the lands, out of which it was paid, having been seized into the King's hands by virtue of the ordinance made at Guildford

A vous, Seignour Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy Irland, monstre Davy Wogan, Chevalier, que come un Henry Wogan, Chevalier, lessa a Henry Kent et Marion sa femme toutz les meses, terres et tenementz ov lez appurtenaunce en Newhalle, Ledytoun et Gleglanestoun, pour terme de la vie les avanditz Henry et Marion, rendaunt a dit Henry Wogan et ses heires x. li., et un oustoure, de rent par an, le quel rent apres la mort de dit Henry Wogan descende a un Johan Wogan, Chivaler, come a frere et heire, le quel Johan mesme le rent graunta a dit Davy et sez heyres as toutz joures par sa chartre portaunt date le xvj. jour de Julij, lan notre dit Seignour le Roy qorest

[Translation.]

addition to this let them come, as well the suppliant as the said Archbishop, into the said Chancery, and there they being called who are appellants, let right be done as well for our Lord the King as for the parties aforesaid. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-third day of January, the year &c.

[99.] For David Wogan, Knight.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, makes known David Wogan, Knight, whereas one Henry Wogan, Knight, leased to Henry Kent and Marion his wife all the messuages, lands and tenements with the appurtenances in Newhalle, Ledytoun, and Gleglanestoun, for the term of the life of the aforesaid Henry and Marion, paying to the said Henry Wogan and his heirs ten pounds, and one over, of rent by the year, which rent after the death of the said Henry Wogan descended to one John Wogan, Knight, as to his brother and heir, the which John granted the same rent to the said David and his heirs for ever by his deed bearing date the sixteenth day of July, the

xv., par fors de quel graunt les dit Henry Kent et Marioun attornerent, le quel rent devaunt le graunt a dit Davy fuist sesi es maynes notre dit Seignour le Roy par cause dapsence le dit Monsieur Johan; que pleise pardoner les issues et arrerages del dit rent a dit Davy puys le dit purchace, consederaunce, tres-honores Seignouries, les grauntez travailles que le dit Davy ad suffert, et suffre de jour en autre, es guerres notre dit Seignour le Roy, pour Dieu et en eoure de charite.

against absentees. The rent as well as the land out of which it issued, ordered to be seized into the King's hands, and the petitioner together with those that sold him the said rent ordered to be fined for contempt.

Indorsacio. Pour ceo qe monstre est par David Wogan, Chevalier, que lentier rent dont cest peticioun fait mensioun fuit seises es maynes le Roi par cause de abcense Johan, Chevalier, frere et heir Henry Wogan, Chevalier, qel cause, par force dune ordenaunce ent nadgers fait a Gilleford encontre abscentes, doune au Roi forfaitoure des possessiouns des ditz abscentes, et que le dit Davy ad purchase la dite rent en fee, et

[The ninth membrane of Roll ends with the word *fait*.]

[Translation.]

fifteenth year of our said Lord the King who now is, by force of which grant the said Henry Kent and Marion attorned, which rent before the grant to the said David was seized into the hands of our said Lord the King by reason of the absence of the said Monsieur John; that it may please you to pardon the issues and arrears of the said rent to the said David after the said purchase, considering, most honoured Lordships, the great labours which the said David has suffered, and suffers from day to day, in the wars of our said Lord the King, for God's sake and as a work of charity.

Indorsement. Because it is shown by David Wogan, Knight, that the whole rent which this petition mentions was seized into the King's hands by reason of the absence of John [Wogan], Knight, brother and heir of Henry Wogan, Knight, which cause, by force of a certain ordinance thereon lately made at Guildford against absentees, gives to the King the forfeiture of the possessions of the said absentees, and because the said David has purchased the said rent in fee,

les tenantz des terres et tenementes deins contenuz a terme de vi ont retournez a luy en deseritauntz du Roi et sa corone, et que le dit David ad pris la dit rent pur[1] la possessioun le Roi en contempt et desheritesoun du Roi, accorde est par le Justice et Concelle, que lentier rent avauntdite soit seise en la mayn le Roi, ensemblement ove la reversion[2] des terres et tenementes avauntditz, et il paie de touz les arirages ent encurruz puys la premier seisyn, et que le dit Davy, et les tenaunz a terme de vie, facent fyn en la Chauncellerie au Roi pour les contemptz suisdiz, et sur ceo soit brief mande as Tresorer et Barouns de Leschesqer Dirland, pour fair la leve de la rent avauntdite, et des arrirages dycelles. Doune &c.

[100.] Pour Thomas Botiller.

Plese a vous, treshonoure Seignour Justice Dirland, et au Conseil notre Seignour le Roy illeoques, granter,

[Translation.]

and the tenants of the lands and tenements within contained for the term of life have attorned to him in disherison of the King and his crown, and that the said David has taken the said rent over the King's possession in contempt and disherison of the King, it is accorded by the Justice and Council that the whole rent aforesaid be seized into the King's hand, in like manner with the reversion of the lands and tenements aforesaid, and he [be] paid all the arrears thereout accrued after the first seisin, and that the said David, and the tenants for term of life, make fine in the Chancery to the King for the contempts above mentioned, and thereon let a writ be issued to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer of Ireland to cause to be levied the rent aforesaid, and the arrears of the same. Given, &c.

[100.] For Thomas Botiller.

May it please you, most honoured Lord Justice of Ireland, and the Council of our Lord the King there, to grant to

[1] *Sic* in MS., for *sur*.

[2] The contracted form is *reu²s'*.

a Thomas le fitz James le Botiller nagueres Conte Dormond, et a Nicholas White, Sergeant notre Seignour le Roy, une commissioun denquerre es counties de Corke, Lymericke et croce du countie de Typerary de toutes maneres tresons, trespaces, felonies, conspiracies, champarties, extorcions, oppressions, contemptes, deceites, fauxetes, et toutes autres choses faites encontre la pees illeoques, et de les oir et determiner, sibien a suyt le Roy comme de partie, et pour deliverer les gaols illeoques de telx persons enditez, et de prendre assises de novel desseyne, mortdauncester, jurees, certificates et atteyntes par briefs notre Seignour le Roy, et auxint de tenir toutz autres plees de trespas, dette, acompte, covenant, detenue, et toutz autres contractz illeoques sans brief le Roy, et de les oir et determiner solonc la ley et custume Dirland, et poair de faire et deliverer briefs le Roy touchantz la matier avantdite, pour proffit notre dit Seignour le Roy et des liges

A.D. 1393. Thomas le Botiller, and Nicholas White, King's Sergeant, pray to be appointed Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer in the counties of Cork and Limerick, and the Cross of Tipperary; in as much as the lieges there, not being able to sue elsewhere, may be deprived of their rights for want of law. A commission is ordered accordingly during pleasure.

[Translation.]

Thomas, son of James le Botiller late Earl of Ormond, and to Nicholas White, Sergeant of our Lord the King, a commission of enquiry in the counties of Cork and Limerick, and the cross of the county of Tipperary concerning all manner treasons, trespasses, felonies, conspiracies, champarties, extortions, oppressions, contempts, deceits, falsities, and all other matters done there contrary to the peace, and them to hear and determine, as well at the suit of the King as of the party, and to deliver gaols there of those persons indicted, and to hold assizes of novel desseisin, mortdancester, juries, certificates and attaints by writs of our Lord the King, and also to hold all other pleas of trespass, debt, account, covenant, detainer, and all other contracts there without the King's writ, and them to hear and determine according to the law and custom of Ireland, and power to make and deliver King's writs touching the matter aforesaid, for the profit of our said Lord the King

illeoques, sique pour deffaute de ley illeoques, les liges qi ne sont pas de poair de poursuyr aillours hors de lour paix soient desheritez et forsclos de lour droitz.

Indorsacio. Eient les suppliantz une commission notre Seignour le Roy, souz son grant seel Dirland, en due fourme, pour seier sur les pointz dienz escriptz, es counties deinz contenues, pour les oir et determiner, et de faire toutes autres choses dont ceste peticioun fait mencioun, solonc la purport dycelle, a durer a volunte notre dit Seignour le Roy. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxv^{e} jour de Janver, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme.

[101.] Pour Johan Pellyn.

A.D. 1392. Fiant for patent of a presentation to the Archdeaconry of Cloyne.

Jacobus le Botiller Comes Ormondie, Justiciarius Hibernie. Quia dedimus et concessimus Johanni Pellyn, clerico, Archidiaconatum in ecclesia cathedrale Cloune, vacantem et ad donacionem Domini Regis spectantem, habendum cum suis juribus et pertinenciis quibuscunque, sub magno sigillo suo quo utitur in terra sua Hibernie; fiant inde pro eodem Johanne littere Domini Regis patentes, in forma debita et consueta. Datum apud Kilkenniam, xxij. die Januarii, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi sextodecimo.

[Translation.]

and of the lieges there, since by default of law there, the lieges who are not able to sue elsewhere out of their own country may be disinherited and foreclosed of their rights.

Indorsement. Let the suppliants have a commission from our Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal of Ireland, to hold session on the points within written, in the counties within contained, to hear and determine them, and do all things else in this petition mentioned, according to the purport of the same, to last during the pleasure of our said Lord the King. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-fifth day of January, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

[102.] Pour Maurice Morgan.

A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent of a presentation to the Chancellorship of Cloyne.

Quia [1] dedimus et concessimus Mauricio Morgan, clerico, Cancellariam in ecclesia cathedrale de Cloun, vacantem et ad donacionem Domini Regis spectantem, habendum cum suis juribus pertinenciis quibuscunque, sub magno sigillo suo [2] utitur in Hibernia; fiant inde pro eodem Mauricio litere Domini Regis patentes in forma debita et consueta. Datum apud Kylkenniam, xxiiij. die Januarii, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi sextodecimo.

[103.] Pour Dyonis Okeywan.

A.D. 1393. Being Irish of blood, and by a recent statute debarred from holding a benefice, without licence, he prays for a confirmation of his possession of the Vicarage of Adryke.

A vous, trespuissaunt Seignour Justice Dirland, et a tresage Conceille illoques, supplie votre chapelleyne, Dionise Okeywan, Viker de Adryke, que come le dit Dionise soit de boun famme et loial portour [3] et toutdise conversaunt entiere les Engles lieges notre Seignour le Roy, et a cause dordenance dun estatut ore tarde fait que null Irrois de sank duyst enjoiere null benefice, puys la fesaunce du dit estatut, sanz licence especial; parount, treshonoure Seignour, vous pleise de votre tresgraciouse seignourie de grauntier au dit suppliaunt une ratificacioun de ratifier soun estat

[Translation.]

[103.] For Denis Okeywan.

To you, most puissant Lord Justice of Ireland, and the sage Council there, prays your chaplain Denis Okeywan, Vicar of Adryke, whereas the said Denis is of good fame and loyal carriage, and always resident amongst the English lieges of our Lord the King, and by reason of the ordinance of a statute lately made to the effect that no Irishman of blood ought to enjoy any benefice, after the making of the said statute, without special licence; wherefore, most honoured Lord, may it please you of your most gracious lordship to grant the said suppliant a ratification of his estate in the said

[1] The words, *Quia &c. Cancellariam in ecclesia cathedrali de Cloun*, are cancelled here. Nos. 101 and 102 are entered in paler ink, without distinction of paragraphs, immediately after No. 99.

[2] *Sic* in MS.; *quo* is omitted.

[3] The contracted form is *porto^r*.

A patent of confirmation ordered him for a fine of 20*s*.

del dit Vikeriage, a cause qil est Irrois del sank; considerant que le dit Vikeriage est de petit value, entendaunt le sympill estat le dit suppliaunt, de resseyver easy fyn, des almes de votres progenitours, et ceo en oeure de charite.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant ratificacioun de son estat que il ad en sa Vicariage de Akeywan,[1] non obstant lordinance dun estatut fait par manere comme ceste peticioun fait mencion, par fin de xx. souldz, appaier a Thomas Everdoun, clerk del Haneper notre Seignour le Roy Dirland; et sur ce luy soient faites lettres &c. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxvj^{e} jour de Janver, lan &c.

[104.] Pour Johan de Aynesharth.

A.D. 1393. In conjunction with

A Justice et sage Consaille notre Seignour le Roy en Irland suppliont Johan de Aynesarghe, clerk, et Deonys Roche, que plese a votre tresgracious seignourie a eux graunter la petit coustume de la ville de Weysford

[Translation.]

Vicarage, because he is Irish of blood; considering that the said Vicarage is of small value, [also] bearing in mind the poor estate of the said suppliant, to receive an easy fine, for the sake of the souls of your progenitors, and this as a work of charity.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have the ratification of his estate which he has in his Vicarage of Adryke, the ordinance of a certain statute made as this petition mentions notwithstanding, by fine of twenty shillings, to be paid to Thomas Everdon, Clerk of the Hanaper of our Lord the King in Ireland, and thereon let there be made him letters, &c. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-sixth day of January, the year &c.

[104.] For John de Aynesharth.

To the Justice and sage Council of our Lord the King prays John de Aynesharghe, clerk, and Denis Roche, that it may please your most gracious lordship to grant them the small customs of the town of Wexford, from the sixth

[1] The penman here writes the name of the vicar for that of the vicarage.

del vj. jour de Fevrier darreyn pour un an entier, que estoit graunte a notre Seignour le Roy a Trym, al parlement illeoqes darreynement tenu, par un easy fyn ent fair a notre dit Seignour le Roy, et qils puissent frankement remoriere[1] et lever la dit coustume al lour oeps demesme pour le dit an, et qils purroient aver sufficient poer, par lettres patentes mesme notre Seignour le Roy, de compeller les collectours du dit coustume dacompter devaunt les ditz Johan et Deonys, et a eaux faier paiement de ceo qils ount rescieu et receivoir pourroient et deusserent; eiauntz regard, treshonoures Seignours, que les ditz Johan et Deonys ount ewe grauntz travailx el service notre Seignour le Roy devaunt ces hours, le dit[2] esteant ovesque le treshonoure pier en Dieu Alexandre Eveske de Mithe le temps qil estoit Justice Dirland gardeyn de son preve seale, et le dit Dionys Suffreyn de Weysford al darreyns confiture que estoit fait sur M^cMurgh en le dit counte

Denis Roche, pray for a grant for one year of the small customs of Wexford, in consideration of their services to the King against Mac Morogh. Their petition granted for a fine of 10 marks.

[Translation.]

day of February last for one whole year, by an easy fine to be paid thereout to our said Lord the King, which [customs] were granted to our Lord the King at Trim, at the Parliament last held there, and that they may have power freely to take up and levy the said customs to their own use for the said year, and that they may have sufficient power, by letters patent of the same our Lord the King, to compel the collectors of the said customs to account before the said John and Denis, and pay them what they have received and can and ought to receive; considering, most honoured Lords, that the said John and Denis have undergone great labours before now in the service of our Lord the King, the said [John] accompanying the most honourable father in God Alexander Bishop of Meath keeper of his privy seal at the time when he was Justice of Ireland, and the said Denis, at the last discomfiture of M^cMurgh in the said county,

[1] There is a contraction for *r* over the *o*, thus—*remòiere*.

[2] *Johan* is omitted here in the original.

illeoqes esteant en propre persoun od ses Communes, et sovent autres diverses foithz sur les marchies en rescistance del malice ennemys Irrois notre Seignour le Roy, a ses coustages demesne.

Indorsacio. Eient les suppliantz la petite coustume de Weyesford a lour us demesne del vj^{e} jour de Fevrier derrain passe tanque a un an ent proschein ensuyant, aiantz poair de compeller les collectours du dite coustume dacompter oveque les dit suppliantz, et lour ent faire due paiement, solonc la purport de ceste peticoun, par lettres &c. Et ce, par fin de x. mars appaier maintenant au Tresorer Dirland. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxvj^{e} jour de Janver, lan &c.

[105.] Pour Levesque de Waterford.

A.D. 1393. Prays for license to treat and

A Justice et Consaille notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplie Thomas Evesque de Lysmore et Waterford, que vous plese, pur le bien de pees et mellour tranquyllite des loialx leges notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, luy graunter licence, par lettres patentz

[Translation.]

being Soverein of Wexford was present in proper person with his Commons and often at sundry other times on the marches in resistance of the malice of the Irish enemies of our Lord the King, at his own cost.

Indorsement. Let the suppliants have the small customs of Wexford to their own use from the sixth day of February last past for one year next following, having power to compel the collectors of the said customs to account with the said suppliants, and make them due payment thereof, according to the purport of this petition, by letters &c., and this, by fine of ten marks to be presently paid to the Treasurer of Ireland. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-sixth day of January, the year &c.

[105.] For the Bishop of Waterford.

To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays Thomas Bishop of Lismore and Waterford, that it may please you, for the better peace and tranquillity of the loyal lieges of our Lord the King in Ireland, to grant him license, by letters patent of our Lord the King under his great seal in

notre Seignour le Roy de south soun graunt seale en Irland, de treter et parlementer, a tant de foit come luy semble mielf afair, ovesk quecunques si bien les Engles rebelles come les Irroies enemys, tout soit qils soient endictez ou utlages en la court mesme notre Seignour le Roy des divers tresonz, felonies et trespasses, et a eux refourmer a la pees notre Seignour le Roy, et a graunter as cieux maneres Engles rebelx et Irrois enemys salf et seure conduyt devenyr a luy par cele enchesoun as quecunques lieuz la ou le dit Eveske voudre ordiner pur tiel maner trete, la demurrer et dent a lour mesouns returnner, de temps en temps, que cieux maners tretes ne soient faitez en prejudice mesme notre Seignour le Roy ne de ses foialx lieges, et auxi que le dit Eveske pour as cieux maners rebelx et enemys doner viant et boier pur le temps quils viendrount a luy par cele enchesoun et la demurront, sance empediment ou enpechement, queconque estatut ou ordinance fait en le contrarie devaunt ses hours nyent contresteaunt.

parley with Irish enemies and English rebels in order to reform them, and to give them safe conduct and meat and drink whilst they remain with him, any ordinance or statute to the contrary notwithstanding. His prayer is granted, provided such treaty or conference shall not be to the prejudice of the King.

[Translation.]

Ireland, to treat and hold parley, as often as it seems to him best to do so, as well with English rebels as with Irish enemies whatsoever, although they may be indicted or outlawed in the court of the same our Lord the King on account of various treasons, felonies and trespasses, and to reform them to the peace of our Lord the King, and to grant to such English rebels and Irish enemies safe and sure conduct to come to him for that purpose at whatever places the said Bishop may wish to appoint for such conference, to tarry there and thence to their dwellings to return, from time to time, so that such conferences be not made in prejudice of the same our Lord the King nor of his faithful lieges, and also that the said Bishop [may have] power to give to such rebels and enemies meat and drink for the time that they shall come to him for that purpose and shall remain there, without impediment or impeachment, any statute or ordinance whatsoever made to the contrary before now notwithstanding.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant licence de trecter et parliamenter, a tant de fois comme luy plera, oveque Irrois enemis et Englois rebelles, par manere comme deinz ceste peticioun est contenuez, solonc la tenour dycelle, purveu que il ne soit au prejudice notre Seignour le Roy, non obstant ascun ordenance ou estatut ent fait au contraire devant ces heures, et sur ce luy soient faites &c. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxvj^{e} jour de Janver, lan &c.

[106.] Pour Johan Sergeant.

A.D. 1393. Abbot of the convent of Saint Thomas, Dublin, he prays for a pardon, which is granted him.

Au Justice et Consel notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplie votre poure oratour, Johan Sergeant, chanon, Abbe de la meson Saint Thomas le Martir jouste Dyvellin, que vous plese de votre grace especial a luy granter chartre de pardoun de toutes maneres de tresons, felonies, trespaces, conspiracies, confederacies, champarties, ambidextres, fauxunes, faux alliances, deceites, contemptz, ardantz as enemys, et de queconque chose fait encontre oue defense de la ley ou lestatuz notre

[Translation.]

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have license to treat and parley, as often as it shall please him, with Irish enemies and English rebels, as in this petition is contained, according to the tenor thereof, provided that it be not to the prejudice of our Lord the King, notwithstanding any ordinance or statute thereof made to the contrary before these times, and thereon let there be made him &c. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-sixth day of January, the year &c.

[106.] For John Sergeant.

To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays your poor petitioner, John Sergeant, Canon, Abbot of the house of St. Thomas the Martyr near Dublin, that it may please you of your special grace to grant him a charter of pardon of all manner of treasons, felonies, trespasses, conspiracies, confederacies, champarties, ambidexters, falsities, false allegations, deceits, contempts, adherence to the enemy, and of anything whatsoever done against or in opposition to the law or statutes of our said Lord the King or his pro-

dit Seignour le Roy ou ses progenitours, et auxint de forfaiture des biens et chateux, si ascun soient, et utlageries, si ascunes en sa persone soient pronuncies, et ce, par ese fin faire a notre dit Seignour le Roy.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant chartre de pardoun des pointz deinz ceste peticion contenues, solonc la purport dicelle, pour son bon service a notre Seignour le Roy fait et affere, et sur ce luy soient faites lettres &c. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxvj^e jour de Janver, lan &c.

[107.] Pour Thomas Snelle.

A.D. 1393. Being Archdeacon of Glendalough and Prebendary of Wicklow,

A Justice et Consel notre Seignour le Roy prie Thomas Snelle, Archedekene de Glandalagh, que comme sa prevendre de Wykylowe ensemblement ove sa archedeconerye avantdit soient assis parentre les Irrois enemys, les queux prevendre et archedekenerye avantditz luy comient [1] sovent visiter, par quoi plese

[Translation.]

genitors, and also of forfeiture of goods and chattels, if there should be any, and outlawries, if any against his person may be pronounced, and this, by easy fine to be paid to our said Lord the King.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a charter of pardon of the points in this petition contained, according to the purport thereof, for his good service done and to be done to our Lord the King, and thereon let there be made him letters &c. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-sixth day of January, the year &c.

[107.] For Thomas Snelle.

To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays Thomas Snelle, Archdeacon of Glendalough, for as much as the prebend of Wicklow as likewise his archdeaconry aforesaid are situated amongst the Irish enemies, which prebend and archdeaconry aforesaid it is needful for him often to visit,

[1] See note 2, p. 11, *supra*.

both of which are situated amongst the Irish enemies, he prays for license to visit the said benefices, and to parley and treat with the Irish enemies and English rebels as often as he wishes, as otherwise he should derive no profit from the benefices: his petition is granted, provided the King be not prejudiced.

a votre tresgraciouse seignourie granter licence au dit Erchedekene, quil poet visiter sa prevendre et archedeconerye avantditz quant luy plera, et pur parler et treter oveques les Irrois enemis et rebelles illeoques, sans empeschement, nientcontresteant que ils sont enemys et utlaes; eiantz regard, sil vous plest, que il navera nul prouffit dicells benefices avantditz sil ne les purra visiter quant mestier soit.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant licence de visiter sa prevendre et archedeconerye, dont ceste peticioun fait mencioun, atant de fois comme luy plera, et pour treter et parliamenter oveque enemys et Anglois rebelles, sans empeschement, et non obstant que ils soient utlagez, solonc la tenour de ceste peticioun, purveu toutes fois que il ne soit au prejudice le Roy, et sur ce luy soient faictes lettres &c. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxvj^{e} jour de Janver, lan &c.

[Translation.]

wherefore may it please your most gracious lordship to grant license to the said Archdeacon, to enable him to visit his prebend and archdeaconry aforesaid whenever he shall please, and to parley and treat with the Irish enemies and rebels there, without impeachment, notwithstanding that they are enemies and outlaws; considering, if it please you, that he will have no profit of the benefices aforesaid if he be not able to visit them when there may be occasion.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have license to visit his prebend and archdeaconry, of which this petition makes mention, as often as it shall please him, and to treat and parley with the enemies and English rebels, without impeachment, and notwithstanding that they may be outlawed, according to the tenor of this petition, provided always that it be not to the King's prejudice, and thereon let there be made him letters &c. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-sixth day of January, the year &c.

[108.] Pour William White.

A Justice et Consel notre Seignour le Roy supplie William White, clerk, que il vous plese de granter licence al honourable pere en Dieu Archevesque de Cassel, et Dean et Chapitre illeoques, de unier et anecter le personage del eglise de Seint Nicholas de Knokgraffan, quest de patronage Wauter de Bremyngham, seignour de Knokgraffan, al prevendre de Glanhyne, que est de mesme la diocise, et de transferrer la ovre del dit patronage en eglise cathedral de Casselle; et que le dit William les ditz personage et prevendre, ensy uniez et anectez, purra tenir a terme de sa vie, sans empeschement du Roy, ses ministres ou ascun autre; eiantz, sil vous plest, Seignoures, regard que sa dicte personage est assis parentre,[1] et degaste, et ce, en oevre de charite.

A.D. 1393. Petitions for a licence to the Archbishop and Dean and Chapter of Cashel to unite the rectory of Knockgraffan and prebend of Glanhyne, and to transfer the patronage of the rectory of Knockgraffon from Walter de Bermingham, Lord of Knockgraffon, to the Dean and Chapter of Cashel. The petition is granted.

Indorsacio. Soit fait licence au Ercevesque de Cassel, Dean et Chapitre illeoques, pour unier et anecter la

[Translation.]

[108.] For William White.

To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King prays William White, clerk, that it may please you to grant license to the honourable father in God the Archbishop of Cashel, and the Dean and Chapter there, to unite and annex the parsonage of the church of St. Nicholas of Knockgraffan, of which Walter de Bremyngham, lord of Knockgraffan, is the patron, to the prebend of Glanhyne, which is in the same diocese, and to transfer the exercise of the said patronage to the cathedral church of Cashel; and that the said William shall be able to hold for the term of his life the said parsonage and prebend, so united and annexed, without impeachment of the King, his ministers or any other whatsoever; considering, if it please you, Lords, that the said parsonage is situated amongst [the Irish enemy], and is wasted; and this, as a work of charity.

Indorsement. Let there be a license made for the Archbishop of Cashel, [and] the Dean and Chapter there, to unite

[1] The words *les Irrois enemys* have been omitted here in the original.

personage del eglise dont ceste peticioun fait mencioun al prevendre de Glanhyne, et de transferrer la ovre del patronage a eglise cathedral de Cassel, sique le suppliant les ditz personage et prevendre uniez et anectez purra resjoir a terme de sa vie sans empeschement, solonc la tenour de ceste peticion, par lettres patentes &c. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxvj^{e} jour de Janver, lan &c.

[109.] Pour Johan de Dessemond.

A.D. 1393. In as much as the country round the cities of Cork and Limerick and the town of Youghal, is laid waste by the Irish enemies and

A Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy supplie Johan de Dessemond, que come les citees notre Seignour le Roi de Corke et de Lymeryke et de la ville de Yoghille soient assisez en les marches, et lez pais enviroun les dites citees et ville par enemys notre Seignour le Roi et rebelles Engleis ensy destrutz et anientiz, que les gentz en ycelles ne pourrount eaux mesmes sustenir pour defaut des vitailles sanz eide des gentz du counte de Lymeryke, et les portours et cariours des vitailles, blees et autres marchandisez es

[Translation.]

and annex the parsonage of the church of which this petition makes mention to the prebend of Glanhyne, and to transfer the exercise of the patronage to the cathedral church of Cashel, so that the suppliant shall be able to enjoy the said united and annexed parsonage and prebend for the term of his life without impeachment, according to the tenor of this petition, by letters patent &c. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-sixth day of January, the year &c.

[109.] For John of Desmond.

To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King prays John of Desmond, for as much as our Lord the King's cities of Cork and Limerick and the town of Youghal are situated in the marches, and the country round the said cities and town are so destroyed and ruined by the enemies of our Lord the King and by the English rebels, that the people in the same cannot support themselves for lack of victuals without the aid of the people of the county of Limerick, and the hawkers and carriers of victuals, corn and other merchandizes to the

ditz parties nosent ne purroient aler ne repeirer pour les ditz citees et ville conforter et vitailler sanz sure conduyt; par quei vous plese graunter une patent desoutz le sealle notre Seignour le Roi au dit Johan pour condure les ditz cariours et portours en alantz et revenantz des citees et ville, prenant ent les fees acustumez, donantz en mandementz as touz foialx et lieges notre Seignour le Roi, que au dit Johan en faisant la conduite avauntdit soient obeiantz et entendantz, et ceo, en eyde des lieges notre Seignour le Roi es telles parties.

English rebels, and that the said cities and town cannot be supplied with provisions unless the carriers of same are protected going and returning; he prays for a patent empowering him to convoy the said carriers, receiving the accustomed fees therefor. His petition is granted.

Indorsacio. Pur ceo que conu chose est que la voie parentre la citee de Corke et le counte de Lymeryke est trop dure et perillouse, acorde et assentuz est par les Justice et Conseille Dirlaund que le suppliant eit le conduyt des cariours et portours en alantz et revenantz des ditz cite et counte, adurer a volunte le Roy, prenantz des ditz cariours et portours pour son travaille les fees et custumes resonablement; et sur ceo

[Translation.]

said parts do not dare and should not be able to go and repair to comfort and victual the said cities and towns without safe conduct; wherefore may it please you to grant to the said John a patent under the seal of our Lord the King to convoy the said carriers and hawkers in going and returning from these cities and town, he receiving therefor the customary fees, giving it in command to all the faithful lieges of our Lord the King, that they be obedient and attending to the said John in making the convoy aforesaid, and this, in aid of the lieges of our Lord the King in these parts.

Indorsement. Because it is a known fact that the way between the city of Cork and the county of Limerick is most difficult and perilous, it is accorded and agreed by the Justice and Council of Ireland that the suppliant have the convoy of the carriers and hawkers in going and returning between the said city and county, during the King's will, receiving reasonably from the said carriers and hawkers for his pains fees and customs; and thereon let there be made him a commission

lui soit fait commissioun notre Seignour le Roy soutz son graunt seall Dirland, en due forme. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxvj^{e} jour de Janver, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme.

[110.] Pour Nichol Aunger.

A.D. 1393. Being debtor to the king, he prays for license to carry beyond the sea four weys of wheat, in order that he may the sooner pay his debt: license granted accordingly.

A Justice notre Seignour le Roi en Irland supplie Nicholle Aunger, qest dettour a notre dit Seignour le Roi, que vous plese de votre grace especialle a lui graunter licence de carier iiij. weyes de furment hors de celle terre as parties de la le[1] mere as lieges et amys notre dit Seignour le Roi, et ceo, pour avoir pluis hastife paiement del dit dette a notre dit Seignour le Roi, et pur ceo porter lettres patentz hors de la Chancellerie Dirland.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant licence de carier quatre weyes de furment hors de la terre Dirland, solonc le tenour de ceste peticioun, par lettres patentz notre Seignour le Roi, soutz son graunt sealle Dirland, en

[Translation.]

of our Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal of Ireland. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-sixth day of January, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

[110.] For Nicholas Aunger.

To the Justice of our Lord the King in Ireland prays Nicholas Aunger, who is debtor to our said Lord the King, that it may please you of your special grace to grant him license to carry four weys of wheat out of this land to parts beyond the sea to the lieges and friends of our said Lord the King, and this, in order the sooner to pay the said debt to our said Lord the King, and for this purpose to have letters patent out of the Chancery of Ireland.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have license to carry four weys of wheat out of the land of Ireland, according to the tenor of this petition, by letters patent of our Lord the

[1] *Sic* in MS.

due fourme. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxvj^e jour de Janver, lan notre Seignour le Roi Richard Seconde seszisme.

[111.] Pro Esmond Savage.

A. D. 1393. Prays for a renewal of his patent as Seneschal of Ulster, and for a safe conduct for himself and his men going and returning and from the Lord Justice and Council, also for a renewal of the patent of the Constableship of Carrickfergus to Robert Lang. The

A Justice et Conceille notre Seignour le Roi en Irlaund supplie Esmond Savache, que come le dit Esmond ad occupie loffice de Shenescalrie Dollestrer del graunt notre Seignour le Roi par ses lettres patentz, de south la tesmoignance Monsieur Johan Stanlei, Levesque de Mithe jadys Justice Dirlaund, come en les ditz lettres patentes pleinement appiert, que pleise a votre tresgraciouse seignourie grauntier renuler les ditz lettres patentz de south votre tesmoignance; et le dit Esmond supplie que vous pleise luy graunter qil et ses hommes poient sauement venir et realer a vous par un an sanz ascune enpechement; et ensement supplie le dit Esmond que la commissioun que Robert Lange ad de la Constablerie de Chastelle de Cnokfergouse soit renule solonk la tenure des ses

[Translation.]

[111.] For Esmond Savage.

King, in due form, under his great seal of Ireland. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-sixth day of January, the sixteenth year of the reign of our Lord King Richard the Second.

To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays Esmond Savache, for as much as the said Esmond has filled the office of the Seneschalship of Ulster by grant of our Lord the King by his letters patent under the teste of Sir John Stanley [and] of the Bishop of Meath, formerly Justice of Ireland, as in the said letters patent plainly appears, that it may please your most gracious lordship to grant a renewal of his said letters patent, under your teste; and the said Esmond prays that it may please you to grant that he and his men may have power safely to come to and return [and from] you for one year without any impeachment; and likewise the said Esmond prays that the commission which Robert Lange has of the constableship of the Castle of Carrickfergus may be

renewal of the letters patent for the seneschalship and the safe conduct are granted.

lettres patentz de south la tesmoignance de Evesque de Mithe, nadgers Justice notre dit Seignour le Roi en Irland; ceo voilletz faire, eiant regard de graunt travail et costages que le dit Esmond ad en le service notre Seignour le Roi.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant novelles patentes notre Seignour le Roy, souz son grant seel Dirland, del effice de Seneschalcie Duluester, et aussi sauf conduyt pour luy et ses gens pour venir, demourer, sejourner et retourner de nous vers son paix sanement et sans empeschement, par les dites lettres patentes notre Seignour le Roy, en due fourme. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxvij^e^ jour de Janver, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme.

[The tenth membrane of Roll ends with the word *seszisme.*]

[112.] Pro Thoma Waltoun. — A.D. 1393.

A vous, Seignour Justice et Conseill notre Seignour le Roi en Irland, et as Pares a cest present Parlement ycy assembles,[1] supplie Thomas Waltoun, que come il

[Translation.]

renewed according to the tenor of his letters patent under the teste of the Bishop of Meath, late Justice of our said Lord the King in Ireland. May it be your will to do this, considering the great labour and expense which the said Esmond incurs in the service of our Lord the King.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have new [letters] patent of our Lord the King, under his great seal of Ireland, of the office of seneschalship of Ulster, and also safe conduct for him and his men to come, remain, sojourn, and return safely and without impeachment from us towards his own country, by letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-seventh day of January, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

[112.] For Thomas Waltoun.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, and to the Peers at this present Parliament here assembled, prays Thomas Waltoun, for as much as he was

[1] This and the eight previous words are interlined in the original.

fuist peiseblement seisi de une meise ov les appurtenauncz en la ville de Drogheda en lez parties de Uriell, en son demayne come de fee, tanque une Thomas Talbot, par vertu de une commissioun notre dit Seignour le Roi a luy directe, ore tard prist une enquest de office par gentes suspectes, nyent summones ne dument garnys, devaunt luy mees secrement, par luy mesmes procures et subhornes, et nynent en overt lieu, come lez estatutz notre dit Seignour le Roi veot; par cause del dit enquest le dit Thomas Talbot le dit meise seisi en lez maynes notre dit Seignour le Roi, et le dit Thomas Talbot, par malves talent qui il avoit vers le dit Thomas Waltoun, debursa lez husees le dit meise, et entra en le dit meise, et les fenistrez et autres necassaries en le dit meise esteauntz debursa et destructz,[1] de quel il suist a Justice et Conseille, et ungore null responce puist il avera, graunt damages le dit Thomas Waltoun, encontre luy et reisoun et les

In as much as Thomas Talbot, by an inquisition unlawfully constituted had seized a messuage of his into the king's hands, and of ill will had ruined the buildings on same, he prays for a remedy. The commission, under which the inquisition was held, is revoked, and the party referred to the law for remedy.

[Translation.]

peaceably seised in his demesne as of fee of a messuage with the appurtenances in the town of Drogheda in the parts of Uriell, until one Thomas Talbot, by virtue of a commission of our said Lord the King to him directed, lately held an inquisition of office by persons suspected, not summoned nor duly noticed, before him secretly set, by himself procured and suborned, and not in open place, as the statutes of our said Lord the King require; by virtue of which inquisition the said Thomas Talbot seized the said messuage into the hands of our said Lord the King, and the said Thomas Talbot, of the ill will which he had towards the said Thomas Waltoun, broke down the doors of the said messuage, and entered on the said messuage, and broke down and destroyed the windows and other requisites in the said messuage, for which he sued before the Justice and Council, and as yet can have no answer, [to] the great damages of the

[1] *Sic* in MS., probably for *destruisit*.

estatut notre dit Seignour le Roi encely cas purvees ;[1] que vous pleise[2] a luy covenable remedie ent ordener.

Indorsacio. Soit la commission, dont ceste peticioun fait mencioun, reppellez, et outre suye la partie super modo et causa, et sur ce soit droit fait sibien au Roy comme pour la partie. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxvij^e^ jour de Janver, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme.

[113.] Pour le Conte de Dessemond. A.D. 1393. Having been granted £40

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Geraud fitz Morice Conte de Dessemond, que comme jadis en temps le Marquis de Devellin xl. li. luy furent grantes en noun de reguard

[Translation.]

said Thomas Waltoun, against law and reason and the statute of our said Lord the King in this case provided ; that it may please you to appoint him a fitting remedy thereof.

Indorsement. Let the commission, of which this petition makes mention, be revoked, and also the party sued super modo et causa, and thereon let right be done as well toward the King as for the party. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-seventh day of January, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

[113.] For the Earl of Desmond.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Gerald fitz Maurice Earl of Desmond, in as much as lately in the time of the Marquis of Dublin forty pounds were granted him in the name of a reward out of

[1] This passage, as it stands in the original, is not translateable; perhaps it should be read—"*et ungore null re-sponse puist que il avera, as graunt damages le dit Thomas Waltoun, encontre ley et reisoun et les estatutz, &c.*"

[2] After this word the original has —"*a graunter le dit meise a ferme pur extent faist ou faire apaier au dit Seignour le Roi en les Escheker Dirland durant le temps que demurt es maynes notre dit Seignour le Roi come luy et reison voet*,"—which, having been written by mistake, is cancelled.

de les revenues Dirland pour certaines grandes costages queux le dit Conte sustenoit es parties de Monester, des les queux xl. li. assignement luy fut fait par une taille de Leschequer Dirland de xx. li. de la ferme de la cite de Coorke par les mains les Mair et Baillifs du dite cite ; et coment que le dit Conte delivera as ditz Mair et Baillifs la dite taille lour requerant de luy paier la dicte somme, et receyvoir la mesme taille, et sur ce briefs le Roy a eux furent mandes par mesme la cause, et encore le dit Conte ne poet avoir paiement dycelle, ne les ditz Mair et Baillifs, coment que ils ont en lour mains greindre somme de lour dite ferme, luy ne veullent paier, en contempt le Roy et dammage le dit Conte ; que il vous plese commander brief le Roy as ditz Mair et Baillifs a luy ent faire paiement sans autre deley sur grant peine, ou luy ent ordener autre paiement sur ses coustages susditz.

as a reward in the time of the Marquis of Dublin, in satisfaction whereof he had received out of the Exchequer a tally of £20 of the farm of the City of Cork ; and having presented the said tally to the Mayor and Bailiffs of Cork, and not being able to obtain payment from them, asks for a writ to compel them to pay him, or for some other mode of payment to be ordered him. In consideration of his expenses

Indorsacio. Purce que tesmoigne est devant le

[Translation.]

the revenues of Ireland for certain great expenses which the said Earl sustained in the parts of Munster, assignment of which forty pounds was made him by a tally of the Exchequer of twenty pounds of the farm of the city of Cork by the hands of the Mayor and Bailiffs of the said city; and although the said Earl delivered the said tally to the said Mayor and Bailiffs requiring them to pay him the said sum, and to receive the said tally, and thereon writs of the King were sent them for the same cause, as yet also the said Earl cannot have payment thereof, nor are the said Mayor and Bailiffs, although they have in their hands a greater sum of their said farm, willing to pay him, in contempt of the King and damage to the said Earl ; that it may please you to order a King's writ to the said Mayor and Bailiffs to make him payment thereof without any other delay under severe penalty, or to appoint him other payment thereof for his expenses aforesaid.

Indorsement. Because it is testified before the Justice and

sustained in the King's wars, a writ is ordered him accordingly.

Justice et Conseil que ceste peticion contient verite, aiant reguard a les grantz coustages que le dit suppliant continuelment soustent es guerres notre Seignour le Roy es parties de Monster, acorde est par les ditz Justice et Conseil que le dit suppliant eit brief as Mair et Baillifs deinz contenuez de luy faire paiement de les xx. li. de la ferme du dite cite, solonc la purport de ceste peticion, et outre, sils soient negligens de la paiement, briefs biensoignables en ce cas sibien pour le Roy comme pour le dit suppliant soient faictes, en due fourme. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxvij^{e} jour de Janver, lan &c.

[114.] Pour la ville de Tristeldermot.

A.D. 1393. The Commons of the town of Castledermot having

A vous Sire Justice et Conseil en Irland, que comme les Communes de la ville de Tristeldermot firent un fin a Mac Morogh pur iiij^{xx} iiij. marcz en prouffit notre dit Seignour le Roy et salvacion de la dicte ville et les liges illeoques demourantz, le quel fin les Communes avantditz assesserent enter eux par commun assent, et

[Translation.]

Council that this petition contains the truth, considering the great expenses which the said suppliant continually sustains in the wars of our Lord the King in the parts of Munster, it is accorded by the said Justice and Council that the said suppliant have a writ to the Mayor and Bailiffs within contained to make him payment of the twenty pounds of the farm of the said city, according to the purport of this petition, and besides, should they be negligent in the payment, let there be made, in due form, writs suitable in that case as well for the King as for the said suppliant. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-seventh day of January, the year &c.

[114.] For the town of Castle Dermot.

To you Lord Justice and the Council in Ireland, for as much as the Commons of Tristledermot have made a fine to Mac Morogh of four score and four marks, to the profit of our said Lord the King and the saving of the said town and the lieges dwelling there, which fine the Commons

auxint granterent le Priour de meson de Seint Johan illeoques, et le Gardein des Freres Menours, et divers autres gens de la paix du Counti de Kildar et du Countie de Cathirlagh, que socour et refuist [1] en la dite ville et lour biens et chateux avoirent; que il vous plese en oevre de charite granter une Commission Thomas Brodoke, Johan Bateman, Esmond Horne, Johan Chamberlain et Johan Yonge de lever la fin avantdit assesse; aiant reguard que le dit M^cMorogh de sa malice ne voudroit cesser tanque le Thomas son corps mist en gage pour le fin avantdit.

compounded with McMorogh for 84 marks, which they had assessed amongst themselves, pray for a commission directed to certain of their body to empower them to levy that sum, in consideration of the succour and refuge they had afforded to many, and in as much as McMorogh had the person of one of them in pledge for the payment of the composition.

Indorsacio. Soit fait une commission a David Wogan, Chevalier, et Thomas Tailour pour enquerer sur la cession, et la matiere dont ceste peticioun fait mencion, et lour inquisicion retourner en la Chancellerie, et sil poet estre trove que la matiere deinz contenue contient

Inquiry is ordered, and if the state-

[TRANSLATION.]

aforesaid assessed amongst them by common consent, and likewise have granted the Prior of the House of St. John there, and the Guardian of the Friars Minors, and divers other peaceable people of the county of Kildare and of the county of Carlow, that they and their goods and chattels may have succour and refuge in the said town; that it may please you, as a work of charity, to grant a commission to Thomas Brodoke, John Bateman, Esmond Horn, John Chamberlain and John Yonge, to levy the assessed fine aforesaid; considering that the said M^cMorogh would not forbear of his malice until this Thomas placed his person in pledge for the fine aforesaid.

Indorsement. Let a commission be made to David Wogan, Knight, and Thomas Tailour to enquire about the cessing, and the matter of which this petition makes mention, and their inquisition to return into the Chancery, and if it should be found that the matter within contained is the truth, let

[1] *Sic* in MS. Roquefort (Supplement to Glossaire de la Langue Romane) has "*refui;* asile, refuge:" the final *st* seem redundant.

ments made in the petition are found to be true, a commission to issue accordingly.

verite, soit fait commission notre Seignour le Roy souz son grant seel en Irland as persones deinz escriptz solonc la purport de mesme cestuy peticion, en due fourme. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxvij^e^ jour de Janver, lan &c.

[115.] Pour Larcevesque de Dyvellyn.

A.D. 1393. Being minded, by advice and counsel of the lords and others of the land, to go to the King and lay before him a statement of the evils of the

A soun Seignour Counte Dormound, Justice Dirland, et au Conseille notre Seignour le Roy monstre ceo, sil luy plese, Robert, Larcevesque de Dyvelyn, et se pleynt par Johan de Whitacres,[1] come une de ses attornes generales de touz ses terres et seignouries en Irland, que la ou le dit Ercevesque par avyse et conseille de Seignours et plusours autres de cel terre, pur lez meschiefs de cest pays, ore tarde vieus[2] luy hastier hors de cest pays a notre Seignour le Roy, et illeoques demourer, et a notre dit Seignour le Roy les ditz mes-

[Translation.]

a commission of our Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal in Ireland, be made to the persons within written, according to the purport of this same petition. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-seventh day of January, the year &c.

[115.] For the Archbishop of Dublin.

To his Lord the Earl of Ormond, Justice of Ireland, if it please him, and to the Council of our Lord the King, Robert, Archbishop of Dublin, signifies and makes his complaint by John Whitacres, as one of his general attorneys of all his lands and seigniories in Ireland, that whereas the said Archbishop, now of late, by the advice and counsel of the Lords and very many others of this land, on account of the evils of this country, has a mind to hasten out of this county to our said Lord the King, and there to remain, and at the same time as one of the messengers of this land,

[1] Corrected in MS. to *Whiteacres.*

[2] There seems to be some omission here in the original, or perhaps *vieus* should be read *veut.* The translation supposes the correction here suggested.

chiefs plainement monstrer comme un de les messagiers de ceste terre en le mesme temps, tanque autre ou autres oveque luy par cest Parlement furent ordenez, pour ent avoir seignourie souffisante pour la governance de ceste terre; que ore le Conte de Kildare encontre les libertes et franchises de Seint Eglise, et sans assent des ascunes gens ou seignours du dite Countie, comme dit est, ad mis sur les terres du dit Archevesque de son seignourie de Balymore en la Countie de Dyvellin c. hommes appelles kernemen, luy et tous ses tenantz illeoques a tel destruccion que nestoit pas veue illeoques devant ces heures; par quoi le dit Ercevesque, par son dit attourne, comme luy qi est desouz la protection de notre Seignour le Roy, ses terres et seignouries et tenantz ove tous lour biens et chateux, comme appiert du Record en la Chancellerie notre dit Seignour le Roy, pur ent ordener tel remedie comme la ley demande, pour Dieu et en salvacion de les libertes et franchises de Saint Eglise avantditz.

country, and the Earl of Kildare having, contrary to the liberties and franchises of Holy Church, quartered 100 kern on his seigniory of Ballymore, and on his tenants there, and caused unheard of devastation: prays for a remedy. A writ ordered to be sent to the Earl directing him to remove his kern and make amends for the wrongs inflicted, or if not, inquiry to be made in the King's Bench.

[Translation.]

plainly to make known the said evils to our said Lord the King, until other or others with him were appointed by this Parliament, to have thence sufficient seigniory for the government of this land; that now the Earl of Kildare in opposition to the liberties and franchises of Holy Church, and without the assent of any people or lords of the said county, as it is said, has quartered on the said Archbishop's lands of his seigniory of Ballymore, in the county of Dublin, one hundred men called kernemen, to such destruction of him and all his tenants there as was not heretofore seen there; wherefore the said Archbishop, by his said attorney, as one who, his lands and seigniories and tenants with all their goods and chattels, are under the protection of our Lord the King, as appears of record in the Chancery of our said Lord the King, [prays] for the ordering of such remedy as the law demands, for God's sake, and in preservation of the aforesaid liberties and franchises of Holy Church.

tice, and punishment inflicted according to law.

Indorsacio. Soit brief envoie a Conte de Kildare de remover les gens des lieus dont ceste peticion fait mencion, et de faire amende des grevances et tortz par lez ditz gens faitz; et sil ne fate point, soit enquis devant le Justice en le Chief Place, et punisement fait solonc les estatutz en tel cas faitz et ordenes devant ces heures. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxvij^e^ jour de Janver, lan &c.

[116.] Pour [1] Johanne Episcopo Leghlynense.

A.D. 1393. Complains that, having beengranted the township of Galrothestoun, part of the temporalities of the

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseille notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Johan Evesqe de Leghlinn que come notre Seignour le Roy de sa grace especiale graunta par ses lettres patentz Dengleterre a luy la ville de Galrothestoun ove lez appurtenancz et comoditez queconqes appertenantz a dit ville, quel ville est parcell de temporaltieez la Evesche Leonenn[2] en mayn notre Seignour le Roy esteauntz, a avoir et tenoir

[Translation.]

Indorsement. Let a writ be sent to the Earl of Kildare to remove the men from the places of which this petition makes mention, and to make amends for the grievances and wrongs by the said men committed; and if he does not do so, let inquiry be made before the Justice in the Chief Place, and punishment be inflicted, according to the statutes in that case heretofore made and ordained. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-seventh day of January, the year &c.

[116.] For John Bishop of Leighlin.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays John Bishop of Leighlin, forasmuch as our Lord the King of his special grace by his letters patent of England granted to him the township of Galrothestoun with the appurtenances and commodities whatsoever appertaining to the said township, which township is part of the temporalities of the bishoprick of Killaloe being in the hand of our Lord

[1] *Sic* in MS.

In the original this word is written *Leoneñ*, *Laoneñ*; the Latin form, which is probably used here inadvertently, would be *Laonensis*,

au dit Evesqe de Leghlinn a temps qil demourra en maynez notre Seignour le Roy, come plus pleynement apiert par lez lettres notre dit Seignour le Roy ent a luy faitz; et outre ceo comanda par lez ditz lettres patentz as Lieutennent, Justice, Chaunceler, Gardeyn de soun Grant Seal, Tresorer et Barones de soun Escheqer et touz autres officeres et ministrez en sa dit terre Dirland qui adounqes estoient, oue apres pour le temps serrount, quils et chescoun de eux al dit Evesque la dit ville ove touz les appurtenauntz et comoditez deliverent et luy mesme la ville ove lez appurtenauntz et comoditiez avoir et tenoir permittent, solonc la tenur dez lettres notre Seignour le Roy avantditz, et qils ent outre ceo en null manere soy intromittent; par fors de qel patent le dit Johan Evesqe fuist possessione de la dit ville ove toutz les appurtenauntz, tanqe un Matheu Evesqe Laonenn pursuyt a Johan Stanley nadgerez Justice, et Conseille notre Seignour le Roy en

bishoprick of Killaloe, whilst it remained in the King's hands, yet it had been permitted that the said Bishop of Killaloe should perform his fealty and receive livery of his temporalities in Ireland instead of in England, and so he had been ousted of his grant: prays that the Bishop of Killaloe should be compelled to perform his fealty lawfully, and until then that he (the Bishop of Leighlin,)

[Translation.]

the King, to have and to hold to the said Bishop of Leighlin as long as it remains in the hands of our Lord the King, as more fully appears by our said Lord the King's letters [patent] thereof made to him; and besides issued his command by the said letters patent to the Lieutenant, Justice, Chancellor, Keeper of his Great Seal, Treasurer and Barons of his Exchequer and all other officers and ministers in his said land of Ireland who may be for the time being, or shall be for the time to come, that they and each of them should deliver to the said Bishop the said township with all the appurtenances and commodities, and the same township with the appurtenances and commodities permit him to have and to hold, according to the tenor of the letters [patent] of our Lord the King aforesaid, and that therein, besides, they in no way meddle; by virtue of which patent the said Bishop John became possessed of the said township with all the appurtenances, until one Mathew Bishop of Killaloe made suit to John Stanley, late Justice, and the Council of our Lord the King in

should be again put in possession. Ordered that all be summoned by writs of scire facias for a certain day, and that right be done between the King and the parties.

Irland que adonqes furent, monstraunt que la dit ville fuist parcelle de cez temporaltez, et que sa dit Evesqe fuyst assisse parentre lez enemys Irrois notre Seignour le Roy, et qil fuist povre et navoit dount a despendre issint que ne purroit pursuere en Engleterre, en priaunt au dit Justice de resceiver sa feaute cy en Irland, et outre de luy graunter restitucioun de cez ditz temporaltez, le qil Evesque fist sa feaute en la Chauncelerie Dirland, et avoit restitucioun de cez ditz temporaltez en contre ley et reysoun pour ceo qe la dit lyverey fuist nient duement fait, et le Justice et Consaille nient apris del graunt notre Seignour le Roy a dit suppliant fait, ne le dit suppliant come fermer du dit ville appelle pur fair partie pur notre Seignour le Roy, la ou il ad sufficiaunt matiere alegere et declarere en meyntenaunce le droit notre Seignour le Roy, issint que la dit ville ne serroit livere hors du mayn notre Seignour le Roy ; que pleise de votre grace especial, si

[Translation.]

Ireland who then were, showing that the said township was parcel of his temporalities, and that his said Bishoprick was seated amongst the Irish enemies of our Lord the King, and that he was poor and had not means to sue in England, thence praying to the said Justice to receive his fealty here in Ireland, and also to grant him restitution of these said temporalities, the which Bishop performed his fealty in the Chancery of Ireland, and had restitution of the said temporalities against law and reason because the said livery was not duly made, and the Justice and Council were not apprised of the grant of our Lord the King made to the said suppliant, nor the said suppliant as farmer of the said township called to make party for our Lord the King, whereas he has sufficient matter to allege and declare in support of the right of our Lord the King, so that the said township should not be delivered out of the hand of our Lord the King ; that it may please you of your special grace,

bien pour notre Seignour le Roy come pour le dit suppliant, que le dit suppliant puyt occuper et continuer la possessioun du dit ville ove les appurtenauncez, a cause del graunt notre Seignour le Roy a luy fait, et auxi que le mesme suppliant puyst avoir pleynere restitucioun de lez issuz et comoditiez prestez et resseyvez du dit ville ove les appurtenauntz par le dit Matheu Evesqe et sez attournez ou deputez a temps et la date del lyvere nyent duement fait au dit Matheu Evesqe de Laonenn, nient countrestenaunt ascune brief de non intromittendo al dit Evesque de Leghlinn ent par avaunt maunde, cest assavoir le date de brief de non intromittendo avauntdit de livere nient duement, le iij. jour de Septembre, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde xv.; eant regarde, treshonoures Seignouries, as causes suysditz, et sur ceo graunter brief a dit Matheu Evesque qil ne soy melle de la dit ville tanqil avoit due livere come la ley et consuetude

[Translation.]

as well for the sake of our Lord the King as the said suppliant, that the said suppliant may occupy and continue the possession of the said township with the appurtenances, on account of the grant of our Lord the King made to him, and also that the said suppliant may have plenary restitution of the issues and commodities yielded and received of the said township with the appurtenances by the said Bishop Mathew and his attorneys or deputies at the time and date of the livery unduly made to the said Mathew Bishop of Killaloe, notwithstanding any writ de non intromittendo to the said Bishop of Leighlin thereof before now issued, that is to say, the date of the writ de non intromittendo aforesaid of undue livery of the third day of September, the fifteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second; considering, most honoured Lordships, the causes aforesaid, and thereon to grant a writ to the said Bishop Mathew, that he meddle not with the said township, until he have due livery

veult ; consideraunt̃z, Seignouriez, que est merveyllous chose que une Irrois duyst estre de meillour condicioun que ascune Engleiez devaunt ces heures, pour Dieu et en oevre de charite.

Indorsacio. Soit ceste peticioun envoie en la Chauncellerie, et endroit de ceste matiere deinz contenuez soient les parties duement garnis par briefs de cire facias encontre un certain jour, et sur ce soit droit fait sibien pour le Roy come pour les parties. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxviij^{e} jour de Janver, lan notre Seignour le Roi Richard Seconde seszsime &c.

[117.] Vacat quia superius.

A Justice et Conseille notre Seignour le Roy en Ireland supplient Johan Shriggeley et Nicool sa feme, que come ils ount porte un brief de dower devers Richard Duraunt, chapeleyn, et Thomas Cusake, cetezeyn de Dyvelynn, de la tierce partie del frank tenement que fuist Symond Cusake, Chevalier, jadys baroun de dite Nycolle, et fierount lour damande de la tierce partie de sessaunt mesez, trescentz acras du terre, qarant acres de pree, cent acres du pasture, vynt acres de boys, qarant acres de more, et dys lyverez de rent, ove les appurtenauntz en Lercorre ; et auxint les avantditz Johan et Nichool ount porte une autre brief de dower

[Translation.]

as law and usage require ; considering, [your] Lordships, for God's sake, and as a work of charity, that it is heretofore a marvellous thing that an Irishman should be in a more favourable position than any Englishman.

Indorsement. Let this petition be sent to the Chancery, and with respect to this matter within contained let the parties be duly noticed by writs of scire facias against a certain day, and threon let right be done as well for the King as for the parties. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-eighth day of January, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second &c.

devers lez avantditz Richard et Thomas de tierce partie del frank tenement del avantdit Symond.[1]

[118.] Pour Johan Laundey. A.D. 1393. Prays for a general pardon, which is granted for a fine of 40*s*.

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseille notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Johan Laundey de Clane, que vous plese de votre tresgraciouse seignourie luy graunter cartre de pardoun de toutz maneres de tresonz, felonies, trespassez, contemptes, extorciones, oppressiones, excessez et autres trespassez queconqes par luy faitz encountre la pees notre dit Seignour le Roy en Irland, et ceo, de grace le Roy especiale; eauntz regarde, moun Seignour, que toutz ces[2] bienz et chateux, par cause dun enditement fait sur le dite Johan par malice, sount seises es maines le Roy, et quil nad rien dount il puist fyn fair.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliaunt chartre de pardon de pointz deinz contenuez, et solonc le purport de cest

[Translation.]

[118.] For John Laundey.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays John Laundey of Clane, that it may please you of your most gracious lordship to grant him a charter of pardon of all manner treasons, felonies, trespasses, contempts, extortions, oppressions, excesses, and other offences whatsoever by him committed against the peace of our said Lord the King in Ireland, and this, of the King's special grace; considering, my Lord, that all his goods and chattels, by reason of a malicious indictment made against the said John, are seised into the King's hands, and that he has nothing out of which he could make fine.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a charter of pardon of the points within contained, and according to the pur-

[1] This enrolment breaks off here, and is cancelled, the writer having discovered that it had been already entered. For translation, see No. 95, *supra*.

[2] *Sic* in MS., read *ses*.

peticion, par finn de quaraunt souldz a paier en le Haneper, et sur ce luy soient faites lettres patentz notre Seignour le Roy souz son grant seel Dirland, en due fourme. Doune Kilkenny, le xxviij^e^ jour de Janver, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszsime &c.

[119.] Pour les tenantz de Colmanestoun.

A.D. 1393. In as much as the township of Colmanstoun does not contain more than one carucate and 30 acres of arable and meadow, the remainder of the three caru-

A Justice et Counceil notre Seignour le Roi en Irlaunde monstrent les povres tenauntz de Colmanestoun deinz le manere del Nowelle Chastelle de Lyons, que come iij. charuez et demi de terre sunt contenuz deinz la dit ville, de quel il ad forsque un charue xxx. acrez si bien arables come de pree, et le remenant sont wastez, et devaunt ses hours les ditz tenantz furent destraindres de paier rent si bien pour la terre wast come pour la terre arable, quel ville de Colmanestoun est ore tarde ars par les enemys notre Seignour le Roi, et ascunes de caux occiz, et xvj. des tenauntz

[Translation.]

port of this petition, by fine of forty shillings to be paid in the Hanaper, and thereon let there be made him letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal of Ireland. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-eighth day of January, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second &c.

[119.] For the tenants of Colmanstown.

To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland make known the poor tenants of Colmanestoun within the manor of New Castle of Lyons, for as much as three and a half carucates of land are contained in the said township, of which it has but one carucate thirty acres as well arable as meadow, and the rest are waste, and some time since the said tenants were distrained to pay rent as well for the waste land as for the arable land, which township of Colmanestoun is lately burned by the enemies of our Lord the King, and some of them [the tenants] slain, and sixteen of the tenants of that

illoesques esteauntz par la darrein pestelens illoesques mors, issint nulles demurant en la dit ville forsque iij. tenantz; qe vous pleise, de votre tresgraciouse seignourie, considrer les meschiefes suisditz, graunter qe les ditz tenanz, et chescoun autre tenanz qi viedre illoesques, paie soun rent pour la terre cultfie et pree, et qils soient pleinement deschargez pur nul rent de les wastes susditz, ou autrement nulz tenantz voet illoesques demurer, et qe novelle extent pust estre fait de tout la dit terre de la dit ville selonc la verre value; eiaunt regard qils ne sont pas forsque fermers a volunte et nemy vyleyns, considerantz auxint, Seignours, qe la dit vile est assis en la front del marche, et qe si la dit ville soit a un temps degauste qe ja ne serra releve, quele chose trouvera en graunt perde et deseritantz a notre Seignour le Roi et graunt anyntisment a tout la pais enviroun.

Indorsamentum. Accorde est par les Justice et Coun-

cates which it comprises being waste, and as it is situated in the marches and has been burned and destroyed by the enemy, and several of the tenants killed, and sixteen of them cut off by the late pestilence; the three remaining tenants pray for a new valuation, and to be charged only for the cultivated and arable land. A commission ordered to make a new valuation, if it appears to be for the King's advantage, and

[Translation.]

place dead of the late pestilence there, so that none remain in the said township except three tenants; that it may please you, of your most gracious lordship, to consider the mischiefs aforesaid, [and] to grant that the said tenants, and each of the other tenants who shall come there, pay his rent for cultivated and meadow land, and that they be fully discharged of any rent of the waste lands aforesaid, or otherwise no tenants are willing to remain there, and that a new extent should be made of all the said land of the said township, according to the true value; bearing in mind that they are only farmers at will, and not villeins, considering also, Lords, that the said township is situated on the frontier of the march, and if the said township were once laid waste, that it will never be restored, which thing shall be found to be to the great loss and disinheriting of our Lord the King, and great destruction to all the country around.

Indorsement. It is accorded by the Justice and Council,

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the lands to be charged accordingly.

ceil que commission soit fait a Robert Srull, Thesorer et Walter Ever, Chamberleyn notre Seignour le Roi, deinz contenuz de novelle, si lour semble qil soit affair pour profit notre Seignour le Roi, et deinz contenuz chargez, et en temps avenir, et nemy par nulle autre estent devaunt ses hours ent fait. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxviij. jour de Janvarie, lan notre Seignour le Roi Richard Seconde xvi.

[120.] Pour Johan Nosterfeld.

A.D. 1393. Prays for licence to pass into England to attend to a lawsuit, and that he may during his absence be permitted to

Pleise a moun treshonre Seignour, le Justice Dirland, graunter a soun chapelain Johan Nestrefeld, clerk, Vikerie del eglise prebendalle de Swerdes, licence qil poet frainchement passer as parties Dengleterre et la demourer entour la pursuit dun plee qil ad pendant es ditz parties sur une certein prebende qil ad es mesmes les parties, pour trois ans procheinz ensuantz, et qil poet en le mesne temps entierment recevire les dismes,

[Translation.]

that a commission be made to Robert Srull, Treasurer and Walter Ever, Chamberlain of our Lord the King for a new [extent] of the [lands] within contained, if it seem to them that it may be a matter for the profit of our Lord the King, and the [lands] within contained [to be] charged [in accordance with the new extent], and also in time to come, and not by any other extent thereof made before now. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-eighth day of January, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

[120.] For John Nosterfeld.

May it please my most honoured Lord, the Justice of Ireland, to grant to his chaplain John Nosterfeld, clerk, Vicar of the prebendal church of Swordes, license to pass freely to the parts of England, and remain there during the prosecution of a plea which he has pending in those parts concerning a certain prebend which he holds in those same parts, for three years next ensuing, and that he may in the mean time receive the tithes, profits and issues of the

profitz et issues de la dit vikerage par ses attournes, procurers ou deputes sanz enpechement ou empediment quecomque, estatut ou ordenaunc queconque fait en le contrarie devaunt ses hours nientcontresteant. receive the tithes of his vicarage of Swordes. Licence is granted him for one year, notwithstanding any act to the contrary.

Indorsamentum. Eit le suppliant licence daler en Engleterre pur y demourer pour un an entier proschein avener apres la dat de cestes, sans empeschement, non obstant ascun ordenance ou estatut au contraire fait devant ces heures, par lettres patentes &c. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxviij^e^ jour de Janver, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme. [The eleventh membrane of Roll ends with the word *seszisme*.

A Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplie James Carmardyn, que il vous plese de votre especial grace luy granter chartre de pardoun notre dit Seignour le Roy pur la mort Johan Savage, le quel fut occi par chaudmelle, et sa assaut desmesne, pour un aese fin ent faire a notre dit Seignour le Roy. [121.] Pour James Carmardyn. A.D. 1393. Prays for a charter of pardon for the homicide of John Savage, which is

[Translation.]

said vicarage by his attorneys, proctors or deputies without impeachment or impediment whatsoever, notwithstanding [any] statute or ordinance whatsoever made heretofore to the contrary

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have license to go into England to remain there for one entire year next after the date of these, without impeachment, notwithstanding any ordinance or statute made heretofore to the contrary, by letters patent &c. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-eighth day of January, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays James Carmardyn, that it may please you of your special grace to grant him a charter of pardon of our said Lord the King for the death of John Savage, who was slain by chancemedley, and by reason of assault made by himself, for an easy fine to be made to our Lord the King, [121.] For James Carmardyn.

granted him at the request of the Bishop of Meath for a fine of 40*s*.

Indorsamentum. Eit le suppliant chartre de pardon pour la mort dont ceste peticioun fait mencioun, solonc le purport dicelle, par fin de xl. souldz, au requeste de Reverende pere en Dieu Levesque de Mithe, appaier a Thomas Everdoun, Clerc del Haneper notre Seignour le Roy Dirland, et sur ce luy soient faites &c. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxviij^{e} jour de Janver, lan &c. comme desus.

[122.] Pour Richard Mason.

A.D. 1393. John of Desmond prays for a general pardon for his servant Richard Mason, which is granted for a fine of 20*s*.

A Justice et Consel notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplie Johan de Dessemond, que il vous plese de grace le Roy especial et au requeste du dit Johan, granter a Richard Mason son servant chartre de pardoun de tous maneres felonies, tresons et trespas, par luy faitz encontre la pees notre dit Seignour le Roy, et auxint de utlageries, si ascunes en sa persone par les causes susditz soient pronuncies, et ce pour Dieu et en oevre de charite.

[Translation.]

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a charter of pardon for the death of which this petition makes mention, according to the purport thereof, at the request of the reverend father in God the Bishop of Meath, by fine of forty shillings to be paid to Thomas Everdon, Clerk of the Hanaper of our Lord the King of Ireland, and thereon let there be made him &c. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-eighth day of January, the year &c. as above.

[122.] For Richard Mason.

To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays John of Desmond, that it may please you of the King's special grace, and at the request of the said John, to grant to Richard Mason, his servant, a charter of pardon of all manner felonies, treasons and trespasses by him committed against the peace of our said Lord the King, and also of outlawries, if any against his person for the causes aforesaid may have been pronounced, and this, for God's sake, and as a work of charity.

Indorsamentum. Eit Richard Mason, deinz escript, chartre de pardoun des pointz dedens ceste peticioun contenues, solonc le purport dicelle, au requeste de notre treschere et tresame neveu Johan de Dessemond, par fin de xx. souldz appaier a Thomas Everdoun, Clerc del Haneper notre Seignour le Roy Dirland; et sur ce luy soient faites &c. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxviij^e jour de Janver, lan &c.

[123.] Pour Robert de la Freigne. — A.D. 1393. Prays for a general pardon, which is granted him for his good service done and to be done.

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie votre simple bacheler Robert de la Freigne, Chevalier, que il vous plese, de grace le Roy especial, et pur le bon service que le dit Robert ad fait a notre Seignour le Roy et fera en temps avenir, luy granter chartre de pardoun de tous maneres trespaces, felonies, et auxint de conspiracies, confederacies, champarties, fauxtes, faux alliances, adhesions as enemys ou rebelles, contemptz, concelementz, rebellions, receptement, negligences, deceytes, extorsions, oppres-

[Translation.]

Indorsement. Let Richard Mason, within written, have a charter of pardon of the points in this petition contained, according to the purport thereof, at the request of our most dear and well beloved nephew John of Desmond, by fine of twenty shillings to be paid to Thomas Everdoun, Clerk of the Hanaper of our Lord the King of Ireland; and thereon let there be made him &c. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-eighth day of January, the year &c.

[123.] For Robert de la Freigne.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays your simple bachelor Robert de la Freigne, Knight, that it may please you of the King's special grace, and on account of the good service which the said Robert has done to our said Lord the King and shall do hereafter, to grant him a pardon of all manner trespasses, felonies, and also of conspiracies, confederacies, champarties, falsities, false allegations, adhesions to enemies or rebels, contempts, concealments, rebellions, receiving, negligences, deceits, extor-

sions, et autres trespaces et excesses queconques par luy faitz encontre la pees sibien en temps notre Seignour le Roy que ore est comme en temps le Roy Edward, aiel notre Seignour le Roy que ore est, et auxint des utlageries, si ascuns soient pronuncies en sa persone pour les causes avantditz.

Indorsamentum. Eit le suppliant chartre de pardoun des pointz deinz ceste peticioun contenuz, solonc la tenour dicelle, de grace le Roy especial, et pur son bon service que il ad fait a notre dit Seignour le Roy et fera en temps avenir, par lettres patentes notre Seignour &c. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxix[e] jour de Janver, lan &c.

[124.] Pour Levesque de Ossery.

A.D. 1393. Having been engaged, out of Ireland, in

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Richard, Evesque de Ossery, que comme en lordinance jadis fait a Westminster encontre ceux qi aient terres, rentes ou possessions en la terre Dirland, nient receantz deinz mesme la terre sur

[Translation.]

tions, oppressions, and other trespasses and excesses whatsoever by him committed against the peace as well in the time of our Lord the King that now is as in the time of King Edward, grandfather of our Lord the King who now is, and also of outlawries, if any may have been pronounced against his person for the causes aforesaid.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a charter of pardon of the points in this petition contained, according to the tenor thereof, of the King's special grace, and for his good service which he has done to our said Lord the King and shall do in time to come, by letters patent of our Lord &c. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-ninth day of January, the year &c.

[124.] For the Bishop of Ossory.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Richard Bishop of Ossory, for as much as in the ordinance lately made at Westminster against those who have lands, rents or possessions in the land of Ireland, not residing within the same land for the defence

la defense, entre autres contenuz est, que de ceux qi furent hors de la terre en le service le Roy, la tierce partie de les issuz et prouffitz de lour terres, rentes et possessions deinz la dite terre, pour le temps de lour absence, seroit applies al oeps et prouffit notre Seignour le Roy, en aide de governaille et defense du dite terre soulement, et nyent outre; et coment que le dit Evesque au temps que il estoit absent fut occupie en le service le Roy, comme par les lettres patentes le Roy, queux le dit Evesque ad prestz amonstrer, plus plainement poet apparoir, uncore les Tresorer et Barons de Leschequer et autres ministres le Roy firent lever les deux parties de les issuz et prouffitz des ses temporaltes deinz la dicte terre, pour le temps de son absence, encontre la fourme del ordinance susdite, la ou ils ne deussent avoir leve, fors soulement la tierce partie des ditz issuz et prouffis dicelle; que

the King's service, and two parts of the temporalities of his bishoprick having been seized into the King's hands during his absence, instead of one third as directed in such a case by the Statute of Absentees; he prays for restitution: which is ordered, if the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, on enquiry and inspection of the records, certify to the truth of the petition.

[Translation.]

[thereof], it is contained amongst other things, that concerning those who were out of the land in the service of the King, the third part of the issues and profits of their lands, rents and possessions within the said land, during the time of their absence, should be applied to the use and profit of our Lord the King, in aid solely of the government and defence of the said land, and not otherwise; and for as much as the said Bishop whilst he was absent was occupied in the King's service, as by the King's letters patent, which the said Bishop has ready to show, more fully may appear, yet the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer and other officers of the King have caused to be levied the two parts of the issues and profits of his temporalities within the said land, during the time of his absence, contrary to the form of the ordinance aforesaid, which they ought not to have levied, save only the third of the said issues and profits thereof; that it may please you to order that due restitu-

il vous plese ordener que due restitucioun luy soi fait de ce que ils ont leve de luy encontre la fourme du dit estatut, dont la somme amonte xl. li. et plus, comme bien appiert par les recordes de Leschequer.

Indorsamentum. Soit ceste peticion mande par brief devant les Tresorer et Barons de Leschequer, comandant a eux que ils facent cercher les recordes du dit Eschequer, si le Roy soit servi de les deux parties des issuz et prouffits del eveschie le dit suppliant pour le temps de son absence, comme ceste peticion purport, et auxint veues les lettres patentes le Roy, dont mesme la peticion fait mencion, sils portent tesmoignance que le dit suppliant estoit occupie le service le Roy par le dit temps ou parcelle dicelle, qadonques que ils certifient en la Chancellerye ensemble ove ceste peticion et le dit brief de quelle somme le Roy est servi de les issuz et prouffitz des ditz temporaltes outre la tierce partie de mesmes les issuz et prouffitz que deussent estre applies

[Translation.]

tion should be made him of that which they have levied of him against the form of the said statute, of which the sum amounts to forty pounds and more, as plainly appears by the records of the Exchequer.

Indorsement. Let this petition be sent by writ before the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, commanding them to cause search to be made in the records of the said Exchequer, [and] if the King be served with the two parts of the issues and profits of the bishoprick of the said suppliant for the time of his absence, as this petition purports, and also [to cause] the King's letters patent of which the same petition makes mention [to be] inspected, [and] if they bear testimony that the said suppliant was occupied in the King's service for the said time or part thereof, that then they certify in the Chancery in accordance with this petition and the said writ with what sum the King has been served out of the issues and profits of the said temporalities beyond the third part of the same issues and profits which ought to

al oeps le Roy, pur le temps que il estoit occupie en le dit service par vertu des dites lettres patentes, solonc la fourme del ordenance fait des absentes, et, outre, la somme que est restitut au dit suppliant, si ascune soit restitut a luy par la dite cause; et sur celle certificacion eit mesme le suppliant brief de deliberate as Tresorer, et Chamberlains du dit Eschequer de luy faire restitucion de la dite somme issint de luy receu encontre la fourme du dite ordenance, comme reson demande, en due fourme. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxix^e. jour de Janver, lan &c.

[125.] Pour Johan de Dessemond. A.D. 1393. Prays for a general pardon in con-

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Johan de Dessemond, fitz au Conte de Dessemond, que il vous plese, de grace le Roy especial et pour le bon service que le dit Johan ad fait a notre Seignour le Roy et ferra en temps avenir,

[Translation.]

be applied to the King's use, for the time that he was occupied in the said service by virtue of the said letters patent, according to the form of the ordinance enacted concerning absentees, and, also, the sum which is restored to the said suppliant, if any be restored to him on account of the said cause; and on this certificate let the same suppliant have a writ of liberate to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the said Exchequer, in due form, to make him restitution of the said sum so received from him contrary to the form of the said ordinance, as reason demands. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-ninth day of January, the year &c.

[125.] For John of Desmond

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays John of Desmond, son of the Earl of Desmond, that it may please you, of the King's special grace and for the good service which the said John has done to our Lord the King and will do in time to come,

sideration of his good services to the King. His petition is granted.

luy granter chartre de pardoun de toutes maneres trespaces, felonies, et auxint de conspiracies, confederacies, champarties, fauxtes, faux alliances, murdres, arsures, adhesions as enemys ou rebelles, contemptes, concelementz, rebellions, receptement, negligences, deceites, extorsions, oppressions, et autres trespaces et excesses queconques par luy faitz encountre la pees sibien en temps notre Seignour le Roy que ore est comme en temps le Roy Edward, aiel notre Seignour le Roy que ore est ; et auxi de forfaiture de ses terres, tenementz, biens et chateux, si ascune a notre Seignour le Roy ent appertient, et des utlageries, si ascunes soient en sa persone pronuncies par les causes avantditz.

Indorsamentum. Eit suppliant chartre de pardoun des pointz deinz contenuz, solonc la tenour de ceste peticion, de grace le Roy especial et pour son bon service a notre dit Seignour le Roy fait ou affaire, par lettres patentes &c. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxix^{e} jour de Janver, lan &c.

[Translation.]

to grant him a charter of pardon of all manner trespasses, felonies, and also of conspiracies, confederacies, champarties, falsities, false allegations, murders, arsons, adherence to enemies or rebels, contempts, concealments, rebellions, receiving, negligences, deceits, extortions, oppressions, and other trespasses and excesses whatsoever by him committed against the peace as well in the time of our Lord the King that now is as in time of King Edward, grandfather to our Lord the King that now is ; and also of forfeiture of his lands, tenements, goods and chattels, if any to our Lord the King thence appertain ; and of outlawries, if any may be pronounced against his person for the causes aforesaid.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a charter of pardon of the points within contained, according to the tenor of this petition, of the King's special grace and for his good service to our said Lord the King done or to be done, by letters patent &c. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-ninth day of January, the year &c.

[126.] Warentum ad faciendum breve.

A.D. 1393. Fiat for a writ to make Margaret Faunt, widow of John Bereferd, a ward of the crown.

Soit fait brief notre Seignour le Roy, en due fourme, a Johan Aldelem, Eschetour Dirland, ou a son attourne, a luy comandant pour seisir Margarete Faunt, vewe notre dit Seignour le Roy, en sa main, jadis femme de Robert Bereford, la quelle teint en chief du Conte de la Marche et de Ulvester esteant a cause de sa[1] noun aage en la garde notre dit Seignour le Roy. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxx^e jour de Janver, lan &c.

[127.] Pro Patricio de la Freigne et Galfrido de la Freigne.

A.D. 1393. A writ to the Barons of the Exchequer, commanding them to respite the accounts of Patrick de la Freigne, Seneschal of the county of Kilkenny, and of Geoffrey de la Freigne, who are occupied in the King's affairs.

Jacobus le Botiller, Comes Ermonie, Justiciarius, Dominis Thome Bathe et Johanni Carlelle, Baronibus Scaccarii Regis in terra sua Hibernie, salutem. Quia Patricius de la Freigne, Miles, nuper Senescallus comitatus Kilkennie, et Galfridus de la Freigne ita occupati existunt in partibus istis in negociis dicti Domini Regis, statum terre dicti Regis concernentibus, quod coram vobis apud Cathirlagh in termino Sancti Hillarii jam instanti ad reddenda compota ipsorum ibidem comode interesse non possunt, prout per brevia dicti Domini Regis habent in mandatis; vobis mandamus conjunctim et divisim ex parte dicti Domini Regis, et rogamus specialiter ex parte nostra, quatinus compota predictorum Patricii et Galfridi dicti termini prolongetis et continuetis usque ad quindenam Pasche jam proximam futuram post datum presencium, ita quod interim iidem Patricius et Galfridus, occasione non veniendi apud Cathirlagh ad computandum coram vobis

[Translation.]

[126.] A warrant for a writ.

Let a writ of our Lord the King be made, in due form, to John Aldelem, Escheator of Ireland, or to his attorney, commanding him to seize into the King's hand Margaret Faunt, a widow of our said Lord the King, late the wife of Robert Bereford, who holds in chief of the Earl of March and Ulster, being a ward of our said Lord the King because of her minority. Given at Kilkenny, the thirtieth day of January, the year &c.

[1] *Sic* in MS. and so rendered in the translation, but perhaps we should read *son*, as it is not likely a widow should be a minor, whereas the Earl of March and Ulster was so at the time.

in termino predicto, non amercientur, molestentur in alico [1] seu graventur. Datum apud Kilkenniam, xxix° die Januarii, anno &c.

[128.] Pour Johan Fylle.

A.D. 1393. Prays for a general pardon, which is granted him at the request of the Bishop of Ossory.

A Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplie Johan Fylle, clerc, que il vous plese de votre tresgraciouse seignourie luy granter chartre de pardoun de toutz maneres de tresons, felonies, et trespas par luy faitz sibien encontre la pees le Roy Edward, aiel notre Seignour le Roy quore est, comme en temps notre dit Seignour le Roy que ore est, et auxint de conspiracies, confederacies, champarties, faux alliances, fauxtes, deceytes, contemptes, negligences, concelementz, receptes des felons et utlawes, extorsions, oppressions, excesses, et autres trespas queconques ; et auxint pardoner a luy la forfaitoure de ses biens et chateaux, si que a notre dit Seignour le Roy par les dites causes appertient, et utlageries, si ascunes en sa persone par mesmes les causes soient pronuncies, et ce, de grace le Roy especial, ou par aese fin faire.

[Translation.]

[128.] For John Fylle.

To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays John Fylle, clerk, that it may please you of your gracious lordship to grant him a charter of pardon of all manner of treasons, felonies and trespasses by him committed as well against the peace of King Edward, grandfather of our Lord the King that now is, as in the time of our said Lord the King that now is, and also of conspiracies, confederacies, champarties, false allegations, falsities, deceits, contempts, negligences, concealments, receivings of felons and outlaws, extortions, oppressions, excesses, and other trespasses whatsoever ; and also to pardon him the forfeiture of his goods and chattels, if any to our said Lord the King for the said causes appertain, and outlawries, if any against his person for the same cause may be pronounced, and this, of the King's special grace, or by payment of an easy fine.

[1] *Sic* for *aliquo;* the contracted form in the MS. is a^{co}.

Indorsamentum. Eit le suppliant chartre de pardoun des pointz deinz contenuz, solonc la purport de ceste peticion, sans fin faire, de grace le Roy especial, et au requeste de reverend pere en Dieu Richard Evesque de Ossery, par lettres patentes &c. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxviij^e jour de Feverer, lan &c.

[129.] Pour Henry Dobbyn.

A.D. 1393. Prays for a general pardon, which is granted him, at the request of John of Desmond, for a fine of £3 of silver.

A vous, Sire Justice notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, prie Henry Dobbyn de Dungarvan, que il vous plese granter general chartre de pardoun de toutz maneres tresons, trespas, felonies par luy faitz si avant encontre la pees notre Seignour le Roy que ore est comme du Roy Edward son aiel, et auxint de conspiracies, confederacies, champarties, deceytes, concelementz, faux alliance, rebellions, adherdance as enemys, fauxtes, extorsions, oppressions, eschapes des felones, negligences, offenses, perdes, et grevances, et de toutes autres excesses par luy faitz encontre la pees, et auxint des utlageries, si ascunes soient en sa persone pronuncies par les causes susdites, ensemblement ove

[Translation.]

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a charter of pardon of the points within contained, according to the purport of this petition, without payment of fine, of the King's special grace, and at the request of the reverend father in God Richard Bishop of Ossory, by letters patent &c. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-eighth day of February, the year &c.

[129.] For Henry Dobbyn.

To you, Lord Justice of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Henry Dobbyn of Dungarvan, that it may please you to grant him a general charter of pardon of all manner treasons, trespasses, felonies by him committed as well against the peace of our Lord the King that now is as of King Edward his grandfather, and also of conspiracies, confederacies, champarties, deceits, concealments, false allegations, rebellions, adherence to enemies, falsities, extortions, oppressions, escapes of felons, negligences, offences, losses, and grievances, and of all other excesses by him committed against the peace, and also of outlawries, if any may be pronounced against his person for the causes afore-

forfaitoure de ses biens et chateux, terres et tenementes par les causes susditz, et ce, par aese fin faire; eiant reguard, treshonoure Seignour, que le dit Henry est loial a notre Seignour le Roy, et toutditz ad este, et par la grace de Dieu toutditz sera.

Indorsamentum. Eit le suppliant chartre de pardon des pointz deinz contenuz, solonc la purport de ceste peticion, par fin de trois livres dargent appaier en le Haneper notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, au requeste de Johan de Dessemond, fitz au Conte de Dessemond, et sur ce luy soient faites &c. Doune a Kilkenny, le xxviij^{e} jour de Feverer, lan &c.

[130.] Pour Isabelle Wolfe, Abbasse &c. Vacat quia non prosecutum.

A.D. 1393. Prays for

A Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplie Isabelle Wolfe, Abbasse de la maison Notre Dame de Kilkilighyn, que il vous plese, de votre grace especial, et en oevre de charite, et pour les almes les progenitours notre Seignour le Roy, granter licence a Johan Fylle, chappellain, que il puist donner et granter

[Translation.]

said, together with forfeitures of his goods and chattels, lands and tenements for the causes aforesaid, and this, by payment of an easy fine; considering, most honoured Lord, that the said Henry is loyal to our Lord the King, and always has been, and by the grace of God always will be.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a charter of pardon of the points within contained, according to the purport of this petition, by fine of three pounds of silver to be paid in the Hanaper of our Lord the King in Ireland, at the request of John de Desmond, son to the Earl of Desmond, and thereon let there be made him, &c. Given at Kilkenny, the twenty-eighth day of February, the year &c.

[130.] For Isabelle Wolfe, Abboss &c.

To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays Isabelle Wolfe, Abbess of the house of Our Lady of Kilkilighyn, that it may please you, of your special grace, and as a work of charity, and for the souls of the progenitors of our Lord the King, to grant license to John Fylle, chaplain, that he may have power to give and grant

lavoweson de leglise de Balitarstan au dit Abbasse, et al Covent de la meson avandit, a avoir et tenir a eux et a lour successours en propre us en pure et perpetuel elmoigne pour tous jours, et que les dit Abbasse et Covent puissent receyvoir du dit John lawoeson de mesme leglise, et la dite eglise tenir et approprier en propre uses a eux et lour successours en la fourme avantdit pour tous jours en encres et augmentacion de lour soustenances; considerant, tresgracious Seignour, la grant povert du dite meson, et que lour terres, tenementes, rentes et eglises sont pour la grendre partie destruitz et degastez sibien par Irrois enemys comme par rebelles Englois.

license to John Fylle, chaplain, to appropriate to her convent of Kilkillighyn the church of Ballytarstan; which is granted at the request of the Bishop of Ossory for a fine of 13*s.* 4*d.*

Indorsamentum. Eit Johan Fille deinz escript licence pour donner et granter lavoweson del eglise de Balitarstan a Labbasse et Covent dedens escriptz. A lavoir et tenir a eux et lour successours en lour propre us pour tous jours; et que les ditz Abbasse et Covent

[Translation.]

the advowson of the church of Balitarstan to the said Abbess, and to the Convent of the house aforesaid, to have and to hold to them and their successors for their proper use in pure and perpetual alms for ever, and that the said Abbess and Convent may receive of the said John the advowson of the same church, and the said church to hold and appropriate to their own uses for themselves and their successors in the form aforesaid for ever to the increase and augmentation of their means of support; considering, most gracious Lord, the great poverty of the said house, and that their lands, tenements, rents and churches are for the greater part destroyed and laid waste as well by Irish enemies as English rebels.

Indorsement. Let John Fille within written have license to give and grant the advowson of the church of Ballytarstan to the Abbess and Convent within written, to have and to hold to them and their successors for their proper use for ever; and that the said Abbess and Convent may be

puissent tenir et a proprier la dite eglise en lour propre us, a eux et lour successours, solonc ce que ceste peticion fait mencion, par lettres patentes &c.; et ce, de grace de Roy especial, et au requeste de reverend pere en Dieu Richard Evesque Dossery, par fin de tresze soldz quatre deniers appaier a Thomas Everdoun, Clerc del Haneper notre Seignour le Roy Dirland. Doune a Kilkenny, le[1] [ ] jour de Feverer, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme.

[131.] Pour Gefferey Blake et Stephen Dyvellin.

A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent of the office of

Soient fates lettres patentes notre Seignour le Roy, souz son grant seel en Irland, a Geffroi Blake et Stephen Dyvellin, de la ville de Galvey, destre collectours et receyvours de la custume de petit coket de la dite ville, a volunte notre Seignour le Roy, par manere comme ils ont este ycy devant, par lettres patents

[Translation.]

empowered to hold and appropriate the said church to their own use, to them and their successors, as this petition mentions, by letters patent &c.; and this, of the King's special grace, and at the request of the reverend father in God Richard Bishop of Ossory, by fine of thirteen shillings and four pence to be paid to Thomas Everdoun, Clerk of the Hanaper of our Lord the King in Ireland. Given at Kilkenny, the [ ] day of February, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

[131.] For Geofrey Blake and Stephen Dyvellin.

Let letters patent of our Lord the King, under his great seal in Ireland, be made to Geofrey Blake and Stephen Dyvellin, of the town of Galway, to be collectors and receivers of the custom of petty cocket of the said town, at the pleasure of our Lord the King, in the same manner as they have been formerly here, by letters patent of our said

[1] The date is left blank in the MS., and the entire entry is cancelled for the reason given on the margin of the Roll.

notre dit Seignour le Roy; et oveque ce soit fait brief direct as ditz Geffroy et Stephen pour overer le seel du dit office, et icel user comme il ad este fait devant ces heures, en due fourme. Doune a Kilkenny, le xiij^e jour de Feverer, lan &c., comme desus.

collectors of petit coket in the town of Galway.

[132.] Fiant litere patentes Domini Regis sub ipsius magno sigillo quo utitur in Hibernia, de gracia sua speciali, pro Thoma Leynch, alias nominato Chapman, morante in villa de Carryke, Hibernice nacionis, quod ipse et omnes exitus sui, tam procreati quam procreandi, liberi sint status et condicionis, et ab omni servitute Hibernicali liberi et quieti, et quod ipsi respondeant et respondeantur in quibuscumque curiis Hibernie, et quod ipsi gaudeant et utantur lege Anglicana in omnibus et per omnia eodem modo quo Anglici in terra Regis Hibernie ea gaudent et utuntur, et quod ipsi libere adquirere valeant terras, tenementa, possessiones et redditus, ac bona et catalla, et inde pro voluntate sua disponere, et in eis succedere, tanquam Anglici in terra Regis predicta, et quod ipsi libere acceptare valeant beneficia ecclesiastica tam in ecclesiis collegiatis et cathedralibus quam extra, condicione Hibernicali in aliquo non obstante, in forma debita et consueta. Datum Kilkennie, xv° die Februarii, anno &c.

Pro Thoma Chapman.

Fiant for patent granting Thomas Leynch *alias* Chapman all the privileges of English birth, and freeing him and his issue from Irish servitude for ever.

[133.] Jacobus &c. Quia de avisamento Consilii Domini Regis ac ad requisicionem et postulacionem Comunitatis comitatus Waterfordie, ordinatum et concordatum est quod Johannes de Dessemond, filius Geraldi fitz Moris Comitis Dessemonie, sit Vicecomes dicte communitatis quamdiu dicto Domino Regi placuerit; fiant proinde

Pro Joahnne de Dessemond.

A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent appointing him Sheriff

[Translation.]

Lord the King; and in addition to this let there be made a writ, in due form, directed to the said Geofrey and Stephen to employ the seal of the said office and use the same, as it has been done heretofore. Given at Kilkenny, the thirteenth day of February, the year &c. as above.

of Waterford at the request of the commons of that city.

eidem Johanni littere patentes dicti Domini Regis sub ipsius magno sigillo quo utitur in Hibernia, in forma debita et consueta. Datum Kilkennie, xvij. die Februarii, anno &c.

[134.] Pour Johan Carlelle.

A.D. 1393. Prays for the custody of Ross Molyng, and The Island in the county of Wexford, which is granted him.

A Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplie Johan de Carlelle, clerc, que il vous plese de votre tresgraciouse seignourie a luy granter la garde de la ville de Roos Molynge, pree, courtz et hundreds illeoques, ove les appertenances, et outre ce de la ville de la baronie de Ilond ove les appertenances, en la countie de Weyesford, en mains notre dit Seignour le Roy par certaines causes esteantz, rendant ent par an a notre Seignour le Roy, a son Eschequer Dirland, lestent prochein affaire.

Indorsamentum. Eit le suppliant la garde de la ville de Rosse Molynge, pree, courtz et hundreds, ove les appertenances, et outre ce de la ville et la baronie del Ilond ove les appertenances, dont ceste peticion fait mencion, solonc la purport dicell, a volunte le Roy, par mainprise et seurte de Thomas Tailour de Cathir-

[Translation.]

[134.] For John Carlelle.

To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays John de Carlelle, clerk, that it may please you of your most gracious lordship to grant him the custody of the township of Ross Molyng, the meadow, courts and hundreds there, with the appurtenances, and, in addition, of the township and barony of Ilond with the appurtenances, in the County of Wexford, being for certain causes in the hands of our said Lord the King, paying thereout by the year to our Lord the King in his Exchequer of Ireland the extent next to be made.

Indorsement.—Let the suppliant have the custody of the township of Ross Molyng, meadow, courts and hundreds, with the appurtenances, and, in addition, of the township and barony of Ilond, with the appurtenances, of which this petition makes mention, according to the purport thereof, at the King's pleasure, by mainprize and surety of Thomas

lagh, et William Schorthale de la countie de Kilkenny, de paier lestent ent prochein affaire. Doune a Kilkenny, le xix^e jour de Feverer, lan &c. [The twelfth membrane of Roll ends with the words *lan &c.*]

A Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplie Geofferey de la Freyng, que vous plese luy graunter chartre de pardoun de toutz maneres tresones, feloniez, trespaces, et auxint de conspiracies, confederacies, champarties, roberies, fauxunes, deceites, forstallamentes et autres excesses queconques, trespaces par luy faitz sibien en contre la pees le Roy Edward, aiel notre Seignour le Roy quor est, come en countre la pees notre Seignour le Roy quore est, deins la terre Dirland, tanque en cea; et auxint des utlaries, si ascunz soient en sa persoun pronunceez pur lez causez avauntditz, et ceo, en oevre de charitee, par aysy fien affaire.[1] [135.] A.D. 1393. Geofrey de la Freyng prays for a general pardon.

[Translation.]

Tailour of Carlow, and William Schorthale of the County of Kilkenny, to pay the extent thereof next to be made. Given at Kilkenny, the nineteenth day of February, the year &c.

To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays Geofrey de la Freyng, that it may please you to grant him a charter of pardon of all manner treasons, felonies, trespasses, and also of conspiracies, confederacies, champarties, robberies, falsities, deceits, forestalments, and other excesses whatsoever [and] trespasses, by him committed within the land of Ireland as well against the peace of King Edward, grandfather of our Lord the King that now is, as against the peace of our Lord the King that now is, up to the present time; and also of outlawries, if any against his person may be pronounced for the causes aforesaid, and this, as a work of charity, by payment of an easy fine. [135.]

[1] The scribe has left a blank space for the indorsement on the Roll at the conclusion of this entry, but it was never inserted. Frequently the indorsements are in a hand and ink different from the petitions, showing that the practice in many cases was to enter the latter as they came in, and enrol the decisions of Council afterwards.

[136.] A.D. 1393. Fiant for commissions granting to Edward Perers and Robert Evere, Esquires, the custody of various lands and tenements which belonged to Simon Cusake, Knight.

James Botiller, Cont Dormond, Justice Dirland, a notre bien ame Chancelier Dirland, ou a soun lieutenant illoeques, salutz. Come par avis dautres de Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland eions grante a notre bien ame Esquier, Edward Perers, la garde de touz les terres et tenementes ove les appurtenantz, queux furent a Symond Cusake, Chevalier, en Tury, et auxint la garde des deux parties de touz les terres et tenementes ove les appurtenancz, queux feurent a dit Symond en Ryngerestoun, Balymaglassan, ...[1] Eghterillagh et Clanlewyn; et auxint avons grante a notre bien ame Esquier, Robert Evere, la garde des touz les terres et tenementes, ove les appurtenantz,[2] queux feurent a dit Monseignour Symond en Pilettestoun, et les deux parties des terres et tenementes ove lour appurtenantz, queux feurent a dit Monseignour Symond en Odone-

[Translation.]

[136.] James Butler, Earl of Ormond, Justice of Ireland, to our well-beloved the Chancellor of Ireland, or to his deputy there, greeting. For as much as by the advice of others of the Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, we have granted to our well-beloved Esquire, Edward Perers, the custody of all the lands and tenements, with the appurtenances, which belonged to Simon Cusack, Knight, in Tury, and also the custody of two parts of all the lands and tenements with the appurtenances which belonged to the said Simon in Ryngerstoun, Balymaglassan, ... Eghterillagh and Clanlewyn, and also have granted to our well-beloved Esquire, Robert Evere, the custody of all the lands and tenements, with the appurtenances, which belonged to the said Monsiegneur Simon in Pilettestoun, and the two parts of the lands and tenements, with their appurtenances, which belonged to the said Monseigneur Simon in Odonelestoun, and of one parcel of land

[1] A word has been carefully erased here in the original.

[2] This and the two preceding words are interlined in the original.

lestoun, et dune parcelle de terre ove les appurtenantz en Balicurhaun, quel fuist a dit Symond et quelle le dit Symond lessa a Richard Plunket, et Margaret sa femme, et Robert Barnewalle, chapeleyn, a terme de xiij. anz come lendit, es maines le Roi pour certeins causes, a avoir tanque ils demurgent es maynes le Roi, rendant ent a notre Seignour le Roi par an a soun Escheqer Dirland, lextent ent procheinement afair. Soient ent pur les ditz Edward et Robert commissionz notre Seignour le Roi susditz, en due fourme. Doune &c.[1]

James le Botiller, Counte Dormond, Justice Dirland, a notre treschere et tresame cosyn Philyp, Sire de Darcy et de Menylle, as Viscountes de Mithe et de Iryelle, as Maires et Baillifs de la ville de Droghda du part de Iryelle, et au Seneschalle de mesme la ville [137.]

A.D. 1393. A warrant to seize, at Drogheda, a barge which was taking in freight to

[Translation.]

with the appurtenances in Balicurhaun, which belonged to the said Simon, and which the said Simon leased to Richard Plunket and Margaret his wife, and Robert Barnewalle, chaplain, for a term of thirteen years as it is said, [being] for certain causes in the King's hands, to have as long as they remain in the King's hands, paying therefor by the year to our Lord the King, in his Exchequer of Ireland, the extent thereof next to be made. Let there be commissions thereof from our Lord the King for the said Edward and Robert, in due form. Given &c.

James le Botiller, Earl of Ormond, Justice of Ireland, to our most dear and well beloved cousin Philip, Lord of Darcy and of Menylle, to the Sheriffs of Meath and Iryelle, to the Mayors and Bailiffs of the town of Drogheda in the district of Iryelle, and to the Seneschal of the same town [137.]

[1] There is a blank space on Roll between this and the next entry.

be sold to the Irish enemy; the said barge having lately broken an arrest at Waterford; also for the arrest of the merchants who loaded the barge, and of her crew.

de part de Mithe, et a chescune de vous par soy, salutz. Pur ceo que nous avons entenduz, par relacioun de gens dignes de foy, que une certayne barge, que nadgeres debrusa arest notre Seignour le Roy et la notre[1] a Waterford, arryva ore tarde a Droghda, et illoques par certaines marchantz est frette et charge des vines, frument, cervoise, armure, artillerie et autres biens et chateux pour vitailler, aider et conforter les Irrois enemys notre Seignour le Roy, encontre lour ligeance, come tritours, rebelles et enemys a notre dit Seignour le Roy; si vous mandons et chargeons expressement et firmement de par le Roy, et prions de par nous, que tantost apres la veue de cestes vous et chescun de vous par soy, as queux ou a qui ces lettres vienient, la dite barge esteantz[2] detenes et savement fates

[Translation.]

in the district of Meath, and to each of you in particular, greeting. For as much as we have learned, by the statement of trustworthy persons, that a certain barge, which some time since at Waterford broke the arrest of our Lord the King and ours, has now of late arrived at Drogheda, and there is freighted and loaded by certain merchants with wines, wheat, ale, armour, artillery and other goods and chattels, to victual, aid and comfort the Irish enemies of our Lord the King, contrary to their allegiance, like traitors, rebels and enemies to our said Lord the King; so we command and charge you expressly and firmly on the King's part, and pray you on our own part, that immediately after the sight of these you and each of you individually, to whom these letters may come, cause the said barge to be detained and kept safe under arrest, without delivering or

[1] This and the eight preceding words have been interlined in the original. The passage was at first written *que nadgeres estoit a Waterford;* but *estoit* has been cancelled, and the text corrected as above.

[2] *Sic* in MS., a mistake for *estre detene.*

garder souz arrestz, sans ent faire deliverance ou amenusance, jusques atant que vous aies autre chose en maundement depar nous; comandans aussi a vous et chescun de vous par soy depar notre dit Seignour le Roy, que touz les marchantz qui ont affrette la dite barge, et touz les meistres et marineres dycelle, vous arestes sanz delay, et lour corps en tout haste apres la dite areste amenes ou fatez savement ameneyr pardevaunt nous en quel lieu que nous soions, pour respondre as pointz et articles dount ils seront resones pardevant nous; et ces chose ne lessez nullement, souz paine de m^l li. et forfaiture de vos corps et biens et quantque vous purres forfaiture a notre dit Seignour le Roy en cest cas. Doune a Trym, le seconde jour de Marz, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde sesizsime.

James le Botiller, Conte Dormond, Justice Dirland, a notre treschere et bien ame William Spaldynge, Ad- [138.] A.D. 1393. A privy seal

[TRANSLATION.]

discharging the same, until you have it otherwise in command from us; we command also you and each of you individually on the part of our said Lord the King, that you arrest without delay all the merchants who have loaded the said barge, and all the masters and mariners thereof, and their bodies in all haste after said arrest bring or cause to be brought safely before us wherever we may be, to answer to the points and articles of which they will be charged before us; and this omit by no means, under penalty of a thousand pounds and the forfeiture of your bodies and goods and as much as you can forfeit to our said Lord the King in this case. Given at Trim, the second day of March, the sixteenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second.

James le Botiller, Earl of Ormond, Justice of Ireland, to our most dear and well-beloved William Spaldynge, Ad- [138.]

to William Spaldynge, Admiral of Ireland, to put in force the statute prohibiting the export of wheat, horses or falcons out of Ireland, and forbidding all persons to go beyond sea without license.

miral notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, saluz. Pour ce que il y ad un estatut ou ordenance fait que nul homme, du quel estat ou condicion que il soit, deust passer la mer hors de la dite terre, et que nul homme deust amover outre la mer frument, chivaux ne faucons sans especial conge et licence de Lieutenant ou Justice Dirland qui soit pour le temps, le quel statut nous veullons que en notre temps soit bien garde et mis en execucion, nous vous mandons et chargeons depar le Roy, et prions depar nous, que vous ne souffrez nul homme, du quel estat ou condicion que il soit, ne souldeiours, servants ne laboures, passer outre la mer a nul port Dirland, excepte marchans et mariners, sans especial licence et conge de nous; et oveque ce, que vous ne souffrez nul homme du quel estat ou condicion que il soit carier ne amener outre la mer frument, chivaux ne faucons en nul port Dirland sans notre dit especial conge et licence; et ce ne lessez

[Translation.]

miral of our Lord the King in Ireland, greeting. For as much as there is a statute or ordinance enacted that no man, of what estate or condition soever he may be, has a right to pass the sea out of the said land, and that no man should export beyond sea wheat, horses or falcons without especial leave and license of the Lieutenant or Justice of Ireland who may be for the time being, which statute we wish to be well observed and put in execution in our time, we command and charge you on the part of the King, and pray you on our own part, that you suffer no man, of what state or condition soever he may be, nor soldiers, servants or labourers, to pass beyond the sea at any port of Ireland, except merchants and mariners, without special license and leave from us; and also, that you do not suffer any man, of what state or condition soever he may be to carry or export beyond sea wheat, horses or falcons at any port of Ireland without our said special leave and license; and this omit not

souz peine de cent marcz destre leves al us notre Seignour le Roy. Doune par tesmoignage du prive seel, le ij^e jour de Marz, lan &c.

Jacobus, &c. Fiant litere patentes Domini nostri Regis, sub ipsius magno sigillo quo utitur in Hibernia, Willielmo Veer de Howthe, et Johanni Greyn de Molaghith, conjunctim et divisim, ad providendos, arestandos, capiendos et emendos pisces cujuscunque generis sint ad opus hospicii nostri, in commitatibus, civitatibus, tam infra libertates quam extra, per omnes partes Hibernie ubicunque fuerimus constituti, pro denariis nostris per manus Thesaurarii hospicii nostri qui pro tempore fuerit rationabiliter persolvendis. Necnon ad providendum de cariagio pro dictis piscibus nostris pro expensis nostris &c., in forma debita et consueta. Datum apud Trym, iij^o die Marcii, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi sextodecimo. [139.]

A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent appointing William Veer of Howth, and John Greyn of Malahide, to provide, and buy fish for the Lord Justice's household and carry them to whatsoever part of Ireland he might be in.

Item consimile warentum ejusdem dati et materie factum fuit sub privato sigillo Johanni Walter et Laurencio Michel. [140.]

A.D. 1393. The like for John Walter & Laurence Michel.

A vous, Sire Justice et Conceil notre Seignour le Roi en Irlaund, supplie Philippe Darcy, Chevalier, qe come jadis, par vertu dun ordnance fait a Westmester lan notre Seignour le Roi qore est terce, en quelle [141.]

A.D. 1393. Sir Philip Darcy, representing that two-

[Translation.]

under penalty of one hundred marks to be levied to the use of our Lord the King. Given by test of the privy seal, the second day of March, the year &c.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Philip Darcy, Knight, for as much as lately, by virtue of an ordinance made at Westminster the third year of our Lord the King that now is, to [141.]

thirds of his possessions in the counties of Meath and Dublin having been seized into the King's hands, by virtue of the Statute of Absentees; and his tenants having been receivers of the said two-thirds, and having satisfied the King for the greater part thereof up to the time of petitioner's return to Ireland; prays that they might be pardoned the remainder, and freed from rendering further account. His

estoit contenuz qe touz ceaux eiantz seignouries, terres, rentes ou possessions deinz la terre Dirland deussent estre en propre persone deinz la dite terre a la fest de Seint Johan Baptist lan suisdit, a y demurer sur la defense de la dite terre, ou envoier gentz sufficientz deinz la terre suisdite solonc lafferant de lour seignouries, terres, rentes et possessions en ycelle, et illeoques demurer par la dite cause, ou autrement qe les deux parties de les issues et profitz de lour seignouries, terres, rentes et possessions seroient levetz et appliez al oeps le Roi, en eide de la defense de la dite terre; par cause qe le dit Philippe ne vient en propre persoun, nenvoia gentz sufficeantz en la dite terre devaunt la dite fest, solonc le fecte de dit ordenance, les deux parties de les issuez et profitz de les seignouries, terres et rentes, queux le dit Phelippe ad deinz la dite terre, cestassaver en Garistoun, Dunmowe, Loueth, Asshe, et Castelrynge, fuerent seisez

[Translation.]

the effect that all persons having seigniories, lands, rents or possessions within the land of Ireland ought to be in proper person within the said land at the feast of St. John Baptist in the year aforesaid, to sojourn there for the defence of the said land, or send sufficient men into the aforesaid land in proportion to their seigniories, lands, rents and possessions therein, and there to sojourn for the said cause, or otherwise that the two parts of the issues and profits of their seigniories, lands, rents and possessions should be levied and applied to the King's use, in aid of the defence of the said land; by reason that the said Philip did not come in proper person, nor send sufficient men into the said land before the said feast, according to the effect of the said ordinance, the two parts of the issues and profits of the seigniories, lands and rents, which the said Philip had within the said land, that is to say in Garistoun, Dunmowe, Loueth, Asshe, and Castelryng, were seised into the King's hands, and

es maines le Roi, et puis en cea, et tanque ore tarde a son personel venu en la dite terre, tutditz ont este en les dites maines par la dite cause; et coment qe ces tenantz de ses terres susdites, qe ont este ces receivours en ycelles pur le temps, ont fait gre au Roi de ses deux parties des issues et profitz susdites, de la dit fest, dan en an et terme en terme, tanque son dit venu, par tailles et assignementz faitz hors de la Thesorerie, issint qe pei ou ren est diue au Roi outre lour dit paiement, uncore ils sont destreinez, et compuls par mandementz hors de le dit Eschequer de venir illoeques et accomptier et fair gre au Roi de mesme les issues et profitz, en grantz enpovrisment des ditz tenantz, et anientissementz de ces seignouries et terres suisditz; qe vous pleise considerer les grauntz profitz queux le Roi ad eus dycelle puis la dite ordenance, et auxint le pourte et innocence des ses ditz tenantz, qe nont conissantz de cieux accomptes, nunque soloient rendre cieux accomptes, et lour graunter pardoun ge-

petition is granted, on condition that the receivers of the manor of Garistoun pay £8 due to the King out of the said two-thirds.

[Translation.]

after that, and until now at his personal arrival in the said land, all the aforesaid have been in the said hands for the said cause; and because the tenants of his aforesaid lands, who have been the receivers therein for the time being, have made satisfaction to the King for his two parts of the issues and profits aforesaid, from the said feast, from year to year and term to term, until his said arrival, by tallies and assignments made out of the Treasury, so that little or nothing is due to the King beyond their said payment, yet they are distrained, and compelled by orders out of the said Exchequer to appear there and account and make satisfaction to the King for the same issues and profits, to the great impoverishment of the said tenants, and ruin of the seigniories and lands aforesaid; that it may please you to consider the great profits which the King has had thereof since the said ordinance, and also the poverty and innocence of his said tenants, that they are not knowing in such accounts, nor ever were wont to render such accounts, and to grant

neralle de toutz maners dettes et accomptes sour eaux duez au Roi par cause des dites deux parties, et sur [ce] les briefs le Roi biensoignables as Tresorer et Barons de ses Eschequer de lour discharger, solonc le fete de dit pardoun.

Indorsamentum. Par cause come[1] est au Justice et Conseil[2] deinz nomme que ceste peticoun conteigne verite, accorde est par mesme le Justice et Conseil, que considerez les matires deinz contenuz, al request de le suppliant, et a cause de ses bones services a notre Seignour le Roi faitz, que de grace le Roi especial touz ces tenantz des ses seignouries, terres et rentes deinz contenuz, que estoient receivours de les deux parties des issues et profitz des ditz seignouries, terres et rentes, ove les appurtenantz, del fest de Seint Johan deinz contenu, dan en an et terme en terme, tanque al venu de dit suppliant en Irland, eient pardoun, soient severalment

[The thirteenth membrane of Roll ends with the word *pardoun.*]

[Translation.]

them a general pardon of all manner of debts and accounts due of them to the King by reason of the said two parts, and thereon suitable King's writs to the Treasurer and Barons of his Exchequer to discharge them, according to the effect of the said pardon.

Indorsement.—Because it is known to the Justice and Council within named that this petition contains the truth, it is accorded by the same Justice and Council, in consideration of the matters within contained, at the request of the suppliant, and because of his good services rendered to our Lord the King, that all the tenants of his seigniories, lands and rents within contained, who may have been receivers of the two parts of the issues and profits of the said seigniories, lands and rents, with the appurtenances, from the feast of St. John within contained, from year to year and term to term, until the arrival of the said suppliant in Ireland, may, of the King's special

[1] *Sic* in MS. for *connu.*

[2] This and the preceding word are underlined in the original.

discharges de toutz maneres dettes et accomptz a notre Seignour le Roi duez par cause doccupacioun ou le receit des ditz deux parties a mesme notre Seignour le Roi par la cause deinz contenue agardantz de la dit fest de Seint Johan lan deinz contenue tanque al venue de dit suppliant en mesme la terre, et ent soient quitz envers notre Seignour le Roi par cause deinz contenue; pourveu tout foiz que les receivours del manoir de Gariestoun deinz contenuz, de le terme de Seint Michell darrein passe, facent gree a Roi de oept livres duez a Roi des ditz deux parties de dit terme, nient contresteant cest pardoun.

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Philip Darcy, Chevalier, que comme il soit taille en haste de passer vers les parties Dengletre pour certaines grosses besoignes queux il ad affaire illeoques touchantz son heritance, et auxint [142.] A.D. 1393. Sir Philip Darcy, Knight, being obliged to pass into

[Translation.]

grace, have pardon, [and] may be severally discharged of all manner debts and accounts due to our Lord the King by reason of the occupying or receiving of the said two parts by the same our Lord the King for the cause within contained in connexion with the said feast of St. John in the year within contained until the arrival of the said suppliant in the same land, and that they may thereof be quit as concerns our Lord the King for the reason within contained; provided always that the receivers of the Manor of Gariestoun within contained, for the term of Michaelmas last past, satisfy the King in eight pounds due to the King out of the said two parts for the said term, notwithstanding this pardon.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Philip Darcy, Knight, for as much as he is obliged to pass in haste towards the parts of England on account of certain important business which he has to transact there touching his inheritance, and also for other business touching [142.]

England on important business of his own, and also on the King's affairs, prays for a royal license, and that he may receive the rents and profits of his possessions for three years, notwithstanding the Statute of Absentees. His petition is granted.

pour autres besoignes notre Seignour le Roy touchantz ; que vous plese luy granter licence le Roy de passer franchement ove ses gens, chivaux et harnois envers les ditz parties ; et auxint que il poura en sa absence par ses deputes, servantz ou attournes aver, recevre et envoier toutz maneres issuz et profitz de touz ses seignouries, terres, rentz et possessiounes deinz la terre Dirland, durant le terme de trois ans, nient contresteant sa absence, ou lordinance jadis fait encontre ceux aiantz seignouries, terres, rentes ou possessiouns en Irland, et nient demourantz sur icelles en aide de la defense du dite terre.

Indorsamentum. Eit le suppliant licence solonc la tenour de cest peticioun, de grace le Roy especial, par lettres patentz &c. Doune a Trym, le iiij. jour de Marz, lan &c.

[143.] A.D. 1393. William, the

A treshonoure et tresreverent Seignour, le Justice notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie William, le fitz

[Translation.]

our Lord the King ; that it may please you to grant him a royal license to pass freely with his men, horses and armour towards the said parts ; and also that he shall be able in his absence by his deputies, servants or attorneys to have, receive and transmit all manner issues and profits of all his seigniories, lands, rents and possessions within the land of Ireland, for the term of three years, notwithstanding his absence, or the ordinance lately made against those having seigniories, lands, rents and possessions in Ireland, and not dwelling therein in aid of the defence of the said land.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have license according to the tenor of this petition, of the King's special grace, by letters patent &c. Given at Trim, the fourth day of March, the year, &c.

[143.] To the most honoured and most reverend Lord, the Justice of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays William, the son of

William le fitz Estephen, que plese de votre graciouse seignourie a luy granter chartre de pardoun de la mort William le fitz Symond Palmer par luy occis, par aese fin faire a notre Seignour le Roy, eiant reguard que il est povre, et de bone fame, et ce que il fut en sa defense.

son of William Fitz Stephen, prays for a pardon for the homicide of William, the son of Simon Palmer; which is granted him for a fine of two marks.

Indorsamente. Eit le suppliant chartre de pardoun pour la mort dont ceste peticion fait mencion, solonc la purport dicelle, par fine de deux marz appaier en le Haneper, par lettres patentes &c. Doune comme desus.

[144.]

A vous, Seignour Justice et Counceil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Johan de Carlyn, clerk, que come notre dit Seignour le Roi, le xiij. jour de Jullet, lan de soun reigne xiij., par ses lettres patentz sous soun grant seal Dirland, commist a dit Johan la garde de touz maneres fruitz, rentes et proventz de deane de la glise cathedrall de Seint Patricke de Dyvelyn,

A.D. 1393. John de Carlyn, clerk, having been granted the custody of the fruits, rents and profits of the deanery of the cathedral church

[Translation.]

William Fitz Stephen, that it may please you of your gracious lordship to grant him a charter of pardon for the death of William, the son of Simon Palmer slain by him, by easy fine to be paid to our Lord the King, considering that he is poor, and of good fame, and that he did it in his own defence.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a charter of pardon of the homicide whereof this petition makes mention, according to the purport thereof, by fine of two marks to be paid in the Hanaper, by letters patent, &c. Given as above.

[144.]

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays John de Carlyn, clerk, for as much as our said Lord the King, the thirteenth day of July, in the thirteenth year of his reign, by letters patent under his great seal of Ireland, committed to the said John the custody of all manner fruits, rents and profits of the deanery of the cathedral church of St. Patrick of Dublin, with the ap-

of St. Patrick, Dublin, at a rent according to a certain extent made next after the said grant, and a subsequent extent having been made, he prays that he may be permitted to account according to the extent last made. The petition is sent into the Exchequer, with directions that if it be found to be true, the petitioner should account accordingly.

ove ces appurtenantz, en les maines notre dit Seignour le Roy certeinz de causes adonques sequestres et seisiz, avoir tanque a la volunte le Roi, rendant ent par an a soun Eschequer en Irland la extent premierement afair apres le dit xiij. jour de Jullet, come plenement appiert dez recorde par la tenure de les ditz lettres patentez enrollez en la Recomemorance de le dit Escheqer; et graunt temptz apres le dat de les ditz lettres patentz, les fruitz, rentz et proventz susditz, ove ces appurtenantz, furront extent devant le honourable pier en Dieu Robert, adonque Archevesque de Dyvelyn, a iiij^{xx}. marcz par vertu dune brief hors de la Chief Place notre dit Seignour le Roi[1] en Irland directe a dit Archievesqe pur extendre lespiritualte de le dit dene, come nulle temporaltz pertinent a mesme le dene, la quel extent le dit Archevesque retourna en la dit Chief Place, la dit extent fuist envoie par es-

[Translation.]

purtenances, for certain causes then sequestrated and seized into the hands of our Lord the King, to have as long as it is the King's will, paying therefor yearly at his Exchequer in Ireland the extent first made after the said thirteenth day of July, as plainly appears of record by the tenor of the said letters patent enrolled in the Remembrance of the said Exchequer; and long time after the date of the said letters patent, the fruits, rents and profits aforesaid, with the appurtenances, were, before the honourable father in God Robert, then Archbishop of Dublin, extended to four-score marks by virtue of a writ from the said Chief Place of our said Lord the King in Ireland directed to the said Archbishop to extend the spirituality of the said deanery, as no temporalities appertain to the said deanery, which extent the said Archbishop returned in the said Chief Place, [and] the said extent was sent by

[1] This passage was originally written *de la dit Place notre dit Seignour le Roy*: then the second *dit* was cancelled and *Chief* written over it: read, as above, *de la Chief Place notre dit Seignour le Roy*.

cript en le dit Escheqer devaunt les Tresorer es[1] Barons de mesme Lescheqer; que vous pleise comander, par brief es Tresorer et Barons de le dit Escheqer, de descharger le dit Johan sour soun accompt rendre de les ditz fruitz, rentz et profitz par vertu de les ditz lettres patentz, le dit estret de iiij^xx. marcz par an, et non plus, outre del temps qil est ent accomtable, par force de nulle autre extent fait de ceo en apres, come resoun demande.

Indorsacio. Soit ceste peticioun mande par brief devant[2] les Tresorer et Barons de Leschequer notre Seignour le Roi en Irland, commandant a eux que si trove soit de record ou par autre evidence que ceste peticion contient verite, que adonques ils chargent le suppliant sur son acompte deinz contenue a rendre, dan en an et terme en terme, durant le temps que il est ent acomptable, par lextent de iiij^xx. marcz par

[Translation.]

writ into the said Exchequer before the Treasurer and Barons of the said Exchequer; that it may please you to issue a mandate, by writ to the Treasurer and Barons of the said Exchequer, to discharge the said John upon his account rendered of the said fruits, rents and profits by virtue of the said letters patent, [and] the said estreat of four-score marks by the year, and not more, over and above the time that he is accountable therefor, nor by force of any other extent thereof made afterwards, as reason demands.

Indorsement. Let this petition be sent by writ before the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer of our Lord the King in Ireland, commanding them that if it be found of record or by other evidence that this petition is true, that then they charge the suppliant within contained to render upon his account, from year to year and term to term, during the time that he is accountable, according to the extent of

[1] *Sic* in MS. for *et.*

[2] The words *en la Chancellerie* were written after this word in the original, but have been cancelled.

an issint fait devant Larchevesque deinz cest peticioun nomme, come y est contenuz en les extrectz del Chief Place, come cest peticioun purport, solonc le fect des lettres patentz deinz contenuz, et nemy outre, par null autre extent fait apres la dit extent de iiij^{xx}. marcz. Doune a Kilkenny, le xx. jour de Febrier, lan notre Seignour le Roi Richard Secunde sesyme.

A.D. 1393. Robert Crulle, Treasurer of Ireland, prays for a suitable reward of his labours in the King's service, attending treaties, councils and parliaments, and holding inquisitions. He is granted £40.

[145.] A vous, Sire Justice et Consel notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Robert Crulle, Tresorer Dirland, que comme il par votre comandement, Sire Justice, ad travaille divers foitz as trettees, conseils, et parlementz par vous, Sire Justice, tenuz en la dite terre, et ad travaille as divers counties pur faire divers inquisicions notre Seignour le Roy touchantz, puis le temps que vous, Sire Justice, avez este en le dit offis, a ses tresgrandes coustages, sans reguard ou fee de notre Seignour le Roy par celle cause uncore pris; que il vous plese considerer ses travaux et coustages

[Translation.]

four-score marks by the year so made before the Archbishop in this petition named, as it is contained in the estreats of the Chief Place, as this petition purports, according to the effect of the letters patent within contained, and no more, nor according to any other extent made after the said extent of four-score marks. Given at Kilkenny, the twentieth day of February, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

[144.] To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Robert Crulle, Treasurer of Ireland, for as much as he by your command, my Lord Justice, has laboured divers times at treaties, councils and parliaments held by you, my Lord Justice, in the said land, and has travelled to divers counties to make divers inquisitions touching our Lord the King, since the time that you, my Lord Justice, have been in the said office, at very great expense to himself, without reward or fee from our Lord the King for this cause as yet received; that it may please you to consider his labours

susditz, et luy granter covenable regard en recompensacion dicelle, sique il purra le meulz telx charges supporter en temps avenir.

Indorsamentum. Eit le suppliant xl. li. en noun de reguard, de doun et grace le Roy especial, pur les causes contenues deinz ceste peticion, et sur ce luy soit fait brief de deliberate direct as Tresorer et Chamberlainz de Leschequer notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, de luy ent fare paiement en due fourme. Doune a Trym, le iiij^{e} jour de Marz, lan &c.

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Sire Johan Hunte, chappellain, que il vous plese de grace le Roy especial granter a luy chartre de pardoun de toutz maneres tresons, felonies et trespas par luy faitz sibien en temps le Edward, aiel notre Seignour que ore est, comme en [146.]

A.D. 1393. Sir John Hunte, chaplain, prays for a general pardon, which is granted.

[Translation.]

and expenses aforesaid, and grant him a suitable reward in recompense of the same, so that he shall be the better able to bear such charges for the time to come.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have forty pounds as a reward of the King's gift and special grace, for the reasons contained in this petition, and thereon let there be made him a writ of liberate, in due form, directed to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer of our Lord the King in Ireland, to make him payment thereof. Given at Trim, the fourth day of March, the year &c.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Sir John Hunte, chaplain, that it may please you, of the King's special grace, to grant him a charter of pardon of all manner treasons, felonies and trespasses by him committed as well in the time of the [King] Edward, grandfather of our Lord the King that now is, as in time [146.]

temps notre Seignour le Roy que ore est, et auxi confederacies, conspiracies, champarties, fauxtes, faux alliances, fauxunes, deceites, contemptes, negligences, oppressions, extorsions, excesses et autres trespaces queconques, et utlagerie, si ascune en sa persone a causes susditz soient pronuncies; et ce, en oevre de charite, eiant regard, Monseignour, que il est home de bone fame, et ce, pur son bon service que il ad fait et fera a notre dit Seignour le Roy.

Indorsamentum. Eit le suppliant chartre de pardoun des pointz deinz contenues, solonc la purport de ceste peticion, de grace le Roy especial, par lettres patentes &c. Doune a Trym, le v^e^ jour de Marz, lan &c.

[147.] A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent receiving William fitz Lynes into the King's peace at the intercession of Walter de la Hyde.

Jacobus &c., Quia de gracia speciali Domini Regis, et ad requisicionem Walteri de la Hyde, concessimus Willielmo fitz Lynes sufferenciam et tuicionem pacis Domini Regis, que ad ipsum pertinet, hinc usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis proximum futurum post datum presencium, licet idem Willielmus de diversis transgressionibus, cedicionibuz, feloniis et aliis de causis indictatus, arectatus, appellatus seu utlagatus existat, ita tamen quod erga Dominum Regem nos et fidelem populum suum medio tempore se bene et fideliter

[Translation.]

of our Lord the King that now is and also of confederacies, conspiracies, champarties, falsenesses, false allegations, falsities, deceits, contempts, negligences, oppressions, extortions, excesses and other trespasses whatsoever, and of outlawry, if any on his person for the said causes may be pronounced; and this, as a work of charity, considering, my Lord, that he is a person of good fame, and this, for his good service which he has done and will do to our Lord the King.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a charter of pardon of the points within contained, according to the purport of this petition, of the King's special grace, by letters patent &c. Given at Trim, the fifth day of March, the year &c.

gerat. Fiant inde pro eodem Willielmo litere patentes dicti Domini Regis, in forma debita et consueta. Datum apud Trym, vij. die Marcii, anno &c.

[148.] A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent permitting William Spaldynge to export twelve weyes of wheat.

Jacobus &c. Comme nous aions grante et licence doune a William Spaldynge, que il puet par soy mesmes servantz ou deputes dix weyes de frument en une neef ou diverses neefs, en queconque port deinz la terre Dirland ou luy plera charger, et mesmes les weyes a les parties Dengleterre, Bayon, Gascoyn ou autres amys et bienvoillantz notre dit Seignour le Roy franchement carier, sans destourbance de nulluy, nient contreesteant ascun ordenance ou proclamacion fait a contraire. Soient ent pour le dit William lettres patentes notre Seignour le Roy faitez, en due fourme. Doune a Droghda, le xj^e jour de Marz, lan &c.

[149.] A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent receiving William Hulle into the King's peace.

Jacobus &c. Quia de gracia speciali Domini Regis concessimus Willielmo Hulle, mercatori, sufferenciam et tuicionem pacis Domini Regis que ad ipsum pertinet hinc usque ad festum Johannis Baptiste proximum post datum presencium, licet idem Willielmus de diversis cedicionibus, transgressionibus, feloniis et aliis

[Translation.]

[148.] James &c. Forasmuch as we have granted and given license to William Spaldynge, that he may, by himself, his servants or deputies, freight a ship or divers ships with ten weyes of wheat, in whatsoever Irish port he pleases, and the same weyes freely to carry, without any disturbance, to the parts of England, Bayon, Gascony or other friends and wellwishers of our said Lord the King, notwithstanding any ordinance or proclamation made to the contrary. Let there be made thereof for the said William letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form. Given at Drogheda, the eleventh day of March, the year &c.

de causis indictatus, arectatus, appellatus seu utlagatus existat, ita tamen quod erga Dominum Regem, nos et fidelem populum suum medio tempore se bene et fideliter gerat. Fiant inde pro eodem Willielmo litere patentes dicti Domini Regis, in forma debita et consueta. Datum apud Trym, xviij. die Marcii, anno &c.

[150.] A.D. 1393. John Darcy prays for a grant of the marriage of Elizabeth Netterville, cousin and heir of John Naptoun, which is given him.

A vous, Seignour Justice et Consaille notre Seignour le Roi en Irland, supplie Johan Darcy, qe pleise luy graunter le mariage de Elisabethe Neterville, cosyn et heir a Johan Naptoun, le quelle mariage appurteynt a notre Seignour le Roy, et ceo, en noun de parcelle de regard, qe ele est juenes et le mariage de petit value.

Indorsamentum. Eit le suppliant la mariage de Elizabeth Neterville deinz escript, de doun le Roy, en non de reguard del parcelle de son bon service que il ad fait a notre Seignour le Roy et fera en temps avenir, solonc la purport de ceste peticion, et sur ce luy soient faites lettres patentes &c. Doune a Droghda, le xiiij^{e} jour de Marz, lan &c.

[Translation.]

[151.] To you, Lord Justices and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays John Darcy, that it may please you to grant him the marriage of Elizabeth Neterville, cousin and heir of John Naptoun, which marriage appertains to our Lord the King, and this, as part of a reward, for as much as she is young and the marriage of little value.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have the marriage of Elizabeth Netterville within written, of the King's gift, as a reward for part of the good service which he has rendered to our Lord the King and will render in time to come, according to the purport of the petition, and thereon let there be made him letters patent &c. Given at Droghda, the fourteenth day of March, the year &c.

A Justice et Conseille notre Seignour le Roy en Irland monstre Walter Penkestoun, une des Clers del Chief Place notre dit Seignour le Roy en Irland, que come William fitz Robert Babe ad arrainer une assise dun frecheforce devant le Meire et les Bailliffs de Drogheda es parties Durrielle devers le dit Wauter et autres de xvi. mees, ii. acres de pree et vi. gardinis od les appurtenauntz en la dit ville de Drogheda es parties Durrielle, le quel assise pent unquore, quel Wauter est issint occupe en la dit Place en le service le Roy, qil ne puyst bien travailler hors del dit Place entoure le defence del dit assise; que pleise, de votre tresgracious seignourie, de graunter brief commaundant a les ditz Meire et Baillyfs de proloigner la dit assise, et touz autres devaunt eaux devers le dit Wauter arrainez ou arrainer, tanque al fest de Touz Seyntz prochein avenyr, issint que le dit Wauter ne soit my perdaunt en sa absence, luy esteaunt en le service le Roy en la dit Place. [151.]

A.D. 1393. Walter Penkestoun prays for a writ adjourning an assize of freshforce brought against him before the Mayor and Bailiffs of Drogheda, because his occupations as Clerk of the King's Bench prevent his appearance to defend it. His petition is granted.

[Translation.]

To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland sheweth Walter Penkestoun, one of the Clerks of the Chief Place of our said Lord the King in Ireland, for as much as William son of Robert Babe has brought an assize of freshforce before the Mayor and Bailiffs of Drogheda in the district of Urielle against the said Walter and others for sixteen messuages, two acres of meadow and six gardens with the appurtenances in the said town of Drogheda in the district of Urielle, which assize is still pending, which Walter is so occupied in the said Place in the King's service, that he cannot well busy himself about the defence of the said assize away from the said Place; may it please you, of your most gracious lordship, to grant a writ directing the said Mayor and Bailiffs to put off the said assize, and all others brought or to be brought before them against the said Walter, unto the feast of All Saints next ensuing, so that the said Walter may be at no loss in his absence, he being in the King's service in the said Place. [151.]

Indorsamentum. Purceo que cognu est que le suppliant est occupie en le service le Roy, sicque a lassise que est arrainer en contre luy il ne puyt attendre, par avys dautres du Conseille notre dit Seignour le Roy avons ottroie prolongacioun du dit assise jesques au fest dedeinz escript, solunc la purport du cest peticioun. Soit fait brief notre dit Seignour le Roy direct as Mair et Baillifs de Droghda,[1] pur continuer, adjourner et proloigner lassise dont ceste peticion fait mencion jusques a feste deinz escript, en due fourme. Doune a Droghda, le xij. jour de Marz, lan &c.

[The fourteenth membrane of Roll ends with the words *lan &c.*]

[152.] Pur John Darcy.

A.D. 1393. See No. 150.

A vous, Sire Justice et Counsaille notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Johan Darcy, que pleise luy grantiere le mariage de Elizabetz Netervylle, cosyne et heire a Johan Naptoun, le quele mariage appurtienent a notre Seignour le Roy, en noun de

[Translation.]

Indorsement. Forasmuch as it is known that the suppliant is occupied in the King's service, so that he cannot attend the assize which is brought against him, by the advice of the others of the Council of our said Lord the King we have granted an adjournment of the said assize unto the feast within written, according to the purport of this petition. Let there be made a writ of our said Lord the King, in due form, directed to the Mayor and Bailiffs of Drogheda, to continue, adjourn and prolong the assize of which this petition makes mention unto the feast within written. Given at Drogheda, the twelfth day of March, the year &c.

[152.] For John Darcy.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays John Darcy, that it may please you to grant him the marriage of Elizabeth Netterville, cousin and heir of John Naptoun, which marriage appertains to our

[1] There is here cancelled *Justice de Chief Place notre dit Seigneur le Roy en Irland*, and this word with the four preceding interlined.

parcelle de regard de la bone service le quele le dit Johan ad fait a notre dit Seignour le Roy et ferra en temps avenire; eaunt regard qe ele est juenes et le mariage de petit value.

Indorsiamentum. Eit le suppliant la mariage de Elizabeth Netervyle deinz escript, de doun le Roy, en noun de regard de parcelle de son bon servyce que il ad fait a notre Seignour le Roy et ferra en temps avenire, solonc la purport de ceste peticioun, et sur ceo luy soient faites lettres patentes notre dit Seignour le Roy, en due forme. Doune a Droghda, le xij^me jour de Marz, lan &c.[1]

[153.] Pur Wauter Evere.

A mon treshonoure Seignour, le Conte Dormond, Justice Dirland, et a Conseil notre Seignour le Roy illaoques supplie Wauter Evere, que vous luy please grantere la garde de xxx. acres de terre que estoient

A.D. 1393. Prays for the custody

[Translation.]

Lord the King, as part of a reward for the good service which he has rendered to our said Lord the King and will render in time to come; considering that she is young and the marriage of little value.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have the marriage of Elizabeth Netterville within written, of the King's gift, as a reward for part of his good service which he has rendered to our Lord the King and will render in time to come, according to the purport of this petition, and thereon let there be made him letters patent of our said Lord the King, in due form. Given at Drogheda, the twelfth day of March, the year &c.

[153.] For Walter Evere.

To my most honoured Lord, the Earl of Ormond, Justice of Ireland, and to the Council of our Lord the King there prays Walter Evere, that it may please you to grant him the custody of thirty acres of land which belonged to Francis

[1] This entry is *totidem verbis* the same as No. 150, except that the date is the twelfth instead of the fourteenth of March.

of certain lands in Raiestoun and Rathcrossan, which were Francis Wyot's. His petition is granted.

Franceyes Wyot en Raiestoun ove les appertenances, et des toutz les terres et tenementes en Rathcrossan ove les appertenances, es mains notre Seignour le Roy pour certaines causes esteantz, a avoir et tenir toutz les ditz terres, tenementes tantque ils demirgent es ditz maines le Roy, rendant ent par an en Leschequer Dirland lestent ent derrain fait en[1] proschein affaire, a les festes de Pasqz et Seint Michel, par oweles porcions.

Indorsiamentum. Eit le suppliant la garde de touz les terres et tenementes ove les appurtenaunces dont cest peticion fait mencion, combien que ils demeurent en la main notre Seignour le Roy, par souffisant seurte atrover en la Chancellerie de paier lestent ent derraine fait ou proschain affair, solonc la purporte de ceste peticion, par lettres patentes notre Seignour le

[Translation.]

Wyot in Raiestoun with the appurtenances, and of all the lands and tenements in Rathcrossan with the appurtenances, being for certain causes in the hands of our Lord the King, to have and to hold all the said lands [and] tenements as long as they remain in the said hands of the King, paying thereout yearly, in the Exchequer of Ireland, the extent thereof last made or next to be made, by equal portions, at the feasts of Easter and Michaelmas.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have the custody of all the lands and tenements with the appurtenances of which this petition makes mention, as long as they remain in the hand of our Lord the King, by sufficient surety to be found in the Chancery to pay the extent thereof last made or next to be made, according to the purport of this petition, by letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form, under his

[1] *Sic* in MS. for *ou*.

Roy souz soun grant seel en Irland, en due fourme. Done a Drogheda, le xij^me jour de Marcz, lan &c.

[154.] Pour Esmond Berle.

A vouz, Sire Justice et Conseille notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Esmond Berle, Citeseyn de Develyn, que come Gerald Obyrne, Cheveteyn de sa nacioun, soit tenuz a luy en diversez grantez summes dargent pour diverses marchandisez par luy achatez a temps quant il estoit retenuz en le service notre Seignour le Roy, dez queux le dit Esmond unques ne serra par dit Obyrne paiez si il ne achata une sa barge qil ad vendre; que vous pleise luy granter licence notre Seignour le Roy qil pourra franchement achatere la dit barge de dit Obirne en estopement dez cestez ditez dettez, saunx enpechement notre Seignour le Roy, sez heirez oue ministres qelconques en temps avenire.

A.D. 1393. Gerald O'Byrne, chieftain of his nation, being largely indebted to him, he prays for license to purchase a certain barge from the said Gerald, as the only means of recovering his debt. His petition is granted.

Indorsiamentum. Eit le suppliant licence que il puist franchement achater une barge de Gerald Obyrne pour la cause deinz ceste peticon contenue, solonc la purport dicelle, sance empechement notre dit Seignour

[Translation.]

great seal in Ireland. Given at Drogheda, the twelfth day of March, the year &c.

[154.] For Esmond Berle.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Esmond Berle, citizen of Dublin, for as much as Gerald Obyrne, Chieftain of his tribe, is bound to him in divers great sums of money for sundry merchandize by him purchased at the time when he was retained in the service of our Lord the King, for which the said Esmond never shall be paid by the said Obyrne unless he purchase a barge of his which he has to sell; that it may please you to grant him license of our Lord the King freely to purchase the said barge of the said Obyrne in stoppage of these said debts, without impeachment of our Lord the King, his heirs or ministers whatsoever in time to come.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have license freely to purchase a barge from Gerald Obyrne for the cause in this petition contained, according to the purport thereof,

le Roy, ses heiers ou sez mynestres, par lettres patentes notre dit Seignour le Roy, en due fourme. Doune a Droghda, le xij^me^ jour de Marcz, lan &c.

[155.] Pur Barnabe Cusake.

A.D. 1393. Barnaby and Thomas Cusake pray the Lord Justice to issue writs prolonging an assize of novel disseisin of certain lands in Meath, brought against them by Isoulde Taaf, formerly wife of John Cusake, and ordering the

A vous, Sire Justice, et au Conseylle notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplient Barnabe le fitz Geffrey Cusake et Thomas le fits Geffrey Cusake, que comme un Isoulde Taaffe ad arainer un assis de novelle disseisin des tenementes en Gerardestoun, Folnylestoun et Glyndelaghe, devant vous en la Chife Place a Trym, divers les dit Barnabe et Thomas et autres en lors bref contenuz, le quel Barnabe ad este si malades continuelment par vj. semaynes darein passez, et unquore est, sique ne put my luy mesme relever ne sustener a chival ne a pee pour venir et defendre les tenementes avanditz; et un fyn, que se leva des tenementes avanditz jaditz en la court Dame Johane de Mortimer, Countesse de Marche,

[Translation.]

without impeachment of our said Lord the King, his heirs or his ministers, by letters patent of our said Lord the King in due form. Given at Drogheda, the twelfth day of March, the year &c.

[155.] For Barnaby Cusake.

To you, Lord Justice, and to the Council of our Lord the King in Ireland pray Barnaby son of Geoffry Cusake and Thomas son of Geoffry Cusake, for as much as one Isoulde Taaffe has brought an assize of novel disseisin of tenements in Gerardestoun, Folnylestoun and Glyndelaghe, before you in the Chief Place at Trim, against the said Barnaby and Thomas and others in their writ contained, which Barnaby has been so ill continually for six weeks last past, and yet continues to be, that he is not able to get up, or sustain himself on horseback or afoot to come and defend the tenements aforesaid; and a fine, which formerly was levied of the tenements aforesaid in the Court of Dame Joan de Mortimer, Countess of Marche, Seigneuress of Trim, at

Seignouresse de Trym, a Trym, lan du renge le roy Edward Tierce dise et vij^me, devaunt William fitz William de Londres, Chivallere, adonques seneschal de franchise de Trym, parentre Johan fitz Andreu de Cusake, et Catrina sa femme, pleinantes, et William de Cusake et Nicholas de Cusake et Roger Chappellain, deforsamentores, par quel fyn les tenementes avanditz dussont remaindre au dit Barnabe; ensemblement ove autris diverses recordes tuchant soun droit en cel partie, ascuns sount en la Tresorerie Monsire Roger de Mortimer, Count de la Marche, deinz age, et en le garde notre Seignour le Roy esteaunt, de la fraunchise de Mide, et ascuns mandes par brefe de le Justice de Commune Banke le Roy a Carlagh, et plusours autris chartres et munimenz eut devenuz en la possession dit Isoulde apres la mort un Johan Cusake, uncle le dit Barnabe, qui femme le ditz Isoulde fuist; le quex fyn, recordes, chartres et munimenz purront grauntement avayller et lieu tener a dit Barnabe

tenor of certain records to be transmitted from the Treasury of Trim and from Carlow for the behoof of the petitioners. Their petition is granted.

[Translation.]

Trim, in the seventeenth year of the reign of King Edward the Third, before William son of William de Londres, Knight, then seneschal of the liberty of Trim, between John son of Andrew de Cusake, and Catherine his wife, complainants, and William de Cusake and Nicholas de Cusake and Roger Chappellain, deforceants, by which fine the tenements aforesaid ought to remain to the said Barnaby; in like manner with divers other records touching his right in this matter, some are in the Treasury of the liberty of Meath belonging to my Lord Roger de Mortimer, Earl of Marche, being under age, and a ward of our Lord the King, and some [were] sent by writ of the Justice of the Common Bench of the King to Carlow, and many other charters and muniments have come into the possession of the said Isoulde since the death of one John Cusake, uncle of the said Barnaby, whose wife the said Isoulde was; which fine, records, charters and muniments would be of great avail and aid to the said Barnaby in

en defense de soun droit des terres et tenementes avanditz en la dit assise, et les quex il ne put my avener saunz especial mandement du Roy, et grant pursuyt divers la dite Isoulde ; plese a vous considerer les matieres suthditz, et de votre tresgracious seignourie granter au dit Barnabe brefes notre Seignour le Roy directes sibien al gardeyn des fyn et recordes avaunditz de la Tresorerie de Mide, comme a Johan Tyrelle, Justice de Comune Banke avandit, pur sercher la fyn et les recordz avaunditz, et les tenours de ceux envoyer en la Chauncellerie Dyrland, sique le dit Barnabe les pourra iloques aver, sub pede sigilli, en defens des terres et tenementes avanditz et en savacion de soun droit ; et en le mene temps granter a luy un bref de prorogacion, au Justice de Chefe Place, de proloiner la dit assise, arayer ou arainer divers les ditz persouns des ditz tenementes, tanque al quynsin de Sent Michel prochin avenir, sique le dit Barnabe ne soit my deserite par

[Translation.]

defence of his right to the aforesaid lands and tenements in the said assize, and which he is by no means able to get possession of without the King's special command, and great suit against the said Isoulde ; that it may please you to consider the matters above mentioned, and of your gracious lordship to grant the said Barnaby writs of our Lord the King directed as well to the keeper of the fine and records aforesaid of the Treasury of Meath, as well as to John Tyrelle, Justice of the Common Bench aforesaid, to make search for the fine and the records aforesaid, and to transmit their tenor to the Chancery of Ireland, so that the said Barnaby shall have them there, sub pede sigilli, in defence of the lands and tenements aforesaid and to the saving of his right ; and in the mean time to grant him a writ of prorogation, [directed] to the Justice of the Chief Place, to adjourn the said assize of the said tenements arrayed or brought against the said persons, unto the quinzaine of Michaelmas next ensuing, so that the said Barnaby be not

cel sodein suyt de dit assise pour defaut de la fyn recordes, chartres et munimentz avanditz, comme ley et resoun demandent,[1] pour Dieu, et en oeere de charite &c.

Indorsamentum. Pur ce que tesmoygne est devant nous par Piers Rowe, Chife Justice de Banc le Roy en Irland, que Bernabe le fitz Geffrey Cusake est si malades que il ne poet mye travayller en defens de soun droit des terres et tenementes deynz contenuz, et que la fyn dont cest peticion fait mencion est mande par brefe le Roy en le commune Banc Dirland, et demourt iloques de recorde, et que lassise deinz contenuz est pendant devaunt le Justice Dirland en la Chife Place, acorde est que les suppliauntz aient brefes directes au Justice de Commune Banc de sercher la fyn avandit et toutz autris recordes en mesme la place tochauntz les ditz tenementes, et denvoyer les tenours dycelles en la Chauncellerie Dirland a la suyt des suppliauntz, et que brefe

[Translation.]

disinherited by the sudden suing out of the said assize for want of the fine, records, charters and muniments aforesaid, as law and reason require, for God's sake, and as a work of charity.

Indorsement. For as much as it is testified before us by Piers Rowe, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, that Barnaby the son of Geoffry Cusake is so ill that he is by no means able to labour in defence of his right to the lands and tenements within contained, and that the fine of which this petition makes mention is sent by the King's writ into the Common Bench of Ireland, and remains there of record, and that the assize within contained is depending before the Justice of Ireland in the Chief Place, it is accorded that the suppliants should have writs directed to the Justice of the Common Bench to make search for the fine aforesaid and all other records in the same place touching the said tenements, and to transmit the tenor thereof into the Chancery of Ireland at the suit of the suppliants, and that

[1] *demandent*; this word is extended from the contracted form *dd̃ent*.

le Roy soit direct au Justices de Chife Place de proloner la dit assise, que est devant eux, et checum autre assise parentre les partiez avanditz, des tenementes deinz contenuz, tanque al quynseyme de Seint Michel prochin avenir, saunz outre procedre avant, solonc la purport de cest peticion, en due forme. Doune a Dyvelyn, le xvj. jour de Marz, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme.

A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent to Stephen Lane, merchant, of Brestwyk, to export ten weyes of wheat.

[156.] James &c. Cum avons grante et licence doune a Stephen Lane, merchant de Brestwyke, quil, par soi mesme servantz ou deputes, pourra dix weyes de frument en une neefs, en queconque port deinz la terre Dirland ou luy plera, charger, et mesmes les weyes a les parties Dengleterre, Bayoune, Gascounie ou autres amys et bienvoillans notre Seignour le Roy franchement carier, sans desturbance de nully, nient contrestant ascunne ordenance ou proclamacion fait acontraire. Soient ent faites lettres patentes notre dite Seignour

[Translation.]

a King's writ be directed, in due form, to the Justices of the Chief Place to adjourn the said assize concerning the tenements within contained, which is before them, and any other assize between the parties aforesaid, unto the quinzaine of Michaelmas next ensuing, without further proceding in advance, according to the purport of this petition. Given at Dublin, the sixteenth day of March, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

[156.] James &c. For as much as we have granted and given license to Stephen Lane, merchant of Brestwyke, by himself his servants or deputies, to freight a certain ship, at any port he shall please within the land of Ireland, with ten weyes of wheat, and the same weyes freely to carry to the parts of England, Bayonne, Gascony or other friends and well-wishers of our Lord the King, without hindrance of any one, notwithstanding any ordinance or proclamation made to the contrary. Let there be made thereof for the said Stephen

le Roy au dite Stephen, en due fourme. Doune a Dyvellyn, le xvj^e jour de Marcz, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme.

[157.] Pour Frere Nichol Whyte.

A vous, Seignour Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roi en Ireland, supplie treshumblement votre povre eratourF rere Nicholle Whyt, que come il ad soventez foiz travaille es services notre Seignour le Roi sibien en votre temps par votre commandement[1] des autres Justices et Lieutenantz notre dit Seignour le Roi en Irland en lour temps as diverses marches de la dite terre, meschef ensemble[ment] par mavit perilous chymynes et graunt labors et deseese ad suffert[2] par celle cause, come il est bien cognuz a vous, sanz rien ren[3] prendre de notre dit Seignour le Roi; qe il vous pleise avoir de ceo regarde, et de votre graciouse seignourie de luy ordener ascun covenable regarde, en eovre de

A.D. 1393. Prays for an allowance by reason of his labours in travelling by bad and dangerous ways to the marches on the King's affairs.

[Translation.]

letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form. Given at Dublin, the sixteenth day of March, the sixteenth year of the reign of our Lord King Richard the Second.

[157.] For Brother Nicholas Whyte.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, most humbly prays your poor petitioner Brother Nicholas Whyt, for as much as well in your time by your order [as by order] of other Justices and Lieutenants of our said Lord the King in their times he has often travelled in the service of our Lord the King to sundry marches of the said land, [and] has likewise, in consequence of bad [and] dangerous roads suffered injury and great fatigue and discomfort, as is well known to you, without receiving anything therefor from our said Lord the King; that it may please you to take this into consideration, and of your gracious lordship appoint him some suitable allowance, as a

[1] The words *comme par commandement* seem to have been omitted here.

[2] *Sic* in MS., except that some letters are defective at end of *ensemble*, which have been conjecturally supplied.

[3] *Sic* in MS.; probably for *ent*.

charite, et pour les almes notre dite Seignour le Roi et ces progenitours. Doune a Dyvelyn, le xvj. jour de Martz.

[158.] Pour Philippe Kyntoun.

A.D. 1393. Fiat for a protection. [The 15th membrane of Roll ends with the word *&c.*]

Fiat protectio, cum clausula Volumus, pro Philippo Kyntoun, mercatore de Bristollia, qui in obsequio Domini Regis ad partes Anglie per preceptum nostrum est profecturus, per unum annum duratura, in forma debita et consueta. Datum apud Dublinium, xvj° die Marcij, anno &c.

[159.] Pur Thomas Sergeant.

A.D. 1393. Prays for a special charter of pardon of various offences, which is granted him for a fine of 20*s*.

A treshonoure et tresreverent Seignour, Monseignour Conte Dormond, Justice Dirland, supplie a vous, plest, votre simple servant Thomas Serjant, que come aultre foith estoit graunte al Johan Serjant, abbe del Meson de Seint Thomas le Martre juxte Dyvelyn, et as autres, chartre generale de toutz manerez tresonez, feloniez et trespas par eaux faitz si bien en countre la pees lael le Roy quorest come encountre la pees le Roy quorest, et auxint de conspiracies, confederaciez, champartiez, ambidextriez, fauxunes, deceitez, faux alliaunce, contemtes,

[Translation.]

work of charity, and for the souls of our said Lord the King and of his progenitors. Given at Dublin, the sixteenth day of March.

[159.] For Thomas Sergeant.

To the most honourable and most reverend Lord, my Lord Earl of Ormond, Justice of Ireland, prays your humble servant Thomas Serjant, may it please you, for as much as there was granted at another time to John Serjant, Abbat of the House of St. Thomas the Martyr near Dublin, and to others, of whom the said Thomas Serjant is one, a general charter of pardon of all manner treasons, felonies and trespass by them committed as well against the loyal peace of the grandfather of the King who now is as against the peace of the King who now is, and also of conspiracies, confederacies, champarties, ambidextres, falsities, deceits, false allegation, contempts, extortions,

extorciones, oppressiones, negglientz, concelementz, usurpacions et autrez trespacez queconques par eaux faitz par lez temps susditz, et outelaries en lours personz pronunciez, dez queux le dit Thomas Serjant est un; que plese a votre tresreverent Seignourie a luy grauntier chartre de pardoun en especial des articles susditz, considerantz que il est de bone fame.

Indorsamentum. Eit le suppliant chartre de pardoun des pointz deinz contenues, solonc la purport de ceste peticon, de grace le Roy especial, et pur son bon service a notre dit Seignour le Roy fait et affaire, par fin de xx. s. appaier en le Haneper Dirland; et sur ce luy soient faites lettres patentes &c. Doune a Dyvellin, le xvj. jour de Marz, lan &c.

[160.] Pur Henry Archer.

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie treshumblement Henry Archer, nadgaires Provost de la ville de Kilkenny, que comme

[Translation.]

oppressions, negligences, concealments, usurpations and other trespasses whatsoever by them committed at the periods aforesaid, and outlawries pronounced against their persons; that it may please your most reverend Lordship to grant him a special charter of pardon of the articles aforesaid, considering that he is of good character.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a charter of pardon of the points within contained, according to the purport of this petition, of the King's special grace, and for his good service, done and to be done to our said Lord the King, by fine of twenty shillings to be paid in the Hanaper of Ireland; and thereon let there be made him letters patent &c. Given at Dublin, the sixteenth day of March, the year &c.

[160.] For Henry Archer.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, humbly prays Henry Archer, not long since Provost of the town of Kilkenny, for as much as he has laboured all his

A.D. 1393. Having been chosen Provost of Kilkenny in his absence, and being also prevented by the dangerous condition of the roads between Kilkenny and Carlow, from obeying the King's writ summoning him to appear at the Exchequer at Carlow, in consequence whereof he was fined 40*s.*, he prays for some allowance in consideration of his labours in the King's service by sea and land. He is granted 40*s.*

il ad travaille toute sa vie en le service notre Seignour le Roy sibien par della la mer comme es divers marches de ceste terre, et grauns damages ad soustenuz en icelle, et ore tard par tant que il estoit en sabsence soudainment esluz Provost de mesme la ville luy nient sachant, et brief le Roy luy vient illeoques destre a Cathirlagh devant les Barons de Leschequer a certains jours, a quel il ne pourroit venir en nulle manere pur peril de sa vie a cause des guerres des enemys par les chemyns perilouses entre les villes de Kilkenny et Cathirlagh, comme a vous est bien cognuz, il est amercie en xl. s. illeoques dont il est grandement enpoverytz; que il vous plese considerer les matieres suzditz, et luy granter ascun reguard en relevacoun de son simple estat, en oevre de charite, et pour les almes des progenitours notre dit Seignour le Roy.

Indorsamentum. Eit le suppliant xl. s., en noun de reguard, de doun le Roy et sa grace especial, par les causes contenues deinz ceste peticion, et sur ce luy soit fait

[Translation.]

life in the service of our Lord the King as well by sea as in divers marches of this land, and has thereby sustained great losses, and now of late for as much as he was in his absence suddenly elected Provost of the same town without his knowledge, and a King's writ came to him there to be at Carlow before the Barons of the Exchequer on certain days, whither he could by no means come for danger of his life on account of the enemies' wars on the perilous roads between the towns of Kilkenny and Carlow, as is well known to you, [and] he is there fined forty shillings whereby he is greatly impoverished; that it may please you to consider the matters aforesaid, and grant him some allowance in relief of his poor estate, as a work of charity, and for the souls of the progenitors of our said Lord the King.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have forty shillings, as an allowance, of the King's gift and his special grace, for the causes contained in this petition, and thereon let there be

brief de deliberate directe as Tresorer et Chamberlains de Leschequer de luy ent faire paiement. Doune comme desus &c.

[161.] Salvum conductum pro Ona, muliere Oneelle.

A.D. 1393. A safe conduct for Ona, wife of Nellan Oge O'Neill, with twelve men and women in her company, on her way to, and returning from, Drogheda, to treat with the Lord Justice and Council.

Jacobus, &c. Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod ex certis de [1] causis Dominum Regem et nos tangentibus dedimus et concessimus ac tenore presencium damus et concedimus One, mulieri Nellane Juvenis Onelle, securum et salvum conductum dicti Domini Regis et nostrum pro omnibus Anglicis et ligeis hominibus Domini Regis in terra Hibernie ubilibet constitutis, ad veniendum ad nos ad villam de Droghda cum duodecim hominibus et feminis in ipsius comitiva, ad habendum colloquium et tractatum cum Consilio Domini Regis et nobiscum ibidem die Mercurii jam proximo futuro post datum presencium; quare vos et quemlibet vestrum per se ex parte dicti Domini Regis firmiter precipimus et mandamus, et ex parte nostra rogamus, quod dictam Onam, homines, feminas, servientes, equos, harnasium, ac bona et catalla sua quecumque, in veniendo ad nos ad Droghda die superscripto ibidem morando et redeundo manuteneatis, protegatis et defendatis, ac victualia pro ipsorum rationabilibus expensis eis persolvatis, dampnum, molestiam, insultum, transgressionem seu gravamen eisdem nec eorum alicui per se in corporibus aut eorum bonis non inferatis, nec ab aliis permittatis quovismodo, sed ipsos et quemlibet eorum per se hujus nostri salvi conducti privilegio libere gaudere permittatis, sub pena forisfacture quanti

[TRANSLATION.]

made him a writ of liberate directed to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer to make him payment thereof. Given as above &c.

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[1] *Sic* in MS.

penes Dominum Regem forisfacere poteritis in ea parte. Datum apud Trym, xviij° die mensis Marcij, anno &c.

[162.] A mon treshonoure Seignour Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplie George Telyng, que comme nadgaires un guerre fut surdy par entre liges Communes de Mithe et Orailli, a tien case que les Communes de Westmythe, es parties de Kenlys, furent en point destre perduz, sur quoi vindrent Levesque de Mithe, adonques Justice Dirland, et le Primat Dirland, ove les Communes de Mithe, et sur la debate avantdit les ditz Seignours et Communes avantditz acorderent od le dit Orailly pour sa malice aretreher, et de faire final pees ove les ditz Communes, pur iiij^{xx}. et iiij. marz apaier a certain jour, a quel temps nul paiement ne nul seurte avoient adonques apaier, sinon que ils les ditz Primat, Seignours et Communes ont prie George Telyng de rendre son fitz en seurte au dit Orailly del paiement del grant avantdit,

A.D. 1393. George Telyng, whose son had been given as a hostage for the payment of eighty-five marks promised to O'Reilly on condition of his not laying waste the country about Kells in Westmeath, prays the Lord Justice and Council to relieve him from the payment of £5 which he had borrowed by way of imprest from

[Translation.]

[162.] To my most honoured Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays George Telyng, for as much as a war had lately broken out between the liege Commons of Meath and Orailly, so that the Commons of Westmeath, in the neighbourhood of Kells, were on the point of being destroyed, whereupon the Bishop of Meath, then Justice of Ireland, and the Primate of Ireland, with the Commons of Meath came, and upon the debate aforesaid the said Lords and the Commons aforesaid agreed with the said Orailly to restrain his malice, and to make a final peace with the said Commons, for four score and four marks to be paid on a certain day, at which time they had no means of paying or surety then to pay, only that they the said Primate, Lords and Commons prayed George Telyng to deliver his son to the said Orailly as surety for the payment of the grant aforesaid, and after that a

et avant ce un Consel fut assis a Tristeldermot devaunt le dit Evesque, adonqes Justice, en quel Consel luy fust grante un subsidie, cestassavoir xl. d. de chescun charu de terre, et xx. li. del Clergie de Mithe, du quel subsidie mesme cestuy Evesque, adonques Justice, granta la purpartie del dit subside de Mithe en paiement del dit grant del iiij^xx. et quatre marz au dit Orailly en descharge del dit paiement, de quel subsidie pour la greindre partie nest mye paie, ne nul denier des xx. li. del Clergie avantdit; et pur la meschief que il veoit que a son fitz purroit avenir par cause del non paiement avantdit, mesme cestuy George et John Cruys, Chevalier, vindrent a Sire Robert Crulle, Tresorer Dirland, par les lettres du dit Evesque, adonques Justice Dirland, et par prier du dit Primat de creancer au dit George xxv. li., pour implier le paiement des avantditz iiij^xx. et quatre marz, pur eschuyr la malice du dit Orailly, et pur avoir deliverance de

the Treasurer of Ireland to redeem his son. A subsidy having been granted by a great Council held at Castledermot, and which was not yet all collected, the Bishop of Meath, then Justice of Ireland, having assigned to the said George one half of the £20 to be levied off the Clergy of Meath, which had been placed at the disposal of the said Bishop; he is commissioned to collect the arrears and

[Translation.]

Council was held at Tristeldermot before the said Bishop, then Justice, in which Council a subsidy was granted him, that is to say, forty pence off each carucate of land, and twenty pounds off the Clergy of Meath, a proportion of which subsidy of Meath that same Bishop, then Justice, granted in payment of the said grant of four-score and four marks to the said Orailly in discharge of the said payment, of which subsidy for the greater part nothing is paid, nor one penny of the Clergy's twenty pounds aforesaid; and because of the mischief which he saw might come on his son on account of the non-payment aforesaid, this same George and John Cruys, Knight, went to Sir Robert Crulle, Treasurer of Ireland, to advance upon the credit of the said George twenty-five pounds by means of the letters of the said Bishop, then Justice of Ireland, and the prayer of the said Primate, to complete the payment of the four-score and four marks aforesaid, in order to avoid the malice of the said Orailly, and

hand it over to the Treasurer of Ireland in discharge of the £25 advanced to the said Geo. Telying.

son fitz; des queux xxv. li. ils sont obliges au dit Tresorer et a notre Seignour le Roy de paier a certain jour passe; sur quoi le dit Tresorer avoia[1] les briefs notre Seignour le Roy pour lever des biens et chateux du dit George les xxv. li. avantditz; que vous plese de votre tresgraciouse seignourie sur ce covenable remedie au dit George ordener, et que ils arrerages del dit subsidie poient estre levez sibien del clergie comme del laifee, et paie en relevacion du dit George, et que il vous plese de prier au dit Tresorer de cesser de sa suyt tanque le dit subsidie, ent grant, soit leve, et ceo, pur Dieu et en oevre de charite.

Pur[2] ceo que cognu est au Justice et Conseil, que ore tard, au temps que le reverent pier en Dieu, Levesque

[Translation.]

to obtain the deliverance of his son; for the payment of which twenty-five pounds by a certain day now passed they are bound to the said Treasurer and to our Lord the King; whereon the said Treasurer issued our Lord the King's writs to levy off the goods and chattels of the said George the twenty-five pounds aforesaid; that it may please you of your most gracious lordship to ordain thereon for the said George a fitting remedy, and that the arrears of the said subsidy may be levied as well off the clergy as off the laity, and paid in relief of the said George, and that it may please you to pray the said Treasurer to cease his suit until the said subsidy, for that purpose granted, be levied, and this, for God's sake and as a work of charity.

Because it is known to the Justice and Council, that lately, at the time when the reverend father in God, the

[1] *Sic* in MS. for *envoia*.

[2] The answer to this petition is not entered on the Roll as usual, neither is it headed *Indorsacio*, as in other cases: it is written on a separate slip of parchment, which is stitched to one side of the Roll opposite the entry to which it refers.

de Mide, fuit Justice Dirland, a une Conseil assis a Tristeldermot lez Communes de Mide graunterent une subsidie, cestesavoir, xl. d. de chescun charue de terre, et xx. li. de Clergie de Mide, pour estre dispenduz, la moite al ordinance et disposicioun du dit Evesque, adunques Justice Dirland, et lautre moite pour estre gardez pur la governail de la terre; et, que pour taunt que une gere fuit leve par Orailli sur la dit counte de Mide, pur luy acorder au [1] pess iiii^xx. et iiij. marcz luy furrent grauntz du dit subsidie, [et que Sire Robert Crulle, Tresorer Dirland, en acomplicement du dite somme, paia per prest xxv. li.],[2] et ore le dit Evesque ad graunte la moite du sa parte de lez ditz xx. li. en partie du payment dez ditz iiij^xx. et iiij. marcz; acorde est par le Justice et Conseille que une

[Translation.]

Bishop of Meath, was Lord Justice of Ireland, at a Council held at Tristeldermot the Commons of Meath granted a subsidy, that is to say, forty pence off each carucate of land, and forty pounds off the Clergy of Meath, to be expended, the half by the direction and appointment of the said Bishop, then Justice of Ireland, and the other half to be kept for the government of the land; and for as much as a war was set on foot by Orailli against the said County of Meath, to bring him to agree to peace four-score and four marks of the said subsidy were granted him, and that Sir Robert Crulle, Treasurer of Ireland, to complete the said sum, has paid by imprest twenty-five pounds, and now the said Bishop has granted the moiety of his part of the said twenty pounds in part payment of the said four-score and four marks; it is accorded by the Justice and Council that a commission be made to the said

[1] *au* is written over the word *du*, which has been cancelled.

[2] The sentence within brackets is written at the bottom of the slip of parchment, and referred to by a cross at the word *subsidie*.

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commission soit fait au dit Evesque de Mide pour ordiner collectours, a son plesir[1], de lever [x.] li. de la dit subsidie de Clergie, et pour estre delivere a Tresorer Dirland en descharge de [gr]ant dez ditz xxv. li. en partie du payment dez ditz iiij^{xx}. et iiij. li.[2]

[163.] Pur James Verdoun.

A.D. 1393. Thomas de Verdoun having alienated in trust the manor of Clonmore, in the County of Louth, with reversion in tail male to the father of the peti-

A Justice et Conseille notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplie James de Verdoun, que come Thomas de Verdoun, Chevalier, fuist seisi de le manoir de Clonmore en soun demain come de fee en le Counte de Louethe ove les appurtenanz, et le dit manoir tenoit de notre Seignour le Roy en chief par service du chevalier, le quel manoir le dit Thomas dona a une Cusaake, Parsoun del esglise de Rathdrumnewe, a avoir et tenir a luy et sez heirs pur toutz joures, et reprist estate de dit[3] Johan du dit manoir ove les appurtenauntz a

[Translation.]

Bishop of Meath to appoint, at his pleasure, collectors to levy ten pounds of the said subsidy off the Clergy, to be delivered to the Treasurer of Ireland in discharge of the grant of the said twenty-five pounds, in part payment of the said four-score and four marks.

[163.] For James Verdoun.

To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays James de Verdoun, whereas Thomas de Verdoun, Knight, was seised, in his demesne as of fee, of the manor of Clonmore in the County of Louth with the appurtenances, and held the said manor of our Lord the King in chief by knight's service, which manor the said Thomas gave to one Cusaake, Rector of the church of Rathdrumnewe, to have and to hold to him and his heirs for ever, and reserved the estate of the said John of the said manor with the appurtenances to him

[1] This and the two preceding words are interlined in the original.

[2] For *li.* read *marz* here.

[3] *Sic* in MS., perhaps *Johan* was omitted before *Cusaake* in the previous part of the Roll.

luy et ces heirs males de soun corps issuant, et pur defaut dissu malde le remendre a un James de Verdoun, pier au dit suppliant, a luy et ses heir maldes de soun corps engendez, le quel Thomas morust seisi du dit manoir ove les appurtenantz come de estate talie sanz heire malde de soun corps engendez, apres que mort entra le dit James, le pier, en le dit manoir ove les appurtenantz come en soun remendere, et de ceo morust seisi, forspris la tierce partie la quel Johan, qui fuist la femme a dit Thomas, tient in dower, sur qei issyt brief de diem clausit extremum a Thomas Clifforde, Chevalier, adunqe Eschetour notre dit Seignour le Roy en Irland, pur inquerer quex terres et tenemenz le dit James, le pier, tenoit de notre Seignour le Roy en chief, et que fuist prochin heir a dit James, le pier; et la, devant le dit Eschetour, mesme le suppliauntz estoit trove prochein heir a dit James soun pier, comme par le office pris sur le matir susdit avant mesme

tioner, and his said father having entered on his reversion; James de Verdon, his son, having proved his age, prays for livery, and pardon of the alienation.

[Translation.]

and his heirs male of his body issuing, and for default of issue male the remainder to one James de Verdoun, father of the said suppliant, to him and his heirs male of his body begotten, which Thomas died seised of the said manor with the appurtenances as of estate tail without heir male of his body begotten, after which death the said James, the father, entered on the said manor with the appurtenances as on his remainder, and of it died seised, except the third part which Joan, who was the wife of the said Thomas, holds in dower, whereon there issued a writ of diem clausit extremum to Thomas Clifforde, Knight, then Escheator of our said Lord the King in Ireland, to enquire what lands and tenements the said James, the father, held of our Lord the King in chief, and who was the next heir of the said James, the father; and there, before the said Escheator, the same suppliant was found the next heir to the said James his father, as by the office taken on the matter aforesaid before the same Escheator, and returned

Leschetour, et en la Chancellerie notre Seignour le Roy en Irland retourne, pluis pleinement apiert; et oretarde le dit suppliant suist une briefe de etate probanda retournable en le Chancellerie avantdit, par le que lage le dit suppliant est en bone et loialment[1] devant le dit Eschetour prove; que vous plese considerer la matire susdite, et que les ditz alienacionez, et lentre le dit James, pier, estoient faitz sanz licence notre dit Seignour le Roy, et auxint que la dit Johanne jadys femme ad dit Thomas, et Elizabeth, qui estoit femme a dit James, le pier, ount fait fine a notre dit Seignour le Roy pur lour dowers des ditz terres et tenemenz, et reserver le dit suppliant al ease fine afaire a mesme[2] notre Seignour le Roy de ceo que a luy affiert des ditz terres et tenemenz, et a luy fair livere de dit manoir ove lez appurtenantz, ove lez revercionez dez dowers avantditz, et outre ceo luy

[Translation.]

in the Chancery of our Lord the King in Ireland, more fully appears; and now of late the said suppliant sued out a writ de etate probanda returnable in the Chancery aforesaid, by which the age of the said suppliant is well and legally proved before the said Escheator; that it may please you to consider the matter aforesaid, and that the said alienations, and the entry of the said James, the father, were made without license of our said Lord the King, and also that the said Joan lately wife to the said Thomas, and Elizabeth who was the wife of the said James, the father, have made fine to our said Lord the King for their dowers off the said lands and tenements, and to hold the said suppliant to make easy fine to the same our Lord the King for that which belongs to him of the said lands and tenements, and to give him livery of the said manor with the appurtenances, along with the reversions of the dowers aforesaid, and in addition to grant him a

[1] The word *maniere* seems to have been here omitted by the scribe.

[2] This word is interlined and much blotted.

grauntier chartir de pardoun mesme notre Seignour le Roy des ditz alienacionis, solonc ceo que resoun et ley demandent, et ceo pur Dieu et en evre du charitee.[1]

[164.] Pur Nicholas Fynglas.

A.D. 1393. License to Nicholas Finglas, citizen of Dublin, to export twenty weyes of wheat to Bayonne or Gascony.

James le Botiller, &c., a nos[2] treschiers et fiables amys, Johan Mawreward, Maire de Dyvellin, et William Spaldyng, Admiral notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, saluz. Comme nous eions grante et licence doune a Nicholas Fynglas, citezein et merchant de Dyvellin, que il, par soi, mesmes servantz ou deputes, purra xx. veyes de frument en une neef ou divers neefs, en queconque port deinz la terre Dirland ou luy plera, charger, outre le frument que est dedens la barge de Johan Galvey, et mesmes les xx. weyes a les parties de Bayon ou Gascoyne franchement carier sans destourbance de nulluy, nient contresteant ascun ordenance ou proclamacion fait a contraire; nous vous mandons de-

[Translation.]

charter of pardon of the same our Lord the King of the said alienations, as reason and law demand, and this, for God's sake and as a work of charity.

[164.] For Nicholas Finglas.

James le Botiller, &c., to our most dear and trusty friends, John Mawreward, Mayor of Dublin, and William Spaldyng, Admiral of our Lord the King in Ireland, greeting. Whereas we have granted and given license to Nicholas Fynglas, citizen and merchant of Dublin, that he, by himself, his servants or deputies, shall be able to load twenty weyes of wheat in a ship or divers ships, in any port of Ireland he shall please, over and above the wheat which is in the barge of John Galvey, and the same twenty weyes freely to carry to the parts of Bayonne or Gascony without disturbance of any one, notwithstanding any ordinance or proclamation made

[1] A space has been left after this enrolment for the indorsement, but it has never been filled in.

[2] *Sic* in MS.

par le Roy, et prions depar nous, que vous souffrez le dit Nicholas, par luy, ses servantz ou deputes, carier les ditz xx. weyes outre la mer par manere comme desus est dit, sans luy ent arester, detenir ou destourber en ascune manere. Doune a Trym, le xxj[e] jour de Marz, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde xvj[e].

[165.] A.D. 1393. Sir Thomas Andrew, Vicar of Kilpatrick, prays to be confirmed in his vicarage. His prayer is granted.

Plese a treshonoure Seignour, le Conte Dormond, Justice Dirland, rattifier, approver et confermer lestate et possessioun que Sire Thomas Andrew, Vicar de Kilpatrik, ad en sa vicariage, de grace le Roy especial, et en eovre de charitee.

Indorsiamentum. Eit le suppliant confirmacioun et ratificacioun de lestate et possessioun que il ad en sa vicariage, solonc la purport de cest peticioun, par lettres patentes notre Seignour le Roy, en due forme. Doune a Trym, le xxij[me]. jour de Marcz, lan &c.

[Translation.]

to the contrary; we command you on the part of the King, and pray you on our own part, that you permit the said Nicholas, by himself, his servants or deputies, to carry the said twenty weyes beyond sea in the manner aforesaid, without arresting, detaining or disturbing him therefor in any way. Given at Trim, the twenty-first day of March, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

[165.] May it please the most honoured Lord, the Earl of Ormond, Justice of Ireland, to ratify, approve and confirm the estate and possession which Sir Thomas Andrew, Vicar of Kilpatrick, has in his vicarage, of the King's special grace, and as a work of charity.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have confirmation and ratification of the estate and possession which he has in his vicarage, according to the purport of this petition, by letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form. Given at Trim, the twenty-second day of March, the year &c.

[166.] A.D. 1393. Fiat for a protection for John Howthe, engaged in the King's service.

Fiat protectio Domini Regis cum clausula Volumus pro Johanne Howthe, qui in obsequio Domini Regis in terra sua Hibernie per preceptum nostrum occupatus existit, usque ad festum Philippi et Jacobi jam proximum futuro[1] post datum presentium duratura, in forma debita et consueta. Datum apud Trym, xxiij. die Marcij, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi xvj°.

[167.] A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent of the protection for John Howthe.

Quia de gracia speciali Domini nostri Regis concessimus Johanni Howthe tuicionem et sufferenciam pacis Domini Regis, que ad ipsum pertinet, hinc usque ad festum Philippi et Jacobi jam proximum futurum post datum presentium, licet idem Johannes de diversis transgressionibus, sedicionibus et feloniis aut aliis de causis indictatus, arectatus, appellatus seu utlagatus existat. Ita tamen quod predictus Johannes erga dictum Dominum Regem, nos et fidelem populum suum medio tempore bone[2] et fideliter se gerat. Fiant inde pro eodem litere patentes dicti Domini Regis in forma debita et consueta. Datum apud Trym, xxiij. die Marcij, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi sextodecimo.

[The sixteenth membrane of Roll ends with the word *sextodecimo*.]

John Othyrwirne.[3]

[168.] A.D. 1393. Fiat for a commission to John Howthe, clerk, to enquire into all matters connected with the office of King's Escheator in Ireland.

Fiat commissio Domini Regis, sub ipsius magno sigillo quo utitur in Hibernia, Johanni Howthe, clerico, ad inquirandum specialiter de omnibus articulis officij Escaetrie Domini Regis tangentibus, et ad quecumque bona, catalla, terras, redditus, tenementa et possessiones quorumcumque, necnon custodias, maritagia et alia escaeta dicto Domino Regi pertinentia, juxta et secundum tenorem inquisicionum predictarum in manum dicti Domini Regis capienda et seisanda, ipsasque inquisiciones in Cancellaria Domini Regis in Hibernia

[1] *Sic* in MS.
[2] *Sic* in MS.
[3] This name is written upon the blank space between No. 167 and 168, in the same ink and handwriting as these entries.

de tempore in tempus retornandas, habendum et exercendum dictum officium qamdiu dicto Domino Regi et nobis placuerit, in forma debita et consueta. Datum apud Trym, xxiij. die Marcij, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi xvj°.

[169.] A.D. 1393. John, Archbishop of Armagh, prays for a writ of supersedeas to enable him to sue out with effect a plea in Chancery respecting 90 acres of land on Ballygandyr, County of Louth, which he asserts had been improperly seized into the King's hands. His petition is granted.

Au Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland monstre Johan, Ercevesque Darmagh, Primat Dirland, que comme iiij^{xx}. et x. acres de terre ove les appurtenances en Balygandyr en la countie de Loueth furent seyses par Leschetour Dirland par certaine cause en la main notre dit Seignour le Roy, le quel Ercevesque suyst brief de super modo et causa hors de la Chancellerie, par quel brief le dit Ercevesque fist venir la cause del seisine des ditz iiij^{xx}. et x. acres de terre en la Chancellerie avantdit, et par un Thomas Broun, son attourne, pleda en la dite Chancellerie a Kilmahallok devant Alexandre Evesque de Mithe, adonques Chanceller notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, et traversa la cause, issint que les avantditz iiij^{xx}. et x. acres de terre furent commis al dit Erce-

[Translation.]

[169.] To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, sheweth John, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland, that whereas four-score and ten acres of land with the appurtenances in Balygandyr in the County of Louth were seized by the Escheator of Ireland for a certain cause into the hand of our said Lord the King, which Archbishop sued out of the Chancery a writ of super modo et causa, by which writ the said Archbishop brought into the Chancery aforesaid the cause of the seizing of the said four-score and ten acres of land, and by one Thomas Broun, his attorney, pleaded in the said Chancery at Kilmahallok before Alexander Bishop of Meath, then Chancellor of our Lord the King in Ireland, and traversed the cause, so that the aforesaid four-score and ten acres of land were by patent of our said Lord

vesque par patent notre dit Seignour le Roy, a respondre au Roy des issuez si au Roy appertient; et al venu de la dite Chancellerye hors de Mounestre, le dit Ercevesque fist pursuyt en mesme la Chancellerie pour faire esploit parentre notre Seignour le Roy et luy de mesme la seisine, et ne purroit mye trover nul record en la dite Chancellerie de son plee avantdit, purce que par negligence de son attourne le plee ne fut mye entree; et ore tard al suggestion dun Johan fit[1] Laurence Talbot, fait par malice au Consel notre dit Seignour le Roy, enfourmant le dit Conseil que le dit Ercevesque ne fist mye due suyte davoir les ditz iiij^xx. et x. acres de terre hors de la main notre dit Seignour le Roy, comme la loy voloit, ains receust toutz les issues et proffitz de mesmes les iiij^xx. x. acres de terre a son oeps demesne, en fraude du Roy, par la suggestion susdit; et ore le dit Ercevesque ad plede de novel, et ad traverse mesme la

[Translation.]

the King committed to the said Archbishop, to answer to the King for the issues if they appertained to the King; and at the coming of the said Chancery out of Munster, the said Archbishop made suit in the same Chancery to have proof between our Lord the King and himself concerning the said seizing, and could find no record in the said Chancery of his plea aforesaid, because that by reason of the negligence of his said attorney the plea was not at all entered; and now of late, at the suggestion of one John son of Lawrence Talbot, made maliciously to the Council of our said Lord the King, informing the said Council, by the suggestion aforesaid, that the said Archbishop did not make due suit to have the said four-score and ten acres of land out of the hand of our said Lord the King, as the law required, but received all the issues and profits of the said four-score and ten acres to his own use, defrauding the King; and now the said Archbishop has pleaded anew, and has

[1] *Sic* in MS. for *fitz*.

cause en la dite Chancellerie comme devant, pur quei suppli le dit Ercevesque que vous plese luy granter brief de supersedeas as Tresorer et Barons de Leschequer Dirland de surseir del leve des issues des ditz iiij^{xx} et x. acres de terre en le moien temps, sibien de temps passe comme en temps avenir, tanque que soit discusse, et le plee determine des avantditz iiij^{xx} et x. acres parentre notre Seignour le Roy [et] le dit Ercevesque avantdit; eyant reguard que le delay del dit plee ne fut mye en coupe del dit Ercevesque.

Indorsamentum. Suye le suppliant le plee, cum effectum,[1] dont ceste peticion fait mencion, et sur ce ait brief de supersedeas, de grace le Roy especial, solonc la purport de ceste peticion, en due fourme. Doune a Droghda, le xij. jour de Marz, lan &c.

[170.] A.D. 1393. A vous, Sire Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Edward Chesuldenne, que vous

[Translation.]

traversed the same cause in the said Chancery as before, on account of which the said Archbishop prays you that you please grant him a writ of supersedeas to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer of Ireland to surcease in the meantime the levy of the issues of the said four-score and ten acres of land, as well for time past as for time to come, until the matter be discussed, and the plea of the aforesaid four-score and ten acres of land be determined between our Lord the King and the said before-mentioned Archbishop; considering that the delay of the said plea was not the fault of the said Archbishop.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant sue, with effect, the plea of which this petition makes mention, and thereon let him have a writ of supersedeas, in due form, of the King's special grace, according to the purport of this petition. Given at Drogheda, the twelfth day of March, the year &c.

[170.] To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Edward Chesuldenne, that it may please you

[1] *Sic* in MS., the contracted words here are *cū eff'tū*: read *cum effectu.*

luy plese granter la garde de tous les terres et tenements ove les appartenantes queux furent jadis a Simond Cusak, Chevalier, en Kilmasshan, et le manoir de Confy, ove les appurtenantes, en la countie de Kildare, le quel jadis fut Richard Cruys et Johan Bremyngham de Dyvellyn, en la main notre Seignour le Roy par certaines causes esteantz, a avoir et tenir toutz les ditz terres et tenementz et le dit manoir, oveque lour appurtenantes, tanque comme ils demeurent en la main notre dit Seignour le Roy, pour lestent ent derrament fait ou proschein affaire; considerant que dit suppliant est occupie en le service notre dit Seignour le Roy, comme vous bien savez, sans rens de luy prenant pour son travail.

Edward Chesuldenne prays for the custody of the lands of Kilmasshan, and of the manor of Confy, co. Kildare, as long as they remain in the King's hands. His petition is granted.

Indorsamentum. Eit le suppliant la garde de[1] de tous les terres et tenementz et del manoir, oveque lour appurtenantes, dont ceste peticion fait mencion, tanque ils demourent en la main notre Seignour le Roy,

[Translation.]

to grant him the custody of all the lands and tenements with the appurtenances which lately belonged to Simon Cusak, Knight, in Kilmasshan, and the manor of Confy, with the appurtenances, in the county of Kildare, which lately belonged to Richard Cruys and John Bremyngham of Dublin, being in our Lord the King's hand for certain causes, to have and to hold all the said lands and tenements and the said manor, with their appurtenances, as long as they remain in the hand of our said Lord the King, for the extent thereof last made or next to be made; considering that the said suppliant is occupied in the service of our said Lord the King without receiving anything for his labour, as is well known to you.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have the custody of all the lands and tenements and of the manor, with their appurtenances, of which this petition makes mention, as long as they remain in the hand of our Lord the King, accord-

[1] *Sic* in MS.

solonc la purport de ceste peticion, par lettres patentes notre Seignour le Roy, en due fourme. Doune a Droghda, le xxvij[e] jour de Marz, lan &c.

[171.] A Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplient Robert Bernevalle, chappellain, et Thomas Plunket, que comme ils sont en le chastel de Trym mis en arrest par cause des issues et proffitz des terres et tenementz en Othrillaghe, Odnelestoun et autres villes compris en le record en Banc le Roy, les queux furent commis au dit Robert par patent notre Seignour le Roy, de respondre au Roy des issuz si au Roy atient, le quel issu nest pas encor trie, et le proces du plee en le dit Banc, a ce que dit est par vous discontinue ; que plese de accepter le dit Robert de pleder en le Banc le Roy, et de meintener et de trier lissu par le dit Robert autre foitz tendu, et de lesser les ditz Robert et Thomas estre a large et hors darest, et que

A.D. 1393. Robert Bernevalle, chaplain, and Thomas Plunket, pray to be allowed to plead in the King's Bench, in the matter of the issues of lands in Othrillaghe, Odnelestoun, &c., for which they are imprisoned in the Castle of Trim. Their petition is granted.

[Translation.]

ing to the purport of this petition, by letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form. Given at Drogheda, the twenty-seventh day of March, the year &c.

[171.] To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland pray Robert Bernevalle, chaplain, and Thomas Plunket, whereas they are placed in arrest in the Castle of Trim on account of the issues and profits of lands and tenements in Othrillaghe, Odnelestoun, and other townships comprised in the record in the King's Bench, which were committed to the said Robert by patent of our Lord the King, to answer to the King for the issues if they belonged to the King, which issue, and the process of the plea in the said Bench is not yet tried, because it is said [to be] by you discontinued; that it may please you to accept the said Robert to plead in the King's Bench, and to maintain and try the issue by the said Robert already tendered, and to allow the said Robert and Thomas to be at large and free from arrest, and that the

la leve des issuz et prouffitz des ditz terres et tenementz soit mis en suspens, tanque le dit issu soit trie, comme ley et reson veullent, eiantz reguard que la dite discontinuance nest pas en deffaute du dit Robert.

Indorsamentum. Soit ceste peticion envoie par brief en le Chief Place le Roy, devant les Justices Dirland, et viegne le suppliant illeoques, et venes illeoques les record et proces deinz contenuz, et sur ce, si la loi voet, que le suppliant soit receu de pleder de novel, comme ceste peticion purport, adonques soit il receu illeoques, autrement suy le suppliant a la commun loy. Doune a Droghda, le xxvij^{e} jour de Marz, lan &c.

[172.] A.D. 1393. A protection for John Schyrbourne Canon of the Abbey of St. Thomas the Martyr near Dublin.

Jacobus &c. Quia de gratia speciali Domini Regis concessimus Johanni Schyrbourne, Canonico Abbathie Sancti Thome Martiris juxta Dublinium, tuicionem et sufferenciam dicti Domini Regis, que ad ipsum pertinet, hinc usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli jam proximum futurum post datum presencium, licet &c., ita tamen &c. Datum apud Droghda, le xxvij^{e} jour de Marz, lan &c.

[Translation.]

levying of the issues and profits of the said lands and tenements be suspended, until the said issue be tried, as law and reason require, considering that the said discontinuance is not by default of the said Robert.

Indorsement. Let this petition be sent by writ to the Chief Place of the King, before the Justices of Ireland, and let the suppliant, and the record and process within contained, come there, and thereupon, if the law permits, let the suppliant be allowed to plead anew, as this petition purports, [and] let him be then received there, otherwise let the suppliant sue at the common law. Given at Drogheda, the twenty-seventh day of March, the year &c.

[173.] A.D. 1393. Fiat for a protection for John, Gerald being in the King's service.

Fiat protectio Domini Regis, cum clausula Volumus, pro Johanne filio Johannis Gerald juniore, qui in obsequio dicti Domini Regis ad partes Anglie est profecturus, per unum annum &c. Datum apud Droghda, xxvij° die Marcij, anno &c.

[174.] A.D. 1393. Esmond de Loundres having been appointed Warden of the castles of Carlingford, Coly and Greencastle, with the receipt of the profits of the said castles and their seignory, complains that the said seignory is laid waste by O'Neill, and its profits not sufficient to support the charges of his office, and prays for further

A Justice et au Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplie Esmond de Loundres, que comme il estoit ordene par le dit Conseil a garder les chastels de Carlyngeford, le Coly et le Grenecastel ove toute la seignourie illeoques, prenant les proffitz des avantditz chastelx et de toute la seignourie illeoques, les queux sont ore degastes et destruyez par Oneelle et autres enemys Irrois a notre dit Seignour le Roy, ensy que le dit Esmond ne poet porter, soustenir ne mantener les grandz charges et coustages que il ad illeoques sans aide aver ; que il vous plese de votre graciouse seignourie considerer les matieres suzditz, et a luy ordener aide resonable, ou autrement luy descharger de la governance des ditz chastelx et seignourie illeoques, et ce, pour lamour de Dieu et en oevre de charite.

[Translation.]

[174.] To the Justice and to the Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays Esmond de Loundres, for as much as he was appointed by the said Council to guard the castles of Carlyngeford, Coly and Grenecastel with all the seignory there, receiving the profits of the said castles and of all the seignory there, which are of late wasted and destroyed by O'Neelle and other Irish enemies to our said Lord the King, so that the said Esmond cannot bear, sustain or support the great charges and expenses which he has there without receiving aid ; may it please your gracious lordship to consider the matters aforesaid, and to appoint him reasonable assistance, or else to discharge him of the government of the said castles and seignory there, and this, for the love of God, and as a work of charity.

Indorsamentum. Soit fait brief de deliberate, en due fourme, a Tresorer Dirland pour deliverer au suppliant vj. carnokes de frument, ij. carnokes de fenes, vj. carnokes de malt et deux pipes de vin pour vitailler les chastels deinz nommes. Doune a Droghda, le xxvij^e jour de Marz, lan &c.

aid, or to be relieved of his charge. Provisions are ordered him to victual the castles under his command.

A Justice notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplie Johan fitz Johan fitz Eustas de Neweland, que come il est endite de divers felonies et trespas, que plese a votre graciouse seignourie de commander Pierre Rowe et John Lumbard, Justices de la Chief Place, de lesser lavantdit John fitz John fitz Eustas aler a sa delivrance comme la loy voet, et ce, pour lamour de Dieu et en oevre de charite. [175.]

A.D. 1393. John, son of John Fitz Eustas of Newland, indicted of felony, prays for an order to the Justices of the King's Bench to allow him to proceed to his deliverance according to law. His petition is granted.

Indorsamentum. Soit fait brief notre Seignour le Roy pour le suppliant, direct as Justices deinz nommes, de mettre le dit suppliant a sa deliverance, de ce que il est endite de divers felonies et trespas, solonc la

[TRANSLATION.]

Indorsement. Let there be made a writ of liberate, in due form, to the Treasurer of Ireland to deliver to the petitioner six cranocks of wheat, two cranocks of hay, six cranocks of malt and two pipes of wine to victual the castles within named. Given at Drogheda, the twenty-seventh day of March, the year &c.

To the Justice of our Lord the King in Ireland prays John, son of John Fitz Eustas of Neweland, for as much as he is indicted of divers felonies and trespasses, may it please your gracious Lordship to command Piers Rowe and John Lumbard, Justices of the Chief Place, to allow the aforesaid John, son of John Fitz Eustas, to proceed to his deliverance as the law allows, and this, for the love of God and as a work of charity. [175.]

Indorsement. Let there be made a writ of our Lord the King, in due form, for the petitioner, directed to the Justices within named, to put the said suppliant upon his deliverance, for as much as he is indicted [viz.] of divers felonies

tenour de ceste peticion, et comme la loy voet, en due fourme. Doune a Droghda, comme desus.

[176.] [A.D. 1393.] Thomas le Botiller, son of James late Earl of Ormond, prays for the wardship of Elizabeth Netterville, a minor, as a recompence for his services. His petition is granted. See No. 180.

A vous, Sire Justice, et au Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, prie Thomas, le fitz James le Botiller naguers Conte Dormond, que vous luy plese granter la garde de Elizabeth Neterville, cousyne et heir Johan Naptoun, et des touz les terres et tenementz del heritage la dite heir, deinz age et en la garde notre dit Seignour le Roy par certaines causes esteauntz, ove tous les appurtenantes, ensemble oveque services, fees, courtz, coustumes, wardes, advoesons, eschetes et reversions a ce appurtenantes, a avoir et tenir tanque al loial aage la dite Elizabeth, issint en cas que sil denye durant son non aage, son heire deinz age, adonques il eit la garde et la mariage de cel heire, et de toutz les terres et tenementz del heritage de celle heire, ove toutz lour appurtenantes, tanque al loial age de celle

[Translation.]

and trespasses, according to the tenor of this petition, and as the law allows. Given at Drogheda, as above.

[176.] To you, Lord Justice, and to the Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Thomas, the son of James le Botiller late earl of Ormond, that it may please you to grant him the wardship of Elizabeth Neterville, cousin and heir of John Naptoun, and of all the lands and tenements of the inheritance of the said heir, being under age and for certain causes in the ward of our said Lord the King, with all the appurtenances, together with the services, fees, courts, customs, wards, advowsons, escheats and reversions appertaining thereto, to have and to hold, until the lawful age of the said Elizabeth, so that in case she die during her non-age, her heir not being of age, then he should have the wardship and marriage of that heir, and of all the lands and tenements of the inheritance of that heir, with all their appurtenances, until

heire, et issint de heire en heire, tanque ascun heire del heritage avantdit aveigne a son plein age, en non de parcelle de reguard des bounes services queux il ad faitz a notre dit Seignour le Roy et les grantz travalx et costages qux il ad soustenuz en icelle, et prest est affaire en temps avenir.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant la garde de Elizabeth Netervylle deinz escript, et de toutz les terres et tenementz ove lour appurtenantes du dite heire, ensemble oveque les services, fees, courtz, coustumes, wardes, advoesouns, eschetes et reversions a ce appurtenantes, et de toutz autres choses et pointz dont ceste peticion fait mencion, solonc la purport de ceste peticion[1] dicelle, sans riens ent rendre a notre dit Seignour le Roy, en noun de parcelle de reguard de son service &c., par lettres patentes &c. Doune a Droghda, le xxvii^e^ jour de Marz, lan &c.

[The seventeenth membrane of the Roll ends with the words *lan &c.*]

[TRANSLATION.]

the lawful age of that heir, and so from heir to heir, until some heir of the inheritance aforesaid come to his full age, as part of a recompence for the good services which he has rendered to our said Lord the King and the great labours and expenses which he has sustained therein, and is ready to render in time to come.

Indorsement. Let the petitioner have the wardship of Elizabeth Netterville within written, and of all the lands and tenements of the said heir with their appurtenances, together with the services, fees, courts, customs, wards, advowsons, escheats and reversions appertaining thereto, and of all other things and points whereof this petition makes mention, according to the purport thereof, without rendering any payment therefor to our said Lord the King, as part of a recompense for his service &c. By letters patent &c. Given at Drogheda, the twenty-seventh day of March, the year &c.

[1] This and the two preceding words are cancelled in the original.

[177.] A.D. 1393. Fiat for a protection, for one year, for Robert White, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem near Dublin, and his brethren.

Jacobus &c. Fiat protectio Domini Regis, cum clausula Volumus, pro fratre Roberto White, Priore Hospitalis Sancti Johannis de Jerusalem juxta Dubliniam, et confratribus suis, per unum annum duratura, in forma debita et consueta. Datum apud Droghda, xxviij° die Marcij, anno &c.

[178.] A.D. 1393. Thomas Clare, soldier, whose horse, worth 10 marks, the only property he had in the world, was killed; prays to be paid the value thereof. He is granted 5 marks.

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Thomas Clare, souldeour notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, que comme ore tard, a temps que John Chapman fut tue, son chival fut occis, le quel fut a la value de x. marz, que il vous plese luy granter ascun reguard pour son perde et damage, de grace le Roy especial; considerant que le dit suppliant navoit autre bien en monde sinon le dit chival.

Indorsamentum. Eit le suppliant cynq marz de doun le Roy et sa grace especial, en non de reguard, pour la cause deinz ceste peticion contenue, et sur ce soit fait brief de deliberate, direct as Tresorer et Chamberlains le Leschequer Dirland, de luy ent faire paie-

[Translation.]

[178.] To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Thomas Clare, soldier of our Lord the King in Ireland, for as much as of late, at the time when John Chapman was slain, his horse was killed, which was of the value of ten marks, may it please you to grant him some recompence for his loss and damage, of the King's special grace; considering that the said petitioner had not any other property in the world but the said horse.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have five marks of the King's grace and special gift, as a recompence, for the cause in this petition contained, and thereon let there be made a writ of liberate, in due form, directed to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer of Ireland, to make him

ment, en due fourme. Doune a Droghda, le xxviij^e jour de Marz, lan &c.

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplient William de Veer de Houthe, et Agneis Dany[1] sa femme, que il vous plese eux granter chartre de pardon de toutz manieres tresons, felonies et trespas par eux faitz sibien encontre la pees le Roy Edward, aiel notre Seignour le Roy que ore est, comme encontre la pees notre dit Seignour le Roy que ore est, et auxint de conspiracies, confederacies, champarties, sedicions, faux alliances, deceites, contemptes, negligences, conselementz, extortions, oppressions, excesses, et autres trespas et felonies queconques, et forfaitours de lour biens et chateux, si ascuns a notre dit Seignour le Roy par les causes souzditz appertient, et des utlageries, si ascunes en lour persounes soient pronuncies par les causes avantditz; eiantz reguard que ils sont loials liges a notre dit Seignour le Roy, et de bon fame. [179.]

A.D. 1393. William de Veer of Howth, and Agnes Dany his wife, pray for a general pardon, which is granted them, without fine, at the request of the Bishop of Meath.

[Translation.]

payment thereof. Given at Drogheda, the twenty-eighth day of March, the year &c.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, pray William de Veer of Howth, and Agnes Dany his wife, that it may please you to grant them a charter of pardon of all manner treasons, felonies and trespasses by them committed as well against the peace of King Edward, grandfather of our Lord the King that now is, as against the peace of our said Lord the King that now is, and also of conspiracies, confederacies, champarties, seditions, false allegations, deceits, contempts, negligences, concealments, extortions, oppressions, excesses and other trespasses and felonies whatsoever, and of forfeitures of their goods and chattels, if any from the causes aforesaid appertain to our said Lord the King, and of outlawries, if any against their persons may be pronounced for the causes aforesaid; considering that they are loyal lieges of our said Lord the King, and of good report. [179.]

[1] This name may also be read *Davy*.

Indorsamentum. Eient les suppliantz chartre de pardoun solonc la tenour de ceste peticion, sans fin faire a notre Seignour le Roy, de grace le Roy especial, et au requeste de reverend pere en Dieu, Levesque de Mithe, par lettres patentes &c. Doune a Droghda, le xxviij[e] jour de Marz, lan &c.

[180.] A vous, Sire Justice, et a Conseill notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, prie Thomas, fitz James[1] le Botiller nadgerz Counte Dormond, que vous luy pleise graunter la garde de touz les terrez, tenemenz, rentez, servyces, ensemblement ove fees dez chyvalieres, avowes des eglises, reversiouns, gardes, mariages et eschetez Elizabeth, fille et heire Richard Netervylle et cousyne et heire a Philippe Naptoun, qui de notre Seignour le Roy tiendrent en chieff, deinz age et en la garde notre Seignour le Roy esteaunt, ove touz lour appurtenantez es countees de Irielle, Mithe et aillours en la terre

A.D. 1393. Thomas le Botiller, son of James late Earl of Ormond, prays for the wardship of Elizabeth Netterville, daughter and heir to Richard Netterville, and cousin and heir to Philip Naptoun, without paying

[Translation.]

Indorsement. Let the suppliants have a charter of pardon according to the tenor of this petition, without making fine to our Lord the King, of the King's special grace, and at the request of the reverend father in God, the Bishop of Meath, by letters patent &c. Given at Drogheda, the twenty-eighth day of March, the year &c.

[180.] To you, Lord Justice, and to the Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Thomas, son of James le Botiller late Earl of Ormond, that it may please you to grant him the wardship of all the lands, tenements, rents, services, together with the knight's fees, advowsons of churches, reversions, wardships, marriages and escheats of Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Neterville and cousin and heir of Philip Naptoun, who held of our Lord the King in chief, being under age and in ward to our Lord the King, with all their appurtenances in the counties of Irielle, Meath, and elsewhere

[1] This and the preceding word are interlined in the original.

Dirlaund, a aver et tenyre au dit Thomas et a cez assignez tanque al loial age la dite heire; issint en cas que la dit Elizabeth denye duraunt soun noun age, soun heire adonqes deinz age, que le dit Thomas eit la garde et la mariage de cel heire, et de touz lez terrez et tenemenz, rentez, servycez, ensemblement ove fees, avowes, reversions, gardez, mariagez, eschetez avantditz, ove touz lour appurtenantez, tanque al loial age de celle heire, et issint de heire en heire, tanque ascune heire del heritage avantdit aveigne a soun pleigne age; en noun de parcelle de regard dez bonez servicez qux il ad faitez a notre dit Seignour le Roy et lez grauntz travaillez et coustagez queux il ad sustenuz en ycelle, et prest est affair en temps avenyre.

anything to the King therefor, as part of a recompense of the great labours and costs incurred by him in the King's service. His petition is granted.

Indorsamentum. Eit le supplyaunt la garde de touz les terrez, tenemenz, rentez, servycez, ensemblement ove fees de chivalieres, avowes dez eglises, reversions, gardez, mariages, eschetes del heires deinz contenue, ove touz lez appurtenantez, et de heire en heire, solonc la

[Translation.]

in the land of Ireland, to have and to hold to the said Thomas and his assigns until the legal age of the said heir; so in case the said Elizabeth die within her non-age, her heir then [being] under age, that the said Thomas should have the wardship and marriage of that heir, and of all the lands and tenements, rents, services, together with the fees, advowsons, reversions, wardships, marriages, escheats aforesaid, with all their appurtenances, until the legal age of that heir, and so from heir to heir, until some heir of the inheritance aforesaid come to his full age; as part of a recompence for the good services which he has rendered to our said Lord the King and the great labours and expenses which he has sustained therein, and is ready to render in time to come.

Indorsement. Let the petitioner have the wardship of all the lands, tenements, rents, services, together with the knights' fees, advowsons of churches, reversions, wardships, marriages, escheats of the heirs within contained, with all the appurtenances, and from heir to heir, according to the purport

purport du cest peticion, saūz rien ent rendre a notre Seignour le Roy, en non de parcelle de regard de soun graunt travail et boun servycez qil ad fait a notre Seignour le Roy, par lettres patentez notre Seignour le Roy, souz soun graunt seal Dirland, en du forme. Doune a Drogheda, le xxviij^{e} jour de Marz, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde sesysme.

[181.] A vous, Sire Justice et Conseille notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, movre votre poevre chapelleyn, Sire Simond Glaunforbrigge, Parson del eglise de Yoghille, que come defenduz soit par notre Seignour le Roy et sez progenitours que nul homme doit chyvacher armez ove gentz armes en effray de poeple, ou de ouster nulle homme hors de cez possessionez ov force par gentz armes, une Sire Robert Lythum et William Botiller, de Connaght, ovesque une graunt kerne dez gentz armez vindrount a Yoghille, et par la ou le dit Sire Simond fuist en possessioun pesible de sa eglise de

A.D. 1393. Simon Glaunforbrigge, Rector of Youghal, prays for a writ to arrest Sir Robert Lythum and William Botiller, of Connaught, who had wrongfully and by force of arms entered his church of Youghal,

[Translation.]

of this petition, without paying anything therefor to our Lord the King, as part of a recompense for his great labours and good services, which he has rendered to our Lord the King, by letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal of Ireland. Given at Drogheda, the twenty-eighth day of March, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

[181.] To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, suggests your poor chaplain, Sir Simon Glaunforbrigge, Rector of the church of Youghal, for that whereas as it is prohibited by our Lord the King and his progenitors that anyone should ride in arms with armed men to the terror of the people, or forceably to oust any person from his possessions by armed men, one Sir Robert Lythum and William Botiller, of Connaght, with a great company of armed men, came to Youghal, and there, where the said Simon was in peaceable

Yoghille, lez ditz Robert et William en force et tort entrerount en soun dit eglise de Yoghille, et le eglise bruserount, et luy esteant al haut hauter, en[1] le corps notre Seignour Jhesu Crist parentre lez maynez du dit Sire Simond, revestuz ove sez vestementz, hors de soun dit eglise treierount, jeterount sanz processe le ley, et luy grevousement baterount, et sanc de luy traieront, et sez ditz vestementz rumperount, et touz cez bienz et chateux pristerount, enporteront et getterount, et le dit suppliaunt par le dit Sire Robert Lythum est outrement anyntir,[2] torsiousement, encontre le ley; sour qey pleise a votre tresgraciouse Seignourie et le sage Conseille notre Seignour le Roy denvoier lez briefs notre Seignour le Roy pour le dit Sire Robert arester, et luy fair trover sufficiant suyrte devenyre al courte notre Seignour le Roy en Irland devant le Justice, a respondre si bien au dit Sire Simond come le contempt fait par luy a notre Seig-

and he being then at the high altar, and the host in his hands, they had beaten and ejected him from his church, tearing his vestments and carrying away his goods. A writ is accordingly issued to the Sheriff of Cork and Provost and Sovereign of Youghal, to arrest the offenders and cause them to appear before the Lord Justice and Council on pain of 200*l*.

[TRANSLATION.]

possession of his church of Youghal, the said Robert and William forceably and wrongfully entered his said church of Youghal, and broke the church, and he being at the high altar, with the body of our Lord Jesus Christ between the hands of the said Sir Simon, vested with his vestments, they dragged, cast out of his said church without process of law, and him grievously beat, and drew his blood, and tore his said vestments, and all his goods and chattels they took, carried away, and cast [out], and the said petitioner is by the said Sir Robert Lythum entirely ruined, wrongfully, contrary to law; whereupon may it please your most gracious Lordship and the sage Council of our Lord the King, to issue our Lord the King's writs to arrest the said Sir Robert, and cause him to find sufficient security to come to the court of our Lord the King in Ireland before the Justice, to answer as well to the said Sir Simon, as for

[1] Sic in MS. for *et*.

[2] *Sic* in MS. for *anynte*.

nour le Roy en Irland; pour Dieu et en oevre de seint charite; eiauntz consideracioun, treshonoures Seignourez, que si tieux riottez soient suffertez, nulle puyt enjoier sez bienz ne chateux ne sez possessionez.

Indorsamentum. Pur ceo que le suppliant ad trove suffisiaunt suyrte devant nous, cestassavoir, Piers Stonham et Johan Bermyngham, de pursuyre la matier deinz contenue, tant pur le Roy come pur la partie, soit fait brief notre Seignour le Roy, directe a Visconte de Corke, et as Sovereine et Provost de Yoghille, jointement et severalment, darestere Robert Lythum et Willam Botiller, de Connaght, et autres malefesours deinz contenuz par lore corps, et eux de amener personelment devant nous et autres du Conseille notre Seignour le Roy en Irland la xv^me^ de Pask prochein avener, en quel partie que nous sumus, de respondre si bien au Roy come au suppliant dez matirez deinz contenuez, et dattendre ceo que la ley demande, et ceo, sur peyne de cc. li. Doune a Drogheda, le xxix^e^.

[Translation.]

the contempt committed by him against our Lord the King in Ireland; for God's sake, and as a work of holy charity; considering, honoured Lords, that if such riots should be permitted, no one can enjoy his goods and chattels, nor his possessions.

Indorsement. Seeing that the petitioner has found sufficient security before us, that is to say, Piers Stonham and John Bermyngham, to follow up the matter within contained, as well for the king as for the party, let there be made a writ of our Lord the King, directed to the Sheriff of Cork, and to the Sovereign and Provost of Youghal, jointly and severally, to arrest by their bodies Robert Lythum and William Botiller, of Connaght, and the other malefactors within contained, and them to cause to appear personally before us and others of the Council of our Lord the King in Ireland the quinzaine of Easter next ensuing, wherever we be, to answer as well to the king as to the petitioner concerning the matters within contained, and to await that which the law demands, and this, on pain of two hundred pounds. Given at Drogheda,

jour de Marz, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszsime.

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseille notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Edward Chesuldenne, clerc, que vous luy pleise graunter la ville de Rath au ferme jouste Drommyskyn, que jadys fuit a Henry Moure par sa vie, en la mayn notre Seignour le Roy [par] certainez causez esteauntz, a avoir tanque que la dit ville demeurt en la mayn notre dit Seignour le Roy, pour lestent procheine affaire, et apaier a deux terminez del an, cestassavoir, les festez de Pasque et Seint Michel, par ewellez porsones. [182.]

A.D. 1393. Edward Chesuldenne, clerk, prays for the farm of the lands of Rath, near Drommyskyn, as long as they remain in the King's hands. His request is granted, the rent to be according to the valuation last made.

Indorsamentum. Eit le suppliant touz lez terrez et tenemenz ove lour appurtenantez en la ville de Rath dount cest peticion fait mencioun, tanque ils demourrent en la mayn notre Seignour le Roy, pour lestent en procheinment afaire, solonc la purport du cest peticioun, par lez lettres patentes notre Seignour le Roy, en due

[Translation.]

the twenty-ninth day of March, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Edward Chesuldenne, clerk, that it may please you to grant him to farm the township of Rath near Drommyskyn, which lately belonged to Henry Moure for his life, being for certain causes in the hands of our said Lord the King, to hold as long as the said township remains in the hand of our said Lord the King, for the extent next to be made, and to pay by equal portions at two terms of the year, that is to say, the feasts of Easter and Saint Michael. [182.]

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have all the lands and tenements with their appurtenances in the township of Rath of which this petition makes mention, as long as they remain in the hands of our Lord the King, for the extent thereof next to be made, according to the purport of this petition, by letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form. Given at

forme. Doune a Drogheda, le xxx^me^ jor de Marz, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszime.[1]

[183.] A vous Sire Justice, et a Conceille notre Seignour le Roi en Irland supplie Thomas Thomas[2] le Botiller, fitz a James le Botiller nadgers Count Dormond, qe vous luy plese doner et graunter touz les terres et tenemenz du cantre de Offagh, en le countiee de Typerarie, par de la lewe del Shoure devers le west, ove touz les appurtenantz, exceptz la baronys de Cathyre et Dromloman, les quex terres et tenemenz sont en la marcz illoeques, et par negligentz et defaut des possessours dycelles sont destruuz et degaster,[3] et par les enemys Irrois sibien come par les Engleises malfesours et rebelles purprisez, si que la passage des marchantz et des auteres lieges, qe sont a la pece notre Seignour le Roi, et lour chymyn celles parties sont estopes, et par celle cause lentree done as Irrois

A.D. 1393. Thomas le Botiler, son to James late Earl of Ormond, petitions for a grant of all the lands in the cantred of Offagh, in the county of Tipperary along the west side of the Suir, with the exception of the baronies of Cahir and Dromloman, on the ground that by neglect of the owners they had been overrun and laid

[Translation.]

Drogheda, the thirtieth day of March, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

[183.] To you Lord Justice, and to the Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays Thomas le Botiller, son of James le Botiller late Earl of Ormond, that it may please you to give and grant him all the lands and tenements of the cantred of Offagh, in the county of Tipperary, beyond the water of Shoure towards the west, with all the appurtenances, except the baronies of Cathyre and Dromloman, which lands and tenements are in the marches there, and by the negligence and default of the owners thereof are destroyed and laid waste, and seized as well by the Irish enemies, as by English malefactors and rebels, so that the passage of merchants and other lieges, who are of the peace of our Lord the King, and their road into these parts are stopped, and by

[1] This enrolment is cancelled in the original.

[2] *Sic* in MS.

[3] *Sic* in MS. for *degastes*.

enemys et as felons es terres de peece vicinables, par-out ils sont grantement destruz et degastez; a aver et tenire a dit Thomas, ses heires et assignez, juxt la fourme dune estatut ent fait nadegairs en Irlaund pur les enhabiter en amendement du dit counte, et soccour des ditz lieges, tanque kree luy soit fait, et renduz de de touz ces costages queux luy covynt mettre sibien againer les ditz terres et tenemenz, come de les fermer et garder.

waste by the Irish enemies and English rebels, to have and to hold in conformity with an Act lately passed in Ireland for the better inhabiting the lands of the said county; to hold them till all his expenses in gaining possession of, enclosing and guarding the same, are repaid him. His petition is granted.

Indorsacio. Purceo que cognu est a Justice que les terres et tenemenz dont cest peticioun fait mensioun, ove touz les appurtenantz, excepte la baronie de Cathir et Dromloman, sont destrus et desgastes par necligence des possessours dicelle, come cest peticon purport, et que lestatut deinz nomme, fait pur les terres et seignouries degastes etc., fut ratifie et conferme au Parlement darreinement tenu a Kilkenny, acorde est par le dit Justice et Conseille que le sup-

[Translation.]

that means an entry given to the Irish enemies and to felons into the peaceable neighbouring lands, whereby they are greatly destroyed and laid waste; to have and to hold to the said Thomas, his heirs and assigns, according to the form of a statute thereupon lately made in Ireland, for the better inhabiting of the said county, and succour of the said lieges, until satisfaction be made him, and repayment of all the expenses which he must lay out as well to gain possession of the said lands and tenements, as to close and guard them.

Indorsement. Seeing that it is known to the Justice that the lands and tenements whereof this petition makes mention, with all the appurtenances, except the barony of Cathir and Dromloman, are destroyed and laid waste by the negligence of the owners thereof, according to the purport of this petition, and that the statute within named, made on behalf of lands and seignories laid waste &c., was ratified and confirmed at the Parliament lately held at Kilkenny, it is accorded by the said Justice and Council that the suppliant

pliaunt eit touz lez terrez et tenemenz ove touz lour appurtenantez deynz contenus, excepte la baronie de Cathir et Dromlauman, solonc la tenur du cest peticioun[1] dit estatut et du cest peticion, par lettres patentez notre Seignour le Roy souz son graunt seal en Irland, en due forme. Doune a Trym, le viij. jour Daverelle, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde sesysme.

A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent, to Thomas de Everdoun, clerk, of the prebend of Effynn in the cathedral of Limerick.

[184.] James &c., a Chancellier Dirland, ou a son lieutenant, saluz. Comme nous aions done et grante a notre chere et bien ame clerc, Thomas de Everdoun, la provendre de Effynn en Leglise Cathedral de Notre Dame de Lymericke, que est void et appertient a douneison notre Seignour le Roy, a avoir ove toutz droitz et proffitz au dit provendre apartenantz et agardantz; soient ent pur le dit Thomas lettres[2] notre Seignour le Roy patentes faitz, en due forme. Doune a Trym, le x^e^ jour de Averylle, lan &c.

[Translation.]

should have the whole of the lands and tenements with all their appurtenances within contained, except the barony of Cathir and Dromlauman, according to the tenor of the said statute and of the said petition, by letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form, under his great seal in Ireland. Given at Trim, the eighth day of April, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

[184.] James &c. to the Chancellor of Ireland, or to his deputy, greeting. As we have given and granted to our dear and well-beloved clerk, Thomas de Everdoun, the prebend of Effynn in the cathedral church of Our Lady of Limerick, which is void and belongs to the gift of our Lord the King, to have with all rights and profits to the said prebend appertaining and belonging; let there be made thereof letters patent of our Lord the King for the said Thomas, in due form. Given at Trim, the tenth day of April, the year &c.

[1] This and the two preceding words are cancelled in the original.

[2] The contracted form is *l̃ries*, read *l̃res, lettres.*

Fiant litere patentes Domini Regis sub ipsius magno sigillo quo utitur in Hibernia pro Roberto de la Freigne, Milite, pro officio Secundarii Baronis Scaccarii dicti Domini Regis in terra sua Hibernie, habendum, tenendum et occupandum dictum officium quandiu se bene et fideliter gesserit in eodem, et ad faciendum et exercendum omnia et singula que ad idem officium pertinere dinoscuntur, percipiendum in eodem feoda, vadia et rewarda debita et consueta, in forma debita et consueta. Datum apud Trym, xij° die Aprilis, anno &c. [185.]

A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent to Robert de la Freigne, Knight, of the office of Secondary Baron of the Exchequer.

[The eighteenth membrane of Roll ends with the words, *anno &c.*

A Justice et Conseille notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplie Johan Dervos,[1] que plese luy graunter chartre de pardoun de touz maneres dez tresonez, feloniez, et trespaces par luy faitez en contre la pees sibien laiel notre Seignour le Roy qorest come en countre la pees notre Seignour le Roy qorest, et axint dez utlagaries, si ascunez soient par celle causez en sa persoun pronunciez, et ceo de grace notre Seignour le Roy especial, et easyn fyn faire; consideraunt qil ad chartre de pardoun de south le seal de fraunchiez de Mithe en temps de Esmond de Mortymere jadys Counte del Marche, et puys le dit chartre purchace il ne trespassa rienz en countre la pees. [186.]

A.D. 1393. John Dervos prays for a general pardon, pleading that he held a pardon under the seal of the Earl of March, Lord of the liberty of Meath, and had committed no offences since then. His prayer is granted for a fine of 20*s*.

[Translation.]

To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays John Dervos, that it may please you to grant him a charter of pardon of all manner of treasons, felonies and trespasses by him committed as well against the peace of the grandfather of our Lord the King that now is as against the peace of our Lord the King that now is, and also of outlawries, if any against his person may for this cause be pronounced, and this, of the special grace of our Lord the King, and to make easy fine; considering that he has a charter of pardon under the seal of the liberty of Meath in the time of Esmond de Mortymer late Earl of Marche, and after the obtaining of the said charter he has not committed any trespass against the peace. [186.]

[1] This name may also be read *Dernos*.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliaunt chartre de pardon, solounc la tenour de ceste peticioun, par fyn de vynt souldz paiez en la Hanaper, et sur ceo soient luy faitz lettres patentez notre Seignour le Roy, en due forme. Doune a Trym, le xiiij. jour de Averelle, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme.

[187.] A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent presenting, John Penlyn, chaplain, to the church of Ballygarthe.

Jacobus le Botiller, Comes Ermonie, Justiciarius Hibernie,[1] vel ejus locum tenenti, salutem. Quia dedimus et concessimus Johanni Penlyn, capellano, ecclesiam de Ballygarthe vacantem et ad donacionem Domini Regis spectantem, habendam cum suis juribus et pertinenciis quibuscumque. Fiant inde pro eodem Johanne litere Domini Regis patentes, in forma debita et consueta. Datum apud Trym, terciodecimo die Aprilis, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi sextodecimo.

[188.] A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent for Robert Henford, to be Sheriff of the county of Kilkenny, and for a writ de non intromittendo to Robert de la Freigne, late Sheriff thereof.

Jacobus le Botiller, Comes Ermonie, Justiciarius Hibernie, Cancellario Hibernie, vel ejus locum tenenti, salutem. Quia de avisamento nostro et aliorum de consilio Domini Regis in Hibernia concordatum est quod Robertus Henford, Miles, sit vicecomes Comitatus Kilkennie. Fiant inde eidem Roberto litere patentes dicti Domini Regis, in forma debita et consueta, et breve de non intromittendo directum Roberto de la Freigne, Militi, nuper vicecomiti dicti Comitatus. Datum apud Trym, xiiij. die Aprilis, anno regni regis Ricardi Secundi sextodecimo.

[Translation.]

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a charter of pardon, according to the tenor of this petition, by a fine of twenty shillings paid in the Hanaper, and thereon let there be made him, in due form, letters patent of our Lord the King. Given at Trim, the fourteenth day of April, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

[1] The words *Cancellario Hibernie* have been omitted here.

Jacobus &c. Fiat commissio Domini Regis sub ipsius magno sigillo quo utitur in Hibernia Thome Esmoun, clerico, et Johanni Shynnagh, ad levanda, colligenda et recipienda exitus, redditus, et proventus ac omnia alia commoda et proficua omnium terrarum et tenementorum, cum pertinenciis, que fuerunt Elizabethe, filie et heredis Baronis de Calf, in Comitatu Kildarie, de tercio Pasche jam ultimo preterito,[1] cum potestate distringendi pro eisdem &c., ac ipsos redditus, exitus et proventus &c. dicte Elizabethe[2] seu ejus certo attornato deliberandum et solvendum,[3] in forma debita et consueta. Datum apud Trym, xv^o die Aprilis, anno &c. [189.]

A.D. 1393. Fiat for a commission to Thomas Esmoun and John Shynnagh to collect the rents &c. of the lands of Elizabeth, daughter and heir of the Baron de Calf, in the County of Kildare, and to pay them to her, or her attorney.

Pleise a tresgraciouse Seignour Justice et a sage Conseille notre Seignour le Roy en Irland graunter, de grace le Roy especial, chartre de pardoun a William Pecoke de Drogheda, marchaunt, de touz manieres tresones, felonies et trespacez par luy faitz en contre la pees notre Seignour le Roy deinez la terre Dirland, dount le dit William est enditez, rectez ou appellez, et auxint dez utlagariez, si nullez[4] y soient pronunciez en sa persoun par ycellez causez; consideruntz, Seignours, est homme de boun fame et loial lige a notre [190.]

A.D. 1393. William Pecoke of Drogheda prays for a general pardon, which is granted at the request of Sir Robert Suttoun, deputy to the Chancellor of Ireland.

[Translation.]

May it please the most gracious Lord Justice and the sage Council of our Lord the King in Ireland to grant, of the King's special grace, to William Pecoke, of Drogheda, merchant, a charter of pardon of all manner treasons, felonies and trespasses by him committed against the peace of our Lord the King within the land of Ireland, of which the said William is indicted, arraigned or accused, and also of outlawries, if any against his person may have been for these causes pronounced; considering, Lords, [that he] is a person of good report, and a [190.]

[1] Here the words *proximo futuro* have been cancelled.

[2] Here the words *filie et heredis Baronis de Calf* have been cancelled.

[3] Here the words *quamdiu dicto Domino Regi et nobis placuerit, et donec iidem Thomas et Johannes aliud habuerint in mandatis,* have been cancelled.

[4] *Sic* in MS. for *ullez.*

Seignour le Roy, et si il soit enditez, il est par malice de sez malx veullanz, et ne my par juste cause.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliaunt chartre de pardoun solonc le tenour de cest peticioun, de grace le Roy especial, et au request de Sire Robert Suttoun, lieutenant du Chauncellere Dirland, par lettres patentez notre Seignour le Roy, en due forme. Doune a Trym, le xiij. jour Daveralle, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme.

[191.] A.D. 1393. William Carlan, of Ballyreghny, prays for a pardon for the murder of Richard Waryn of Ballysedoke, which is granted him for a fine of 40*s*.

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseille notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie William Carlan de Ballyreghny, que pleise luy graunter chartre de pardoun de la mort Richard Waryn de Balysedoke par luy felonuesment occise, de grace le Roy especial, pur easyn fyn faire a notre Seignour le Roy, pur Dieu et eovre de charite.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant chartre de pardoun par fyn de xl. souldz paiez en le Haneper notre Seignour

[Translation.]

loyal liege of our Lord the King, and if he be indicted, it is done of the malice of his ill-wishers, and not for just cause.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a charter of pardon according to the tenor of this petition, of the King's special grace, and at the request of Sir Robert Suttoun, deputy of the Chancellor of Ireland, by letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form. Given at Trim, the thirteenth day of April, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

[191.] To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays William Carlan of Ballyregny, that it may please you to grant him a charter of pardon of the death of Richard Waryn of Balysedoke by him feloniously slain, of the King's special grace, by payment of an easy fine to our Lord the King, for God's sake, and as a work of charity.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a charter of pardon for a fine of forty shillings paid in the Hanaper of our Lord

le Roy en Irland, et sur ceo soient lettres patentez notre Seignour le Roy, en due forme. Doune [a] Trym, le xv. jour Daverelle, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme.

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, monstre Wauter Evere et William Carlelle, executours Johan de Carlelle, clerc, que comme les biens et chateux queux furent le dit Johan sont seisiz en la main le Roy, supposant que il fut acomptable et dettour a luy, sur quel les ditz Wauter et William supplionț, de grace le Roy especial, a eux granter les ditz biens et chateux en garde par souffisant seurte, issint que si trove soit par acompt en Leschequer notre Seignour le Roy en Irland que le dit Johan estoit dettour, donques gree sera fait en le dit Eschequer sur mesme lacompt, tanque a la value des ditz biens et chateux, par les ditz Wauter et William; et sur [192.]

A.D. 1393. Walter Evere and William Carlelle, executors of John de Carlelle, deceased, and said to be a debtor to the crown, pray for custody of his goods and chattels the better to satisfy the King should ther be any debt due to him. Their petition is granted.

[Translation.]

the King in Ireland, and thereon let there be letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form. Given at Trim, the fifteenth day of April, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, shew Walter Evere and William Carlelle, executors of John de Carlelle, clerk, whereas the goods and chattels which belonged to the said John are seized into the King's hand, on the supposition that he was accountable and a debtor to him, whereon the said Walter and William pray [you], of the King's special grace, to grant them the custody of the said goods and chattels by sufficient surety, so that if it may be found by account in the Exchequer of our Lord the King in Ireland that the said John was debtor, then satisfaction shall be made on the same account in the said Exchequer, according to the value of the said goods and chattels, by the said Walter and William; and [192.]

ce vous plese granter lettres patentes notre Seignour le Roy denquerer et arester et metter en garde touz ceux que ount asportez ou aloynez asqunez bienz ou chatelx que fuerunt le dit Johan jour de soun moriaunt, et eux garder en prisone tanque pleyn gree soit fait as ditz Wauter et Willyam, si quils purrount fair ent gree a Roy de ceo que a luy appertynt, par resone et ley; et ceo, pur Dieu et en oevr de charite.

Indorsacio. Soient faites lettres patentes notre Seignour as suppliauntz solonc la tenour de ceste peticoun, en du forme, pur suffisant seurte a trover en la Chauncellerie de faire gree et paiment a Roy de tout ceo que Johan de Carlelle deinz escript, que Dieu assoille, est acomptable a notre dit Seignour le Roy en Lescheker, et de touz autres chosez aillons[1] et en autre maniere par le dit Johan a temps de soun moriaunt dues et appertenans, par droit et resone.

[Translation.]

thereon may it please you to grant letters patent of our Lord the King to make search for and arrest and place in custody all those who have carried away or stolen any of the goods and chattels which belonged to the said John at the time of his death, and to keep them in prison until full satisfaction be made to the said Walter and William, so that they shall be able thereout to make satisfaction to the King of that which appertains to him, according to reason and law; and this, for God's sake, and as a work of charity.

Indorsement. Let letters patent of our Lord [the King] be made for the suppliants, in due form, according to the tenor of this petition, by sufficient surety to be found in the Chancery to make satisfaction and payment to the King for all that John de Carlelle within written, whom God assoil, is accountable for to our said Lord the King in the Exchequer, and of all other matters elsewhere and otherwise by the said John at the time of his death due and appertaining, according to

[1] *Sic* in MS. for *aillours*.

Doune a Trym, le xv^e jour de Averylle, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme.

A vous, Sire Justice et Counsaille notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Thomas G[ra]s, que comme les deux parties del manoire del . . . roa[1] . ove les appurtenantes, ensemblement ov les . . . . les queux . . . . . [Balli]namargh Johane sa femme avoit en dower . . . . ov les appurtenantes, les queux Johane . . . [193.] A.D. 1393. A petition of Thomas G[ra]s concerning a dower.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant . . . . . .

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. . . . . .[2]

[Translation.]

right and reason. Given at Trim, the fifteenth day of April, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Thomas G[ras], for as much as the two parts of the manor of . . . . . roa . . . with the appurtenances, likewise with the . . . . . which . . . . . [. . . Baly]namargh Joan his wife had in dower . . . . . with the appurtenances, which Joan . . . [193.]

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have . . . . .

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[1] Perhaps *Tullaroan.*

[2] This entry has been most carefully erased from the Roll, the above fragments only were recoverable by the application to the parchment of a solution of gallic acid.

[194.] A Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland suplie Milis Eveske de Clune, que com il fut assigne Justice notre Seignour le Roy es parties de Connaght ore tard, ove une compaynoun, et en sa alaunt par le dit pais, pur ceo que Walter Brymengham, Seignour de Anry, adounke Viceconte del dit pais, luy refusa de conductre, il convient a luy doner a une dez fitz Okelly x. li. dargent pur soun conducte, et, oultre ceo, il vivaunti de sez costages demesne en la dit pais par une dimi anne et plus, etre ceo que Thomas Bourke luy refressa, saunce nul regard de notre Seignour le Roy ne de nul de sez ministris; que plese luy grauntre ascune regard, ou vous plerra, en alegeaunce de sez grauntz annyez, costagez et perdis qil ad suffri pur notre dit Seignour le Roy.

A.D. 1393. Miles, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, having been sent, with another, as Justice into Connaught, and Walter Brymengham, Sheriff there, having refused to escort him, he was obliged to pay £10 in silver to one of the sons of O'Kelly for his escort, besides supporting himself for half a year. He prays for some recompense, and is granted 10 marks.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant dix marcz, en noun de regarde, de doun le Roi de sa grace especialle, pur la cause contenu deinz cest peticoun, et sur ceo luy soit

[Translation.]

[194.] To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays Milis Bishop of Clune, for as much as he was lately appointed Justice of our Lord the King for the parts of Connaght, with one companion, and in his circuit through the said country, for as much as Walter Brymengham, Lord of Anry, then sheriff of the said country, refused to give him escort, he found it necessary to give to one of Okelly's sons ten pounds in silver for his escort, and, in addition, he living at his own expense in the said country for half a year and more, besides the refreshment that Thomas Bourke gave him, without any compensation from our Lord the King or any of his ministers; that it may please you to grant him some compensation, according to your pleasure, in alleviation of his great hurts, expenses and losses which he has undergone on behalf of our Lord the King.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have ten marks, as compensation, of the King's gift and his special grace, for the reason in this petition contained, and thereon let there be

brief de deliberate directe as Tresorer et Barons de Leschequer Dirland de luy ent faire paiement, en due fourme. Doune a Trym, le xv. jour de Averylle, lan notre Seignour le Roi Richard Seconde sezisme.

[195.] A.D. 1393. Thomas de Everdoun, clerk, and Walter de Evre pray for custody of the lands which belonged to Walter Whyt in the counties of Meath and Dublin; which is granted them.

A Justice et Conseille notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplie Thomas de Everdoun, clerk, et Walter de Evre,[1] que vous pleise lour graunter la garde de touz les terres et tenemenz queux feurent Walter Whyt en les countes de Mide et Dyvelyn, a tant come yscient es mayns notre Seignour le Roi, reddant ent par an lextent ent fait ou affaire a notre Seignour le Roi a soun Escheqer Dirland, et ce, pur le profit le Roi.

Indorsacio. Eient les suppliantz la garde de touz les terres et tenemenz dont cest peticioun fait mensioun, solonc la purport dycelle, par sufficiantz suerte a tro-

[Translation.]

made him a writ of liberate directed to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer of Ireland, in due form, to make him payment thereof. Given at Trim, the fifteenth day of April, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

[195.] To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays Thomas de Everdoun, clerk, and Walter de Evre, that it may please you to grant them the custody of all the lands and tenements which belonged to Walter Whyt in the counties of Meath and Dublin, as long as they remain in the hands of our Lord the King, paying to our Lord the King in his Exchequer of Ireland the extent thereof made or to be made, and this, for the King's profit.

Indorsement. Let the suppliants have the custody of all the lands and tenements of which this petition makes mention, according to the purport thereof, by sufficient security to

[1] This name, which frequently occurs, may also be read *Eure* and *Euere*.

ver en la Chancellerie de paier lextent ent fait ou affaire, et sur ce lour soient faitz lettres patentz notre Seignour le Roi, en due fourme. Doune a Trym, le xvj. jour de Averylle, lan notre Seignour le Roi Richard Seconde sezisme.

[196.] A.D. 1393. Thomas Talbot prays for a reward of his labour in gaining rents and profits for the King. He is granted 100*s*.

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseille notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplent Thomas Talbot, comissionere notre Seignour le Roy, que comme il ad gayne divers rentez et proffittz a notre dit Seignour le Roy par soun boun et loyal diligens et laboure saunz rien prendre de notre dit seignour Roy unqore, que vous plese de votre gracious seignourie regarder le dit Thomas pur soun travaile issint fait a notre dit Seignour le Roy; eiant regard que, le soun regard pur soun travaille issint fait, le dit Thomas ferra tout ceo qil puit fair gayner profitez en boun maniere a notre dit Seignour le Roi a soun poair.

[Translation.]

be found in the Chancery to pay the extent thereof made or to be made, and thereon let there be made them letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form. Given at Trim, the sixteenth day of April, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

[196.] To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Thomas Talbot, commissioner of our Lord the King, for as much as he has by his good and loyal diligence and labour gained for our said Lord the King divers rents and profits without as yet receiving anything from our said Lord the King, that it may please your gracious lordship to reward the said Thomas for his labour so rendered to our said Lord the King; considering that, being so rewarded for his labour, the said Thomas will exert himself to the utmost of his power to effect a good acquisition of profits for our said Lord the King.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant c. souldz en noun de regard, de doun le Roy, a sa grace especial, pur la cause deinz contenue, ce[1] sure ce luy soit fais brief de deliberate dirit as Tresorer et Camberlayins de Leschequer en Irland de luy ent faire paiezment, en due fourme. Doune a Trym, le xvj^e jour de Avereille, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme. [The nineteenth membrane of the Roll ends with the word *seszisme.*]

Pleise a moun Sire, le Justice Dirland, graunter a Johan de Midiltoun, clerc, et Gardein de Chapelle de Benebrige, licence desouz le graunt seal notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, qil poet luy absentir de la terre Dirland par cynke anz prochein avenyre, et qil poet en le mesne temps recever lez issuez et profitz de la dit chapelle par cez[2] attournez ou procuratour, entiers, saunz enpechement ou enpediment queconques, estatut ou ordinaunce queconquez fait en le contrery devaunt cez heurez nyent countresteaunt. [197.] A.D. 1393. John Midiltoun, clerk, Guardian of the Chapel of Bennetsbridge, prays for leave to be absent in England for five years; receiving, in the mean time, all the profits of the said

[Translation.]

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have one hundred shillings as a reward, of the King's gift, by his special grace, for the reason within contained, and thereon let there be made him a writ of liberate, in due form, directed to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer in Ireland, to make him payment thereof. Given at Trim, the sixteenth day of April, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

May it please my Lord, the Justice of Ireland, to grant license, under the great seal of our Lord the King in Ireland, to John de Midiltoun, clerk, and Guardian of the Chapel of Benebrige, to absent himself from the land of Ireland for five years next ensuing, with power in the meantime to receive by his attornies or proxy the issues and profits of the said chapel, entire, without impeachment or impediment whatsoever, notwithstanding any ordinance or statute whatsoever made to the contrary before now. [197.]

[1] *Sic* in MS. for *et.*

[2] *Sic* in MS. for *ses.*

chapel. He is granted leave of absence for two years.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant licence de luy absenter de la terre Dirland par lespace de deux ans prochein amyrs,[1] solonc la tenur de cest peticioun, par lettres patentéz notre Seignour le Roy, en due forme. Doune a Drogheda, le xxix. jour de Janver, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme.

[198.] A.D. 1393. John Middultoun, Guardian of the Chapel of our Lady on Bennetsbridge, prays for license to perfect a tower on the said bridge adjoining the said Chapel, and to fortify the bridge as strongly as he can,

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseille notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Johan Middultoun, Gardeyn de Chappelle Notre Dame sur le Pounte de Seimt[2] Benet el countee de Kilkenny en Irland, que come avaunt ces houres lez Irrois enemys sibien come Engleis malfessours ount passes et retournes par le dit pounte, et faitez plusours malx et damages as liegez notre Seignour le Roy cellez partiez come il est bien conuz a vous, tanque ore tarde qil y ad une toure comencez illoeqes entre le dit pounte adjoynaunt au dit chapelle, par le dit Johan et soun predecessoure, en destour-

[Translation.]

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have license to absent himself from the land of Ireland for the space of two years next ensuing, according to the purport of this petition, by letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form. Given at Drogheda, the twenty-ninth day of January, the sixteenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second.

[198.] To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays John Middultoun, Guardian of the Chapel of Our Lady on the Bridge of St. Benet, in the County of Kilkenny in Ireland, for as much as before now the Irish enemies as well as the English malefactors have passed and returned by the said bridge, and inflicted many evils and injuries on the King's lieges of these parts as is well known to you, until lately that there was commenced there, by the said John Midultoun and his predecessor, a tower within the said bridge adjoining the said chapel, to the hindrance of

[1] *Sic* in MS. for *avenir*.

[2] *Sic* in MS. for *Seint*.

baunce dez passagez dez avauntditz enemys et malfessours, a graunt profit et succour dez ditz liegez; que vous pleise de ceo aver consideracioun, et luy graunter licence de performyr la dit toure et toute laforcement qil purra sur le dit pounte, savaunt resonable passage illoeqes et chymyn as lieges le Roy par ycelle, et la dit toure et forteresse issint performyz tenyre a luy et cez successours, gardeynz illoqes, sanz enpechement de notre dit Seignour le Roy, cez heirs ou ministeres, par celle enchesoun.

leaving a sufficient roadway for the King's lieges, giving as a reason that the Irish enemies and English rebels were wont to pass and return by the said bridge, to the great injury of the district, and that the tower and fortress aforesaid would prevent their passage.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant licence de performyre la toure et toute laffortement dount cest peticion fait mensioun, savaunt resonable passage &c., et qil poet la mesme toure et forteresse ensy performyz tenir a luy et sez successours, sanz enpechement de notre dit Seignour le Roy &c., solonc la purport du cest peticioun, par lettres patentez notre Seignour le Roy, en due forme. Doune a Droghede, le xxix^e^ jour de

His petition is granted, with license to him and his successors, Guardians of the said chapel, to hold the said tower and fortress.

[Translation.]

the passage of the said enemies and malefactors, to the great benefit and succouring of the said lieges; that it may please you to take this into consideration, and to grant him license to perfect the said tower and all the fortifications which it is possible for him to make upon the said bridge, saving a reasonable passage there and a road for the King's lieges by the same, and the said tower and fortress so perfected to hold to him and his successors, guardians there, without impeachment on that acount of our said Lord the King, his heirs or ministers.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have license to perfect the tower and all the fortification of which this petition makes mention, saving reasonable passage &c., with power to hold the said tower and fortress so perfected to him and his successors, without impeachement of our said Lord the King &c., according to the tenor of this petition, by letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form. Given at Drogheda, the

Averylle, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme.

[199.] A.D. 1393. Robert de Hereford, Knight, prays for a re-grant of the lands and possessions of Robert de Berford and Henry his brother, in consequence of an informality in a former grant of the same. His petition is granted.

A vous, treshonoure Seignour Justice Dirland, supplie le votre[1] Robert de Hereford, Chevaler, que vous luy pleise graunter la garde des touz les terres, tenemenz, rentz, reversions, fees de chevaleres, avowes des eglises, mariages, eschetes, et touz autres possessions, ove lour appurtenantz queux furent a Robert Berford ou a Henry Berford, soun frere, es countes de Mithe et Dyvelyn et aillours en Irland, a aver et tenir a dit Robert et ces assignes tanque come ils demoerrent en la mayn le Roi, rendant ent a notre dit Seignour le Roi lextent ent procheinement affaire a soun Eschequer en Irland; considerant que le dit Robert Hereford avoit de vous graunt les ditz terres et tenemenz pur lextent ent darreinement fait ou prochement affaire, par noun des touz les terres et tenemenz queux fuerent du dit Robert de Herford.

[Translation.]

twenty-ninth day of April, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

[199.] To you, most honoured Lord Justice of Ireland, prays your [petitioner] Robert de Hereford, Knight, that it may please you to grant him the custody of all the lands, tenements, rents, reversions, knights' fees, advowsons of churches, marriages, escheats and all other possessions, with their appurtenances, which belonged to Robert Berford or to Henry Berford, his brother, in the counties of Meath and Dublin and elsewhere in Ireland, to have and to hold to the said Robert and his assigns as long as they remain in the King's hand, paying thereout to our said Lord the King at his Exchequer in Ireland the extent thereof next to be made; considering that the said Robert had from you a grant of the said lands and tenements, by the extent thereof last made or next to be made, under the title of all the lands and tenements which belonged to the said Robert de Herford.

[1] The word *suppliant* seems to have been omitted here.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant touz les terres, tenemenz, rentz, reversions, fees de chevaleres, advoesons des eglises, gardes, mariages, eschetes et touz auteres possessions, ove touz lour appurtenantz, dont cest peticion fait mensioun, solonc la tenour et purport dycelle, par lettres patentez notre Seignour le Roi, en due fourme. Doune a Trym, le xj. jour Daverylle, lan notre Seignour le Roi Richard Seconde seszisme.

[200.] A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent granting to William de Carlelle the lands &c. of John de Carlelle, defunct.

Jacobus &c. Quia concessimus Willielmo Carlelle custodiam omnium bonorum et catallorum Johannis de Carlelle, clerici, nuper defuncti, in manu Domini Regis certis de causis seisitorum et existencium, habendum custodiam dictorum bonorum quamdiu nobis placuerit. Fiant inde pro eodem.[1]

[201.] A.D. 1393. Patent under the privy seal granting to William de Carlelle, during pleasure, the lands &c. which belonged to John de Carlelle, defunct, which had been seized into the King's hands for certain reasons.

Jacobus le Botiller, Comes Ermonie, Justiciarius Hibernie, omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod nos commisimus et concessimus Willielmo Carlelle custodiam omnium bonorum et catallorum, ubicumque in terra Hibernie inventorum seu existencium, que nuper fuerunt Johannis Carlelle, clerici, nuper defuncti, et que in manu dicti Domini Regis certis de causis sunt seisiti[2] et existencia, habendum custodiam dictorum bonorum et catallorum quamdiu nobis placuerit; vobis igitur

[Translation.]

Indorsement Let the suppliant have all the lands, tenements, rents, reversions, knights' fees, advowsons of churches, wards, marriages, escheats and all other possessions, with all their appurtenances, of which this petition makes mention, according to the tenor and purport thereof, by letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form. Given at Trim, the eleventh day of April, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

[1] This entry ends thus in the MS. | [2] *Sic* in MS. for *seisita*.

ex parte dicti Domini Regis firmiter precipimus et mandamus, et ex parte nostra rogamus, quatinus dictum Willelmum dicta custodia libere gaudere et de eadem libere disponere absque contradictione seu impedimento permittatis. Damus eciam dicto Willielmo, tenore presentium, plenam et liberam potestatem quascumque personas dicta bona et catalla auferentes, alienantes, furantez, seu da[1] alienum usum usurpantes arestandi, a [2] inquisicones inde, si necesse fuerit, capiendi, ipsasque personas detinendi quousque de dictis bonis plenarie fuerit satisfactum et solutum. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri facimus patentes sigillo nostro consignatas ad nostram voluntatem duraturas. Datum apud Trym, xij° die Aprilis, anno regni regis Ricardi Secundi sextodecimo.

[202.] A Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supplie Nicholas Prene, que comme un Nichol Mody, qui fut Serjant notre Seignour le Roy en le croys de Mithe, est mort, et la dite serjantie ore est voide sans ascun serjant pur fere ascun office en icelle pour le Roy ou ascun autre, quelle chose est prejudice a notre dit Seignour le Roy et a chescune partie qui ascune office ad en icelle; que il vous plese, de votre graciouse seignourie, luy granter la dite serjantie pur

A.D. 1393. Nicholas Prene prays to be appointed Serjeant of the cross of Meath, at the same toll paid by the late Serjeant, Nicholas Mody. His petition is granted.

[Translation.]

[202.] To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays Nicholas Prene, for as much as a certain Nicholas Mody, who was serjeant of our Lord the King in the cross of Meath, is dead, and the said serjeantship is now vacant without any serjeant to perform any office therein for the King or any other, which is an injury to our said Lord the King and to each party that has any office therein; that it may please you, of your gracious lordship, to grant

[1] *Sic* in MS. for *ad.*

[2] *Sic* in MS. for *et.*

resonable port ent rendre a Leschequere, comme avant ces heures ad este porte.

Indorsamentum. Eit le suppliant loffice de la serjantie de crois en la contie de Mithe, au volunte du Roy, par souffisant seurte a trover[1] pur ent rendre au Rey le mesme port en Leschequer comme Nichol Mody rendist par son temps, par lettres patentes nôtre Seignour le Roy, en due fourme. Donne a Trym, le xij^e^ jour de Averylle, lan &c.

[203.] A.D. 1393. Edward Chesuldenne prays for custody of the lands of Flemyngtoun, and also of a carucate of land in the township of Curragh,

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseil nostre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie humblement Edward Chesuldenne, que vous luy plese granter la garde de toutz les terres et tenemenz, ove lour appertenantes, en la ville de Flemyngtoun jouste Kentestoun, en la Countie de Mithe, es mains notre Seignour le Roy par certaines causes esteantz, et auxi un charu de terre ove les appertenantes en la ville de Curragh jouste Balregan,

[Translation.]

him the said serjeantship for reasonable toll thereout rendered at the Exchequer, as heretofore it was taxed.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have the office of the serjeantship of the cross in the county of Meath, at the King's pleasure, by sufficient surety to be found to render to the King in the Exchequer the same toll which Nicholas Mody rendered in his time, by letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form. Given at Trim, the twelfth day of April, the year &c.

[203.] To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, humbly prays Edward Chesuldenne, that it may please you to grant him the custody of all the lands and tenements with their appurtenances in the township of Flemyngtoun near Kentestoun, in the county of Meath, being for certain causes in the hands of our Lord the King, and also one carucate of land with the appurtenances in the township of Curragh near Balregan, in the county of Louth, being also

[1] This and the four preceding words are interlined in the original.

being in the King's hands because the Abbot of St. Peter and Paul of Armagh was Irish. His petition is granted.

en la Countie de Louethe, en la main notre dit Seignour le Roy auxi esteant par cause que labbe de Seint Petre et Poul Darmagh est Irrois et demourant oveque eux sibien en temps du pees comme en temps de guerre, et avoir tanque les ditz terres et tenemenz et le dit charu de terre, ove lour appertenantes, demeurent en la main notre dit Seignour le Roy, pur lestent ent derrain fait.

Indorsamentum. Eit le suppliant la garde de tous les terres et tenemenz et de la charu de terre, ove tous lour appertenantes, dont ceste peticion fait mencion, tanque comme ils demeurent en la main notre dit Seignour le Roy, pour lestent ent derrainement fait, solonc la tenour de ceste peticion, par lettres patentes notre Seignour le Roy, en due fourme. Doune a Trym, le xij^{e} jour Daverylle, lan &c.

[204.] A.D. 1393. A Justice et a Counseille notre Seignour le Roy en Irland supply Johan Archevesqe Darmagh, Primat

[Translation.]

in the hand of our said Lord the King because the abbot of St. Peter and Paul of Armagh is Irish and dwelling with them as well in time of peace as in the time of war, for the extent thereof last made, to hold as long as the said lands and tenements and the said carucate of land, with their appurtenances, remain in the hand of our said Lord the King.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have the custody of all the lands and tenements and of the carucate of land, with all their appurtenances, of which this petition makes mention, as long as they remain in the hand of our said Lord the King, for the extent thereof last made, according to the tenor of this petition, by letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form. Given at Trim, the twelfth day of April, the year &c.

[204.] To the Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland prays John Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of

Dirland, que bone plese luy graunter licence qil poet aproprier et amortesier al Erchedekene Darmagh leglise de Seint Columbe de Clonmore en le counte de Louthe, que est de son patronnage, a avoir et tenir al Erchedeken qorest et a sa Erchedekenee et a sez sucessours a toutz jours, nient countrestaunt jacunz estatutz ou ordenaunces encountrarie faitz; considerantes que le dit Erchedekenee nest que de valu de x. marcz, et leglise susdit del valu de viij. marcz.

bishop of Armagh, prays for license to appropriate in mortmain the church of St. Columba of Clonmore, in the county of Louth, to the Archdeaconry of Armagh. His petition is granted.

Indorsamentum. Eit le suppliaunt licence que il poet apropriere et amortesir al Archedekenerie Damagh [1] lesglise de Seint Columbe deinz contenue, solunc la purpart de ceste peticion, par lettres patentis notre Seignour le Roy, en deu fourme. Doune a Trym, le xij^e jour de Averelle, lan notre Seignour Roy Richard Seconde sesizsme.

Plese a moun treshonoure Seignour, le Counte Dormound, Justice Dirland, grantier a soun servant, Thomas [205.] A.D. 1393.

[Translation.]

Ireland, that it may be [your] good pleasure to grant him license to appropriate and amortize to the Archdeaconry of Armagh the church of St. Columbe of Clonmore in the county of Louth, which is in his patronage, to have and to hold to the Archdeacon who now is and to his Archdeaconry and to his successors for ever, notwithstanding any statutes or ordinances made to the contrary; considering that the said archdeaconry is but of the value of ten marks, and the church aforesaid of the value of eight marks.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have license to appropriate and amortize to the Archdeaconry of Armagh the church of St. Columbe within contained, according to the purport of this petition, by letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form. Given at Trim, the twelfth day of April, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

May it please my most honoured Lord, the Earl of Ormond, Justice of Ireland, to grant to his servant, Thomas Gower [205.]

[1] *Sic* in MS., for *Darmagh*.

Thomas Gower prays for the custody of the lands which belonged to Richard White in Ardresse, in the county of Kildare, as long as they remain in the King's hands. His petition is granted.

Gower la garde des touz les terres et tenementz, qestoient a Richard White en Ardresse, en le conte de Kyldare, ove les apurtenantz, es mains notre Seignour le Roy par certeins causes esteantz, a avoir tanqome ils demourgent es ditz mains le Roy, pur ent rendre par an al Escheqier Dirland lestent ent darrein fait ou a proschein affaire, a les festes de Paske et Seint Michel, par owelz porcions.

Indorsamentum. Eit le suppliaunt la garde des touz les terres et tenementz ove lours apurtenementz dont ceste peticioun fait mencioun, solonc la purport dycelle, par lettres patentz notre Seignour le Roy, en due fourme, et par suffisant seurte a trover en la Chancellerie de paier lestent ent darrein fait ou a proschein a faire. Doune a Trym, le primer jour de Averylle, lan du regne le Roy Richard Seconde xvj^{me}.

[The twentieth membrane of the Roll ends with the word *xvime.*]

[206.] A.D. 1393. Adam Taillour, Vicar of Callan,

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseille notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Adam Taillour, Vicarie de Callan, que come une Willam Offolan, jadys servauntz le

[Translation.]

the custody of all the lands and tenements with the appurtenaces, which belonged to Richard White in Ardresse, in the county of Kildare, being for certain causes in our Lord the King's hands, to hold while they remain in the said King's hands, to pay thereout yearly into the Exchequer of Ireland the extent last made or next to be made, by equal portions, at the feasts of Easter and Michaelmas.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have the custody of all the lands and tenements with their appurtenances of which this petition makes mention, according to the purport thereof, by letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form, and by sufficient surety to be found in the Chancery to pay the extent thereof last made or next to be made. Given at Trim, the first day of April, the sixteenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second.

[206.] To, you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Adam Taillour, Vicar of Callan, for as much as one William Offolan, lately servant of the said Vicar, took from

ditz Vicar, prist luy folonesment une chivalle, une haubryke, une pysane, et une basynet, pur quel il fuit prys, et convict de mesme la felonie; et par causis que mesmes les biens et chateux furrount troves en sa garde, furrounct ajuges forfes a Roy, et aprises a quarter marcz et demi, sur quey vient le dit Adam et fist fine a Roy pur les ditz biens et chateux a une marc; et puis apres une Johan Danyelle, Justice assigne en le counte de Kylkenie, pur avantage de Roy prist une enquest de la value des ditz biens et chateux, qeux fuirroint aprise par la dit enquest a viij. marcz, et le retourne en la court du Roy, et le ditz Adam ore est des avantdit viij. marcz enpeche par le summons de le Eschekere Dirlaund; que vous plese, de votre gracious seignourie, consederer le fine que il fiest pur la avandit biens et chateux, et luy dischager de avanditz viij. marcz, en eovre de charite, eiant regard pur le dit biens feuront les biens de dit supplient de vaundit felonie fait, come dit est.

having been robbed of a horse and armour by his servant, and having made fine of one mark for the said goods and chattels, valued at 4½ marks, and the said goods and chattels having been subsequently valued by inquest at 8 marks, for which he is sued, prays that, as the goods and chattels had been his own property, he may be allowed to

[Translation.]

him feloniously one horse, one hauberk, one pysane and one basinet, for which he was arrested, and convicted of the same felony; and because the same goods and chattels were found in his keeping, they were adjudged forfeited to the King, and appraised at four marks and a half, whereupon came the said Adam and made fine to the King for the said goods and chattels at one mark; and sometime after one John Danyelle, Justice assigned in the county of Kilkenny, held for the King's advantage an inquisition of the value of the said goods and chattels, which were appraised by the said inquisition at eight marks, and returned it into the King's court, and the said Adam is now by summons of the Exchequer of Ireland sued for the aforesaid eight marks; that it may please you, of your gracious lordship, to consider the fine which he has made for the aforesaid goods and chattels, and to discharge him of the aforesaid eight marks, as a work of charity, considering that the said goods belonged to the said suppliant before the said felony was committed, as is stated.

have them at the fine which he had originally paid. His petition is granted on condition that he pay a fine of one mark additional.

Indorsacio. Eit suppliant touz les biens de William Offolan deinz nome, a notre Seignour le Roy forisfaitz come deinz est contenue, fyn dune marcz appaier al Eschequer, et pur son bon service fait a Roy, et auxint par cause del fyn dune marcz quel il fist par de vaunt, et de autres causis compris deinz ceste peticioun; et pur ces soit brief fait as Tresurer et a Barouns de Leschequer comaundant a eux que, receux les dit fyns de deux marcz al oeps notre Seignour le Roy a dit Eschequer, facent le dit supliant estre dischargez, et, qu[a]nt envers notre Seignour le Roy, de la vilue et pris des biens le dit William, solonc purporte de ceste peticioun. Doune a Trym, le xiiij. jour de Aprille, lan de notre Seignour le Roy le seszime.

[207.] A.D. 1393. Fiat for a commission giving the

Soit comissioun notre Seignour le Roy, souz soun graunt sealle en Irlaund, fait a noz bien amez Robert Evre et Thomas de Evertoun, clerc, de la garde de

[Translation.]

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have all the goods of William Offolan within named, forfeited to our Lord the King as is within contained, [he] to pay a fine of one mark to the Exchequer, both for his good service rendered to the King, and also because of the fine of one mark which he has already made, and for other causes comprised in this petition; and therefore let there be made a writ to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer commanding them that, the said fine of two marks being received to the use of our Lord King in the Exchequer, they cause the said suppliant to be discharged [thereof], and also, as touching our Lord the King, of the valuation and appraisement of the goods of the said William, according to the purport of this petition. Given at Trim, the fourteenth day of April, the sixteenth year of our Lord the King.

[207.] Let there be made a commission of our Lord the King, under his great Seal in Ireland, to our well beloved Robert Evre and Thomas de Evertoun, clerk, of the custody of all

tous les teres et tenementez ove les appurtenantz en Athboy, Trymenetestoun et aultrez lieuz deinz le countie de Mide, quex feuerunt a Johan fitz et heire a Mounseignour William de Londris, Chivallere, a avoire tange ils demurgent es maynz le Roy, rendant ent a notre Seignour le Roy par an lextent ent primerment a fair a soun Eschequer Dirland, as festis de Pasche et Seint Michelle, par oweles porcions, et sur ceo soit briefe le Roy fait al Eschetour notre Seignour le Roy en Irlaund, ou a soun depute, de soi rien ent mellere, et ceo en deu fourme. Doune a Tryme, le terce jour Daprille, lan du regne notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme. A Chaunceller Dirlaund ou a soun lieutenant.

custody of the lands belonging to John, son and heir to Sir William de Londris, Knight, in the county of Meath to Robert Evre and Thomas de Evertoun as long as they remain in the King's hands.

A vous, Justice et Consaille notre [Seignour][1] le Roy en Irlaund, supplie Thomas Tout, que come les dieux parties dez dieux parties[2] del manoire de Port- [208.]

A.D. 1393. Thomas Tuyt prays for livery of

[Translation.]

the lands and tenements with the appurtenances in Athboy, Trymenetestoun and other places within the county of Meath, which belonged to John, son and heir to Monseigneur William de Londris, Knight, to hold as long as they remain in the King's hands, paying thereout yearly to our Lord the King in his Exchequer of Ireland the extent thereof first to be made, by equal portions at the feasts of Easter and Michaelmas, and thereon let there be made a writ to the Escheator of our Lord the King in Ireland, or to his deputy, not to meddle therein, and this in due form. Given at Trim, the third day of April, the sixteenth year of the reign of our Lord King Richard the Second. To the Chancellor of Ireland, or to his deputy.

To you, the Justice and Council of our [Lord] the King in Ireland, prays Thomas Tout, for as much as two parts of the manor of Portlester with the appurtenances, likewise [208.]

[1] The word between brackets is wanting in the original.

[2] There is probably a needless repetition here. The translation follows this supposition.

certain portions of the manor of Portlester, to which he is heir, and which are in the King's hands, being held of the King's ward, the Earl of March by knights' service, as of his Castle of Trim. The petition is sent into the Chancery, and all parties left to the remedy of the law.

lester ov lez appurtenanz, ensemelment ove la reversion del terce partie du dit manoire, le quel Robert Hemmyngburghe et Johanna sa feme teynt en dower du dit Johanna, ensemelment ov la reversion del terce partie dez ditz dieux parties ov les appurtenant, les queux Johan Bremyngham et Johanna sa femme teynt en dower de dit Johanna, en le countie de Mithe, lez queux terrez et tenemenz sount seisiz en la mayn notre Seignour le Roy par cause del morte dune Thomas Nugent, fitz et here a Margret Vernoille, soer a Johan Vernoille jadys seignour dez ditz terrez et tenemenz ov les appurtenantz, les queux discendirent a dit Thomas Tout come fitz et heire Elizabet Vernoille, soer a Thomas Vernoille, Chevallere, pere le dit Johan, et le queux terrez et tenemenz ov les appurtenantz sont tenuz du Roger fitz et heire Esmond de Mortu mere, jadys Counte de Marche, come de soun chastelle de Trym, par service de chivalerie, come pleynement appeirt par une office pris devant Johan Aldelyme,

[Translation.]

with the reversion of the third part of the said manor, which Robert Hemmyngburghe and Johanna his wife hold in dower of the said Johanna, likewise with the reversion of the third part of the said two parts with the appurtenances, in the county of Meath, which John Bremyngham and Johanna his wife hold in dower of the said Johanna, which lands and tenements are seized into the hand of our Lord the King on account of the death of one Thomas Nugent, son and heir to Margaret Vernoille, sister to John Vernoille lately lord of the said lands and tenements with the appurtenances, which descended to the said Thomas Tout as son and heir of Elizabeth Vernoille, sister to Thomas Vernoille, Knight, father of the said John, and which lands and tenements with the appurtenances are held of Roger, son and heir of Esmond de Mortumere, late Earl of Marche, as of his castle of Trim, by knights' service, as plainly appears by an office taken before John Aldelyme, Escheator of

Escheatour Dirlaund, et retourne en la Cauncellerie notre dit Seignour le Roy en Irlaund; que plese a votre tresgraceous seignourie comaunder le Chauncceller notre Seignour le Roy en Irlaund somer le dit office, et faier deliveraunce dez ditz terrez et tenemenz ov lez appurtenantz a dit Thomas Tuyt, come ley et reysoun demaundent.

Indorsacio. Soit ceste peticioun envoie en la Chancellerie, et illeoques appelles le fremer des terrez et tenemenz deinz nommes, et le Sergant de la Loy notre Seignour le Roy, et touz autres que sont appellerez de et sour la matiere dont ceste peticioun fait mencioun, soit droit fait sibien pour le Roy come pur les partiz. Doune a Trym, le xvj^e^ jour de Averylle, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme.

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplient votres simples servantz Robert[1] Henbrige et Thomas Henbryge, que comme ils [209.] A.D. 1393. Robert and Thomas Henbryge.

[Translation.]

Ireland, and returned into the Chancery of our said Lord the King in Ireland; that it may please your most gracious lordship to command the Chancellor of our Lord the King in Ireland to give full effect to the said office, and deliver the said lands and tenements, with the appurtenances, to the said Thomas Tuyt, as law and reason demand.

Indorsement. Let this petition be sent into the Chancery, and there being summoned the farmer of the lands and tenements within named, and our Lord the King's Sergeant-at-law, and all others who are [to be] summoned for and concerning the matter of which this petition makes mention, let right be done as well for the King as for the parties. Given at Trim, the sixteenth day of April, the sixteenth year of the reign of our Lord King Richard the Second.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, pray your poor servants Robert Henbrige and Thomas Henbryge, for as much as they have for a long time [209.]

[1] *Henforde* has been cancelled here before *Henbrige*.

having lost horses, armour &c., and suffered much damage in the King's service, pray for a grant, for twenty years without rent, of the lands which belonged to Thomas Arondele of Drogheda, and which are now in the King's hands. Their petition is granted.

ont ont[1] longement travaille en le service notre Seignour le Roy en ses guerres, et ont en icelles sustenuz divers grantz dammages et perdes sibien en chivaux comme en autres biens et harnois, en tres grant arerissement de lour povre estat; que vous plese, en recompensacion de ses dammages et perdes[2] suzditz, et pur lours bon service fait a notre Seignour le Roy et afaire, lour granter la garde de touz les terrez et tenemenz queux furent Thomas Arondele en la ville de Droghda de la partie de Mide, ove les appurtenantes, en les mains notre Seignour le Roy par certaines causes esteantz, a avoir la dite garde ove les appurtenantes a terme de vynt anz, sans riens ent rendre a notre Seignour le Roy pour le dit terme.

Indorsamentum. Eient les suppliantz toutz les terres et tenemenz dont ceste peticion fait mencion, a terme de xx. ans, sans rien ent rendre a notre

[Translation.]

laboured in the service of our Lord the King in his wars, and therein have suffered divers great damages and losses as well in horses as in other goods and armour, to the very great prejudice of their poor estate; that it may please you, in compensation for their damages and losses aforesaid, and for their good service rendered and to be rendered to our Lord the King, to grant them the custody of all the lands and tenements which belonged to Thomas Arondele in the town of Drogheda on the side of Meath, with the appurtenances, being for certain causes in the hands of our Lord the King, to have the said custody with the appurtenances for the term of twenty years, without paying anything to our Lord the King for the said term.

Indorsement. Let the suppliants have all the lands and tenements of which this petition makes mention, for the term of twenty years, without paying anything thereout to

[1] *Sic* in MS.

[2] The words *sibien en chivaux comme en autres biens* have been cancelled here as redundant.

Seignour le Roy, solonc le purport de ceste peticion, par lettres patentes &c. Doune a Trym, le xvj^e jour Daverylle, lan &c.

[210.] A.D. 1393. Fiat for a protection for John Lyndraper, alias Kerre, who is about to pass into England in the King's service.

Fiat protectio Domini Regis cum clausula Volumus pro Johanne Lyndraper, alias nominato Johanne Kerre, qui in obsequium dicti Domini Regis ad partes Anglie per preceptum nostrum est profecturus, per unum annum duratura, in forma debita et consueta. Datum apud Dublinium xxiij^o die Aprilis, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi sextodecimo &c.

[211.] Vacat quia revocatum.

A.D. 1393. Thomas Snelle, clerk, prays for a general pardon, which is granted him for a fine of 20*s*.

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseylle notre Seignour le Roy en Irlond, supplie Thomas Snelle, clerk, que vous pleyse luy graunter chartre pardoun de touz manieres tresonez, felonyes et trespaces par luy faitz sibien encontre la pees le Roy Edward, aiel notre Seignour le Roy qorest, come encountre la pees notre dit Seignour le Roy qorest, et auxint de conspiraciez, confederaciez, champartiez, sedicions, faux alliauncez, deceitz, contemptez, necligencez, conselementez, extorcions, oppressionez, excessez et autres trespaces et feloniez qecumqez, et forfaturs de sez bienz et cha-

[Translation.]

our Lord the King, according to the purport of this petition, by letters patent, &c. Given at Trim, the sixteenth day of April, the year &c.

[211.] To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Thomas Snelle, clerk, that it may please you to grant him a charter of pardon of all manner of treasons, felonies and trespasses by him committed as well against the peace of King Edward, grandfather to the King that now is, as against the peace of our Lord the King that now is, and also of conspiracies, confederacies, champarties, seditions, false allegations, deceits, contempts, negligences, concealments, extortions, oppressions, excesses, and other trespasses and felonies whatsoever, and of forfeitures of his goods and chattels, if any for the causes aforesaid may

teux, si ascunes par lez causez suysditz a notre dit Seignour le Roy appartient, et dez utlagaries, si ascunez en sa person soient pronunciez par lez causez suysditz, et ceo, pur easy fyn faiere a notre dit Seignour le Roy; eiauntz regard, treshonrez Seignouries, qil est loyal liege a notre dit Seignour le Roy et de bon fame.

Indorsamentum. Eit le supplient chartre de pardoun, solonc la tenour de cest peticioun, par fyn de xx. souldes paiez en le Haneper, et sur ce lui soient faites lettres patentz notre Seignour le Roy, en due fourme. Doune a Dyvelyn, le xxiij^{e} jour Daverylle, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme &c.[1]

[212.] A.D. 1393. Fiant for patent to Thomas de Burgo to be Sheriff of Connaght, and for a writ de non intromittendo to Walter Bremyngham late Sheriff of the same.

Quia de avisamento nostri et aliorum de Consilio Domini Regis in Hibernia concordatum est quod Thomas filius Johannis filii Philippi de Burgo sit Vicecomes Conacie, fiant inde eidem Thome litere patentes dicti Regis in forma debita et consueta, et breve de non intromittendo directum Waltero Bremyngham nuper Vicecomiti Conacie predicte. Datum Dublinii, xxiij^{o} die Aprilis, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi sexto-decimo &c.

[Translation.]

appertain to our Lord the King, and of outlawries, if any against his person may be pronounced for the causes aforesaid, and this, by payment of easy fine to our Lord the King; considering, most honoured Lordships, that he is a loyal liege to our said Lord the King, and of good report.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a charter of pardon, according to the purport of this petition, by a fine of twenty shillings paid in the Hanaper, and thereon let there be made him, in due form, letters patent of our Lord the King. Given at Dublin, the twenty-third day of April, the sixteenth year of the reign of our Lord King Richard the Second.

[1] This entry is cancelled in the MS.

Pleis a vous, treshonures[1] Seignour, le Counte Dormond, Justice Dirland, ratifier approiver lestat droit et possessioun que votre clerk, Robert Mey, Parsoun del eglise de Balygarthe, ad en sa dit Parsonage, de grace le Roy especialle, et pur soun bon service a lui fait et affere. [213.]

A.D. 1393. Robert Mey, clerk, prays for confirmation of his right and possession of his Rectory of Balygarthe.

Indorsacio. Eit le suppliant ratificacion et confirmacion de lestat, droit et possessioun que il ad en sa Parsonage deinz escript, de grace le Roy especiale et au request de reverent pere en Dieu, Levesque de Mithe, par lettres patentz notre Seignour le Roy, en due fourme. Doune a Dyvelyn, le xxiij^e^ jour de Averylle, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Seconde seszisme.

His petition is granted at the request of the Bishop of Meath.

A vous, Sire Justice et Conseil notre Seignour le Roy en Irland, supplie Henry Stanyhurst, clerk, que vous plese luy granter la garde de une meis et demi, [214.]

A.D. 1393. Henry Stanyhurst, clerk, prays

[Translation.]

May it please you, most honoured Lord, the Earl of Ormond, Justice of Ireland, to ratify [and] approve the estate, right and possession which your clerk, Robert Mey, Rector of the Church of Balygarthe, has in his said Rectory, of the King's special grace, and for his good service to him rendered and to be rendered. [213.]

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have a ratification and confirmation of the estate, right and possession which he has in his Rectory within written, of the King's special grace, and at the request of the reverend father in God, the Bishop of Meath, by letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form. Given at Dublin, the twenty-third day of April, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

To you, Lord Justice and Council of our Lord the King in Ireland, prays Henry Stanyhurst, clerk, that it may please you to grant him the custody of one messuage and a half, [214.]

[1] *Sic* in MS.

for the custody of the lands of John Lemman in Ardee, being in the King's hands. His petition is granted.

et quatouris acris de terre, ove lez appurtenauntz, qeux furrent Johan Lemman en Athyrde en la counte de Louthe, es mayns notre dit Seignour le Roy par certaynez causez esteantz, a avoyr tanque lez ditz terris et tenemenz ove lour appurtenauntz demeurent en la maine notre dit Seignour le Roy, pour lestent ent darreyn fayt &c.

Indorsamentum. Eit le suppliant la gard du mees et demi, et quatorze acres de terre, ove lour appurtenaunce, dont ceste peticion fait mencion, tanque comme ils demeurent en la main notre Seignour le Roy, solonc la purport de cest peticion, par lettres patentz notre Seignour le Roy, en due fourme. Doune a Dyvelyn, le xxv^{e} jour de Averylle, lan notre Seignour le Roy Richard Secunde seszisme &c.

[The twenty first and last membrane of the Roll ends here.]

[Translation.]

and of fourteen acres of land, with the appurtenances, which belonged to John Lemman in Athyrde in the county of Louth, being for certain causes in the hands of our said Lord the King, to have as long as the said lands and tenements with their appurtenances remain in the hand of our said Lord the King, for the extent thereof last made &c.

Indorsement. Let the suppliant have the custody of a messuage and a half, and of fourteen acres of land, with their appurtenances, of which this petition makes mention, as long as they remain in the hands of our Lord the King, according to the purport of this petition, by letters patent of our Lord the King, in due form. Given at Dublin, the twenty-fifth day of April, the sixteenth year of our Lord King Richard the Second.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

COTTON. MS., BRITISH MUSEUM, TITUS B. XI. FOL. 7, b.

DE PAR LE ROY.[1]

Reverent piere en Dieu et chere et bien amez. Nous vous faisons savoir que combien que notre trescher et tresame uncle, le Duc de Gloucestre, nadgairs ordenez notre Lieutenant en la terre Dirlande, feusse en bon volonte davoir venuz illoeques pur la sauve garde de mesme notre terre selonc les covenantes comprises en les endentures faites parentre nous et lui ; nientmains par certeines causes que a ce nous moevent, tant pur lonur et profit de nous come pur lestat de tout notre roiaume, avons, delassent des grandes de mesme notre roiaume et des autres de notre Grand Conseil, deschargez notre dit uncle de la governance susdite. Et

[July 23, 1393.] Letter to the Council of Ireland, from the King, informing them that he had relieved the Duke of Gloucester of the Lieutenantship of Ireland, and had appointed the Earl of March his successor, in whose absence he had

[TRANSLATION.]

BY THE KING.

Reverend father in God and dear and well beloved. We give you to know that, although our very dear and well beloved uncle the Duke of Gloucester, lately appointed our Lieutenant in the land of Ireland, was well inclined to have come there for the safeguard of our said land according to the covenants comprised in the indentures made between us and him ; nevertheless for certain causes us thereunto moving, as well for the honour and advantage of us as for the estate of our whole realm, we have, with the assent of the great men of our said realm and of others of our Great Council, discharged our said uncle of the government aforesaid. And

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[1] The dates of this and the following document are fixed by the allusion to the Lieutenantship of the Duke of Gloucester, whose discharge is dated 23d July 1393. The Earl of Ormond continued to act as Lord Justice till Richard landed in person at Waterford, Oct. 2, 1394.

made the Earl of Ormond Lord Justice of Ireland · also stating that he had constituted the Archbishop of Dublin Chancellor, and sent over money and troops, and taken other steps for the government of Ireland.

sur ce avons ordinez que notre trecher et foial cousin, le Conte de la Marche, se taillera de venir a mesme notre terre pur la governance et sauve garde dycelle, a plutost que faire se purra bonement, sanz nulle defaute. Si nous, considerants le peril et damage que purroient vraisemblablement avenir en le moien temps a notre dite terre, avons par tant deputes notre trescher et foial cousin, le Conte Dormond pur estre notre Justice illoeques, et envoions a present en confort de vous et de nos[1] autres liges en celles parties un certeine nombre de gentz darmes et archiers en la companie de lonorable piere en Dieu, Lercevesque de Dyvelyn, li quel nous avons constitue notre Chanceller de notre terre susdite; et envoions aussi en sa compaignie, par notre ame Sergeant darmes, Johan Elyngeham, deux mille marcs pur estre deliverez a notre Tresorer illoeques, et despenduz sur la sauve garde de notre dite terre, par avis de . . . ditz Justice et Chanceller et de vous, ensemblement ovec les revenues de notre terre susdite. Sur queles

[Translation.]

thereupon we have ordained that our very dear and faithful cousin, the Earl of March, should get himself ready to come to our said land for the government and the safeguard thereof as quickly as he well may, without any default. So we, considering the peril and damage that might probably happen in the meantime to our said land, have for so much deputed our very dear and faithful cousin, the Earl of Ormond to be our Justice there; and we send over at present, in support of you and of our other lieges in those parts, a certain number of men-at-arms and archers in the company of the honourable father in God, the Archbishop of Dublin, whom we have appointed our Chancellor of our land aforesaid; and we send also in his company, by our beloved Sergeant-at-arms, John Elyngeham, two thousand marks to be delivered to our Treasurer there, and to be expended for the safeguard of our said land, by the advice of [our] said Justice and Chancellor and of you, in like manner with the revenues of our land aforesaid. Upon which

[1] *Sic* in MS.

choses nous volons que vous donez ferme foy et creance a notre Chanceller avantdit; confiantz que, parmy la prudence et sage discrecion sibien de notre dit Justice come de mesme notre Chanceller et de vous, mesme notre terre serra myse en bone governance, si Dieu plest. Pur quoy vous prions cherement que vous soiez de bon comfort, et mettez vous peine et diligence, de tant come en vous est, que lestat de notre dite terre puisse estre sauvees et gardees, a lonur de nous; et ce ne lessez sicome nous nous fions entierement de vous; et si vous en saverons moult especialement bon gree. Done souz notre prive seal a notre chastel de Wyndesore, le xxiij. jour de Juyl.

Alonurable piere en Dieu Levesque de Mide, et a noz chers et bien amez le Gardein de notre Grand Seal, et a notre Tresorer et autres de notre Conseil en notre terre Dirlande.

[Translation.]

matters we will you to give firm faith and credence to our Chancellor aforesaid, trusting that, by means of the prudence and wise discretion as well of our said Justice as of the same our Chancellor and of yourself, our same land shall, if God pleases, be placed under good rule. Wherefore [we] tenderly pray you that you be of good comfort, and that you bestow care and diligence, as much as in you lies, that the estate of our said land may be safely kept and guarded, to our honour; and this omit not as we confide entirely in you; and so we shall acknowledge ourselves to be more especially beholden unto you there for. Given under our privy seal at our castle of Windsor, the xxiii. day of July.

To the honourable father in God the Bishop of Meath, and to our dear and well beloved the Keeper of our Great Seal, and to our Treasurer and others of our Council in our land of Ireland.

IBID., FOL. 6, b.

DE PAR LE ROY.

[July 25. 1393.] A letter from King Richard II. to the Earl of Ormond, informing him that he had been appointed Lord Justice of Ireland.

Trescher et foial cousin, nous vous remercions dentier cuer de votre peine et diligence et loial service, que vous nous avez fait, et mys de votre propre voluntee, a la reverence de nous, entour la salvacion de notre terre Dirlande, a ce qui par relacion des gentz dignez de foi nous sumez certeinement enformez; et vous fesons savoir qui, pur certeines causez que a ce nous moevent, de lassent des grandes de notre Conseil, pur le bien et honour de notre roiaume, avons deschargies notre trescher et tresame uncle le Duc de Gloucestre de la garde et governance de notre dite terre Dirlande; veullants que notre trescher et foial cousin le Conte de la Marche eit la dicte garde a plustost qui len pourra ordener pur son aler vers notre terre suisdite, par mesme la cause que serra le plus en haste, qui faire ce pourra bonement, sans nule defaute. Si nous, confiants de

[TRANSLATION.]

BY THE KING.

Very dear and faithful cousin, we thank you with all our heart for your labour and diligence and loyal service, which you have rendered to us, and bestowed of your own good will, out of reverence for us, about the safeguard of our land of Ireland, as by report of trust-worthy persons we are certainly informed; and we let you know that, for certain causes us there unto moving, with the assent of the great men of our Council, for the advantage and honour of our realm, we have discharged our very dear and well beloved uncle the Duke of Gloucester of the guardianship and government of our said land of Ireland; it being our will that our very dear and faithful cousin the Earl of Marche have the said guardianship as soon as he shall be able to arrange for his going to our land aforesaid, [and] therefore that, without any default, he make as much haste as he well can. So

votre sage discrecion et prouesce et de lentier dilec-cion que vous portez envers nous, et a la salvacion de mesme notre terre, vous avons pertant ordenez et constitut destre en le moiene temps notre Justice illoeques, si come par nos[1] letres patentes ent faits [a] vous, puise pleinement apparoir. Par quoi vous man-dons, en priants que selonc poair a vous comys en celle partie faces de tant come en vous est, que parmy la discrecion et bon avys si bien de vous come de lonurable piere en Dieu Lercevesque de Dyvelyn, lui quel nous avons deputez notre Chanceler de mesme notre terre, et de lonurable piere en Dieu Levesque de Mide, et dautres de notre conseil illoeqes, la dite terre soit mys pur le temps en bon governance, a la salvacion dycelle et de lonour de nous, come nous nous fions entierment en vous; et si vous en savons molt es-pecialment bon gree. Pur quele cause de governance

[Translation.]

we, confiding in your sage discretion and prowess and in the entire love you bear to us, and for the safeguard of our same land, have accordingly ordained and appointed you to be in the meantime our Justice there, as by our letters patent thereof made to you may clearly appear. Wherefore we command you, praying that according to the power to you in this behalf committed you do as much as in you lies, that, as well by means of the discretion and good advice of yourself as of the honourable father in God the Archbishop of Dublin, whom we have deputed our Chancellor of our same land, and of the honourable father in God the Bishop of Meath, and of others of our Council there, the said land may be placed for the time under good government, to the safety thereof and to our honour, as we place our entire trust in you; and so we acknowledge ourselves more especially beholden to you there for. To effect which government we

[1] *Sic* in MS.

and that a force of men-at-arms and archers, and also 2,000 marks, had been sent to aid in the government of Ireland.

nous envoions en la compaignie de notre dit Chanceller certein nombre de gentz darmes et darchers, ovesque deux mille marcs pur estre delivres par notre ame Sergeant Johan Elingeham a notre Tresorer Dirlande, et pur estre dispendus par avys de vous, et de notre dit Chanceller, et du dit Evesque de Mide, et dautres de notre Conseil : et volons auxi qui les revenues de notre terre susdite soient dispendues par mesme lavys tanque nous eons autrement ordenez en celle partie. Sur queles choses veullez doner ferme foi et creance a notre Chanceller avantdite. Done sous notre prive seal a notre chastel de Wyndsore, le xxv jour de Juylle.

A notre trescher et foial cousin le Conte Dormond.[1]

[Translation.]

send over in the company of our said Chancellor a certain number of men-at-arms and archers, with two thousand marks to be delivered by our beloved Sergeant John Elingeham to our Treasurer of Ireland, to be expended by the advice of you, and of our said Chancellor, and of the said Bishop of Meath, and of others of our Council : and we also wish that the revenues of our land aforesaid be expended by the same advice until we in this behalf otherwise order. Upon which matters be pleased to give firm faith and credence to our Chancellor aforesaid. Given under our privy seal at our Castle of Windsor, the twenty-fifth day of July.

To our very dear and faithful cousin the Earl of Ormond.

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[1] A copy on paper of this document, in the same volume (fol. 242), the handwriting of which belongs to the end of the 16th century, is endorsed as follows, "25 Jul. "año . . . . R. 2: A letter from "Kinge Richard 2 to the Erle of "Ormond, ordayninge him therby "to be lo. Justice of Irland. Copied "out of the original."

COTTON. MS. TITUS B. XI., Fol. 3.

NFORMACION DE CREDENCE PUR LE MESSAGE ENVOIEZ A ENGLETERRE DEPAR LE GARDEIN DEL TERRE DIRLANDE ET PAR LE CONSEIL ILLOEQES.[1]

[A.D. 1399.] At a parley with Mac Murrough after Richard the Second's departure from Ireland, the former demanded restitution

En primes, McMurghe comensa la guerre devant la venue du Roy, et apres son departir, tanque un parlement de tretee feust fait entre le Gardein et le Conseil del terre et le dit McMurghe, en quele le dit McMurghe demanda restitucion del baronie de Norraghe et paiement de son annuite de iiij^{xx} marcs per an, ovek les arrerages, autrement il ne vodroit tenir la pees; et le Conseil, considerant le trouble et peril

[Translation.]

CREDENTIALS FOR THE MESSAGE SENT TO ENGLAND BY THE GUARDIAN OF THE LAND OF IRELAND, AND BY THE COUNCIL THERE.

Firstly, McMurghe began the war before the coming of the King, and [continued it] after his departure, until a conference for a treaty was made between the Guardian and the Council of the land and the said McMurghe, whereat the said McMurghe demanded restitution of the barony of Norraghe, and payment of his annuity of four-score marks per annum, with the arrears, otherwise he would not keep the peace; and the Council, considering the trouble and the danger of greater

[1] Thomas Holland, Duke of Surrey, half brother to Richard II., was appointed Lord Lieutenant July 26, 1398.—Lib. Mun. Hibn., part ii., p. 199. He landed in Dublin, on the 7th of the following October, and the mention of the soldiers who *had been* in his pay proves the date of this document to have been subsequent to that time. Richard came to Ireland in person on June 1st, and, on his return to England, landed at Milford 13th August 1399. From the allusions to Mac Murrough having continued the war after Richard's departure, and, to his having after a truce carried out his threat of renewing hostilities when Michaelmas was past and to the treasure carried back to England by Richard's faithful clerk, Maudeleyne, the date of the above document may be placed at the close of the year 1399, soon after Richard's deposition, and whilst Alexander de Balscot was Governor or Guardian of Ireland for two months after the accession of Henry IV. See Gilbert's "Viceroys of Ireland," p. 292.

of the barony of Norragh in right of his wife, also the arrears of his annuity, otherwise he declared he would not keep the peace beyond Michaelmas.

de greindre meschief, accorderent de paier a lui une somme de monoie pur les dites[1] baronie de Norraghe et pur la dite annuite, tanque le Roy averoit certifie sa volente sil avera restitucion ou noun, et promistrent denvoier messages en Engleterre pur saver ent la volente du Roy ; et McMurghe ad fait asseurance a sa femme que unques il ne serra a pees sil neit restitucion de ses terres, et, ensi, sil neit my restitucion de ses terres et annuite apres la Seint Michel.

He is at open war, and has gone to aid the Earl of Desmond against the Earl of Ormond.

Le dit McMurghe est a overt guerre, et il est ore alez a Dessemond pur eider le Conte de Dessemond a destruir le Conte Dormond, sils purront, et apres retournir, ovek toute la poair qil poet avoir de les parties de Moumster, pur destruir la pais.

O'Neill has assembled great forces to destroy the whole country if his son and other hostages confined in the castle of

Item, porce que le Anelle est assemblez ovek tresgrant host des gentz sanz noumbre pur guerrir et destruir tout la paiis, sil neit livre de soun filz et ses cosyns et les autres hostages que sont en le Chastel

[TRANSLATION.]

mischief, agreed to pay him a sum of money for the said barony of Norraghe and the said annuity, until the King shall have declared his will whether he shall have restitution or not, and they promised to send messengers to England to learn the will of the King thereupon ; and McMurghe assured his wife that he will not ever be at peace unless he have restitution of her lands, and especially if he have not restitution of her lands and the annuity after Michaelmas. The said McMurghe is at open war, and he is now gone to Dessemond to aid the Earl of Dessemond to destroy the Earl of Ormond, if they can ; and afterwards to return, with all the power that they can get from the parts of Munster, to destroy the country.

Item, in as much as the Anelle has assembled a very great host of people without number to make war upon and to destroy the whole country, unless he have delivered to him his son and his cousins and other hostages that are in

[1] *Sic* in the MS.

de Devylyn, come luy estoit promis si come il dit. Soit sur ce ordenez de remede. Dublin are not delivered up to him.

Item, pur ceo que les soldeours que feurent ovek Moun Sieur de Surry, Lieutenant Dirlande, sont ore hors de soulde, et departez hors des gages, et ensi sont nuls souldeours demurantz sur la defens de la terre, ne nulle monoie entre maines pur paier ascunes souldeours, ne pur faire relef encontre les enemis en ascune manere, qar le monoie que estoit illeoqes en les maines del dit Lieutenant pur la defens de la terre est portez en Engleterre par Maudeleyn et les esquiers que feurent envoyez pur ycelle; et combien qils feurent sovent requis par le Conseil illoqes pur paier et deliverer parcelle del dit monoye pur trover souldeours en defens et salvacion del dicte terre, nientmains ils soy escuseront, qils avont poair de rescevoir et nul poair de rien paier ne deliverer;[1] et en tiel manere la terre est en peril de final destruccion sil ne soit There are no soldiers in pay for the defence of the land, and no money in hand to pay them.

[Translation.]

the Castle of Dublin, as was according to his statement promised to him. Let some remedy be ordained for this.

Item, whereas the soldiers which were with My Lord of Surrey, Lieutenant of Ireland, are now out of pay, and discharged, and thus there are no soldiers remaining for the defence of the land, no money in hand to pay any soldiers, nor to afford any relief against the enemies, because the money which was there in the hands of the said Lieutenant for the defence of the land is carried into England by Maudeleyn and the esquires who were sent for it; and although they were often required by the Council there to pay and deliver part of the said money to find soldiers for the defence and safeguard of the said land, nevertheless they excused themselves, on the ground that they had power to receive, and no power to pay or deliver anything; and thus the land is in danger of final destruction if it be

[1] Some words are erased here in the MS.

relevez et socourrez en hastif temps; par[1] quoy soit ordinez remede.

The Irish enemies are strong and arrogant; the English weak and dispirited.

Item, qant as autres matiers touchant lastat de la dite terre, fait assavoir que les Irrois enemis sont fortz et orguillous et de grant poair, et nul ordenance ne poair[2] defaire resistence a eux, qare les marchers Englois ne sont my depoair, ne voillent chivacher sur eux sanz greindre poair paramont.

The English families that have gone into rebellion oppress and spoil the poor lieges, are not amenable to the law, and, though they wish to be called gentlemen of blood, yet are nothing but sturdy robbers.

Item, les nacions Engleis qi sont rebelx en touz les parties de la terre, com les[3] Butyllers, Powers, Gerardyns, Bermynghames, Daltons, Barettes, Dillons,[4] et les autres, qi ne veullent obeiere a la leye nestre justifiez, mes destruiont les povres gentz liges de la terre, et preignont lour vivre de eux et les desrobbent, et[5] voillent estre appellez gentillemen de sank et idelmen, la ou ils sont fortz larons, et ne sont my justifiez per la ley, et voullent prendre prisoners de les Engleis et

[Translation.]

not quickly relieved and succoured; for which let a remedy be ordained.

Item, as regards other matters touching the state of the said land, be it known that the Irish enemies are strong and arrogant and of great power, and there is neither rule nor power to resist them, for the English marchers are not able, nor are they willing to ride against them without stronger paramount power.

Item, the English families in all parts of the land which are rebels, as the Butyllers, Powers, Gerardyns, Bermynghames, Daltons, Barrettes, Dillons, and the others, who will not obey the law nor submit to justice, but destroy the poor liege people of the land, and take their living from them and rob them, will needs be called gentlemen of blood and idlemen, whereas they are sturdy robbers, and are not amenable to the law, and will make prisoners of the English

[1] The contraction for this word in the MS., is "p."

[2] This and the three preceding words are interlined in the MS.

[3] An erasure here in the MS.

[4] An erasure here in the MS.

[5] This copulative seems to be redundant.

faire greindre duresse a eux que font les Irrois enemis, et ce pur defaut de execucion de justice.

Item, outre ce les ditz Engleis rebelx sont de covyn ovek les Irrois enemis, et ne voillent displere a eux, et issint entre luns et lautres les loialx Engleis sont destruitz et a meschief.

They are accomplices of the Irish enemies, and so between them both the loyal English are destroyed.

Item, par la rebellion et faucyne des Engleis rebelx dune part, et par la guerre des Irrois enemys dautre part, le Roy ad nul profit de les revenues de la terre, pur ce que nulle execucion ne poet estre fait de la ley ne nul ministre nose faire, naler pur faire, execucion.

Hence the revenue is reduced to nothing.

Item, pluseurs contees[1] que sont obeiantz a le ley ne sont my en les maines du Roy, fors les contees[2] de Devylyn et partie del contee de Kyldare; qar le contee de Uriel, ovek loffice de Viscont et de Leschetor et ovek le fee ferme de Droghda, et touz autres profits, forfaitours, fees, gardes, mariages, fee fermes, custume, coket et touz autres choses sont donez as autres.

The King's revenue in the obedient counties is greatly diminished on account of the existence of many Liberties, or Counties Palatine, and the reckless grants to individuals.

[TRANSLATION.]

and put them to greater duress than do the Irish enemies, and this from default of the execution of justice.

Item, in addition to this the said English rebels are accomplices of the Irish enemies, and will not displease them, and thus between the one and the other the loyal English are destroyed and injured.

Item, by the rebellion and falseness of the English rebels on the one side, and by the war of the Irish enemies on the other, the King has no profit of the revenues of the land, because the law cannot be executed, nor any officer dare put it, nor go to put it, in execution.

Item, many counties which are obedient to the law are not in the hands of the King, except the county of Dublin and part of the county of Kildare; for the county of Uriel, with the office of Sheriff and Escheator, and with the fee-farm of Drogheda, and all other profits, forfeitures, fees, wards, marriages, feefarms, custom, cocket and all other things are given to others.

[1] This and the two preceding words are interlined in the MS.

[2] *Sic* in the MS.

Item, le contee de Mide est Franchise de Conte Paleis[1] et donez as autres, et le Roy ad rien.

Item, le contee de Ulvester est Franchise et donez as autres, et le Roy ad rien.

Item, le contee de Weysford est Franchise del Sire de Grey, et le Roy ad rien.

Item, pluseurs autres contees sont Franchises de Conte Palois,[1] que est prejudice et destruccion al Corone et al terre.

Item, le contee de Cork ovek toutes choses est donez as autres ovek franchises de Conte Palois.

Item, le contee de Typerarie est Franchise del Conte Dormond, et le Roy ad rien.

Item, de les contees de Carlaghe, Kylkenny, Waterford, Kery, Lymeryk, Conaght, Roscounon le Roy ad rien, pur defaut de obeisance et execucion de la ley, et par la rebellion et la guerre des enemis come de suis.

Item, le coket et custume et le fee ferme de Water-

[Translation.]

Item, the county of Meath is a Liberty of an Earl Palatine, and given to others, and the King has nothing.

Item, the county of Ulster is a Liberty, and given to others, and the King has nothing.

Item, the county of Wexford is a Liberty of the Lord de Grey, and the King has nothing.

Item, many other counties are Liberties of an Earl Palatine, which is a prejudice and destruction to the Crown and to the land.

Item, the county of Cork with every thing is given to others along with the Liberties of an Earl Palatine.

Item, the county of Tipperary is a Liberty of the Earl of Ormond, and the King has nothing.

Item, from the counties of Carlow, Kilkenny, Waterford, Kerry, Limerick, Connaught, Roscommon, the King has nothing, through default of obedience and execution of the law, and by the rebellion and the war of enemies as above.

Item, the coket and custom and the feefarm of Waterford

[1] This and the two preceding words are interlined in the MS.

ford est donez per xx ans a les Maire et Bailiffs de Waterford pur enclore la ville, et poy est fait.

Item, touz les profitz de la terre, si bien manoirs come terres, rentz et autres choses, que sont cleres ou dascune value, sont demandes et dones as autres, issint que nul profit vient al Escheqer pur paier les fees ne les charges nautres choses, la ou le revenues en temps passee soloient paier grant partie de les costages de la guerre.

Item, non obstant que les revenues sont ensi[1] abatuz, pluseurs fees et anuitees sont donez si bien as Irrois, que amontont a tresgrant somme, come[2] as Engleis, en tresgrant charge importable del Escheqer; et issint les revenues et profitz sont tout abatuz, et les charges encressez, quels ne sont my possibles destre paiez, etc.

Item, qant a les ministers de Lescheqer, fait assavoir que nul Baroun est illoques apris de la ley, come grant boisoigne serroit. [In dorso.] The Barons of the Exchequer are

[Translation.]

is given for twenty years to the Mayor and Bailiffs of Waterford to enclose the town, and little is done.

Item, all the profits of the land, as well manors as lands, rents and other things, which are clear or of any value, are asked for and given to others, so that no profit comes to the Exchequer to pay the fees and charges and other things, whereas the revenues in times past used to pay a great part of the expenses of the war.

Item, notwithstanding that the revenues are thus reduced, many fees and annuities are given as well to Irish as to English, which amount to a very great sum, to the very great [and] insupportable charge of the Exchequer; and thus the revenues and profits are all reduced and the charges increased, which cannot possibly be paid, &c.

Item, as regards the officers of the Exchequer, be it known that no Baron there is learned in the law, as great need should be.

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[1] This word is interlined in the MS. | [2] This word is interlined in the MS.

unlearned in the law, and the other offices of the Exchequer are filled by illiterate men, who thinking only of grasping the fees, have bought their patents, and appoint deputies who are unlearned and careless of their duties.

Item, les autres offices de Lescheqer sont malement occupiez per ceux qi ne sont my apris ne lettrez, ne nount nul conissance de leur offices, mes ont purchacez patentes de les dites offices pur covetise de les fees, et aussi ont en leur absence qi nount cure sils eient leur profitz et gaine. Cest assavoir les offices de Remembrancer, et loffice Chief Grosser, et loffice de Seconde Grosser, et autres, dount les greindre partie deux ne conussent my un lettre, boisoigne seroit qils fuissent gentz tresbien apris de leur office; et ensi il est grant mischief en celle partie.

The Escheatorship, which used to return a profit, is now filled by a salaried officer, and no revenue accrues to the King.

Item, qant a loffice de Leschetour, les Eschetours soloient donir per an c marcs pur avoir et servir le dit office, et outre ce rest a Roy de les profitz et issues dicelle; et Leschetour ore prent per an del doun le Roy xlij^{li} pur servir le dit office, et[1] profit en effect rende a Roy.

[TRANSLATION.]

Item, the other offices of the Exchequer are ill filled by those who are neither learned nor lettered, nor have any knowledge of their duties, but have purchased patents of their said offices from covetousness of the fees, and also have in their absence [deputies] who have no care if only they have their profits and gain. That is to say, the offices of Remembrancer and Chief Engrosser and the office of Second Engrosser, and others, of whom the greater part do not know a letter, [whereas] it is requisite that they should be persons very well skilled in their duty; and thus there is great mischief in this behalf.

Item, as regards the office of Escheator, the Escheators used to give a hundred marks yearly to have and serve the said office, and besides this there was a remainder to the King of the profits and issues thereof; and now the Escheator takes yearly of the King's gift forty-two pounds to serve the said office, and in effect [no] profit rendered to the King.

[1] The negative has probably been cut away here, as the MS. is close shorn at this side.

Item, les custumes et cokectes Dirland soloient estre grante partie del substance de les revenues illoeqes, et ore poy vient a Roy porce que ascuns de eux sont deuez as autres, et le Custumer ad loffice de Collectour a terme de sa vie, et print per an l^li^, et poy vient a Roy.

The Customs, which used to return a profit, are granted away, and the Customer is paid a salary, little coming to the King.

[Translation.]

Item, the customs and cokets of Ireland used to be a great part of the substance of the revenues there, and now little comes to the King because sundry of them are due to others, and the Customer has the office of Collector for term of his life, and takes yearly fifty pounds, and little comes to the King.

Original Patent preserved in the Muniment Room of the Marquis of Ormonde, Kilkenny Castle.

Henricus, Dei gracia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, salutem. Inspeximus irrotulamentum cujusdam memorandi in quodam Consilio nostro apud Tristeldermot ultimo tento facti et habiti et in rotulis Cancellarie nostre Hibernie irrotulati in hec verba:— Memorandum quod in quodam Consilio habito apud Tristeldermot die Lune proximo post festum Sancti David Episcopi ultimum preteritum, habito tractatu coram Consilio nostro in terra nostra predicta per Prelatos, Magnates, Proceres, Clerum et Communes ibidem summonitos et comparentes, qualiter dilectus et fidelis noster Stephanus Lescrope, Miles, Deputatus carissimi filii nostri Thome de Lancastre, Senescalli Anglie, Locum nostrum tenentis in terra nostra Hibernie jam tarde ab eadem terra subito recessit, nulla gubernacione aut regimine predicto tempore recessus sui ab eadem terra seu extunc ordinato, et ita terra

[A.D. 1404.] Inspeximus of an enrolment of a grant to the Earl of Ormond by the Council, with the assent of the Magnates, Clergy, and Commons, as their Stipendiary and Governor at War in the absence of Stephen Lescrope, Deputy to Thomas of Lancaster, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,

in consequence of the danger imminent from the enemies and rebels of the land,

ista in magna desolacione existit, et quod inimici et rebelles nostri ejusdem terre, premissis visis et circumspectis, se parant ac prompti et parati sunt ad guerrandos et destruendos fideles ligeos nostros terre nostre predicte, nisi eorum malicia cicius manuforte resistatur et repellatur, et quod parum vel nichil restat in Thesaurario nostro nec in dicta terra ad conducendos soldarios in auxilium resistencie malicie predicte, nec ad solvendum feodum et vadia Justiciorum aut aliorum ministrorum seu constabulariorum castrorum nostrorum in terra predicta, prout ibidem sufficienter declaratum fuerat. Super hoc iidem Prelati, Magnates, Proceres, Clerus et Communes advertentes dampna destrucciones et alia mala intollerabilia, que eis infra breve, quod absit, verisimiliter formidantur evenire, nisi eis viriliter succurratur, de eorum communi assensu et consensu concesserunt dilecto consanguineo et fideli nostro Jacobo le Botiller, Comiti Ermonie, tanquam eorum Soldario et Gubernatori Guerrarum terre nostre predicte, in auxilium expensarum suarum tam in resistencia malicie dictorum inimicorum et rebellium quam in sustentacione guerrarum in eadem terra, ac pro salvacione et defensione dictorum

of a subsidy of 6*s.* 8*d.* on each carucate of tilled land in Leinster, and the counties of Meath, Louth, Waterford, and Tipperary;

ligeorum, sex solidos et octo denarios levandos de qualibet carucata terre culta infra totam Lageniam et commitatum Midie et Louethie ac Waterfordie et Typararie sub modo et forma quibus in commissionibus nostris inde factis plenius continetur. Ac insuper Prelati et Clerus partium et commitatum predictorum similiter concesserunt ad contribuendos pro se, temporalibus, tenentibus, gavellariis et catallariis suis; et similiter Communes commitatum

and a rateable proportion from the prelates and clergy, and the cities of Dublin and Waterford, the town of

Dublinii et Waterfordie, ville de Droghda ex utraque parte aque, et aliarum villarum partium et commitatum predictorum ibidem comparentes, eciam concesserunt ad contribuendos pro civitatibus et burgis predictis, in auxilium expensarum predictarum pro parte

sua, juxta ratam dictorum sex solidorum et octo denariorum super singulas carucatas terre commitatum predictorum, prout ante hec tempora in hujusmodi concessionibus juxta ratam predictam contribuerunt. Et insuper concesserunt ad solvendam medietatem dicti subsidii Receptoribus inde per predictum Comitem assignandis in manibus eo citius quo haberi et levari poterit, et aliam medietatem in festo Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste proximo futuro, sub hac condicione, quod si nos interim sufficienter ordinaverimus pro bona gubernacione, salvatione et defensione terre predicte et resistencia malicie predicte, ita quod ordinacio illa prompta fuerit et parata in eadem terra citra festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis predictum, quod tunc cesset levacio et solucio dicte secunde medietatis subsidii predicti, alioquin quod levetur et prefato Comiti solvatur in forma predicta. Et eciam iidem Prelati, Magnates, Clerus, Proceres et Communes similiter in dicto tractatu eidem Comiti concesserunt, quod si nos non sufficienter ordinaverimus pro bona gubernacione, salvacione et defensione predictis infra dimidium annum jam sequentem, et idem Comes ipsos medio tempore bene et viriliter juxta vires salvaverit et defenderit contra maliciam dictorum Hibernicorum et rebellium, ac hujusmodi Hibernicos et rebelles pro posse suo debite castigaverit et punierit, quod tunc quandocumque postea idem Comes voluerit ipsos facere[1] convocari, ipsi et eorum quilibet in auxilium expensarum suarum de tempore in tempus rationabiliter contribuerint, juxta eorum facultates, quod de racione erit contentum. Ac eciam iidem Prelati, Magnates, Proceres et Communes ista vice premissa concedunt prefato Comiti tanquam eorum Soldario et Gubernatori Guerrarum terre predicte, ut predictum est, et non ut Justiciario aut

Drogheda, and other towns of those parts, to defray his expenses;

[1] This word is interlined in the MS.

Officiario nostro terre nostre predicte, urgenti necessitate eos modo cogente, ut supradictum est, et sub hac condicione, quod coygnes dicti Comitis et capciones victualium, absque solucione debita pro eisdem in manibus facienda, ac liberaciones in patria, de cetero, pro tempore quo Justiciarius terre nostre predicte fuerit, omnino cessent et adnullentur; et eiam protestando quod nolint nec intendunt quod ista concessio, per ipsos in hac eximia necessitate sua pro eorum salvacione et defensione facta, imposterum trahatur in exemplum, nec in nova constitucione Justiciariorum seu aliorum Gubernatorum terre predicte futuris temporibus in consequenciam. Et super hoc ista petiverunt fieri de recordo in Cancellaria nostra predicta. Nos autem irrotulamentum predictum ad requisicionem dilecti nobis Willielmi FitzGeraut tenore presencium duximus exemplificandum. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste prefato Comite Ermonie, Justiciario nostro Hibernie, apud Dublinium, xii. die Marcii anno regni nostri quinto.[1]

on condition that Coigne and Livery be not exacted by him during the time of his government, and that it be not drawn into a precedent.

EVERDOUN.

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[1] Endorsed in a hand of somewhat later date than the body of the document: "*Inspeximus cujus-*" *dam memorandi.*" There are also the two following endorsements in a hand of the 16th century: "*James, Earle of Ormond,* " *chosen by the Counsell of Ireland* " *to be Governor and Comander* " *in the absence of the Deputy,* " 5 H. 8 [recte 4]."

"*Allowance to Therle for taking* " *uppon him to be Deputie after* " *that Sir George* [recte *Stephen*] " *Scrope, Deputie of Ireland, ran* " *away.*" The strip to which the Great Seal of Ireland was attached remains, but the seal is lost.

COTTON. MS. TITUS B. XI., Fol. 12.

Articles against the Earl of Ormond.

. . . . . of the Messageres of the londe of you, Souerain Lorde of Irelonde: as in substance for asmoche as longeth hym . . . . . the welfare of your said londe that the Erlle of Ormond be Lieutenaunt of the same londe. A.D. 1442.

. . . . by all the lordes spirituell and temporell of your said londe and the commones of the same, in your Parlement holden at Develyn, the Friday next after the fest of seint Martyne in wynter last passed, were fullych avised and assented that I and my felowe messageres for the said londe shulde desire of you, soverain Lorde, to ordeyne a myghti lorde of this your Realme of Englonde for to be your Lieutenaunt of your said londe, that tyme beyng there present the Erlle of Ormond, as Depute to the lorde Welles, than your Lieutenaunt there. Please it your highnesse to be enformed, howe that if had be seyne goode and profitable for you and for your said londe, for to have had the said Erlle your Lieutenaunt, he shulde have been named atte said Parlement. Doyng you to vnderstonde that they alle, bothe lordes spirituell and temporell and commones there assembled, considered in their wisdome that it was moste expedient to you, soverain Lorde, to have to your Lieutenaunt there a lorde of the birthe of this your noble Realme, whom your people there woll more favour and obey than to any man of that londes birth. For men of this Realme kepe better justice, execute your lawes and favour more your commune people there, and ever have done before this tyme, better then euer didde any man of that londe, or ever is like to doo.

A powerful English nobleman required for the government of Ireland.

If the Earl of Ormond was thought suitable by the Parliament, they would have named him to the King.

An English nobleman better suited for the office than one of Irish birth.

Also please it your highnesse to considre howe that it behovethe that he that shulde be your Lieutenaunt

The Earl of Ormond is aged, unwieldy, and

feeble, and having lost his own castles and lordships from lack of power to defend them, is not likely to keep, conquer, or get any for the King.

there, be a mighti, curregeous and laborous man, to kepe the felde and to make resistence [against] your Ennemyes, in comfort and supportacioun of your true liege people there, and none of these ben seyne ne founde in the said Erlle, for both he is aged, vnweldy and vnl[ustie] . . . . hath for lak of labour loste in substance alle his castelles, townes and lordeshippes that he had within your said londe, wherfore it is not likly that he shuld kepe, conquere ner gete eny grounde to you, Soverain lorde, that thus hath lost his owne.

He made Irishmen, and the grooms and pages of his household, knights of the shire, to support him in Parliament.

Moreover please it you to wete that at dyvers Parlementes, whan that the said Erlle hathe had the rule there, he hathe ordeyned and maad Irisshe men and gromes and pages of his housolde knyghtes of the shire, the whiche wolde not in no wyse assent to no good rule, nor to no thing that shulde profite and avaylle to you, soverain Lorde. And also hath suffered dyvers lordes spirituell and temporell to absent þem fro Parlementz here afore, takyng of þem grete fynes to his singuler avaylle, there as the profite shulde be your.

He converted fines levied on those absent from Parliament to his own use.

He is guilty of sundry illegal acts of oppression.

Also afore this tyme, whan the said Erle stood your lieutenaunt, he toke the Priour of Colan [*Recte* Conal], oone of the lordes of your Parlement there, and sent him to Oderes Castell, that is an Irisshe man and your ennemy, the which put him in grete duresse of prisoun, and rampsoumed him at c. marcs, without any cause resonable. And in like wyse maad to be enprisoned in the handes of you ennemyes, Jankyn Golan, oone of the citezents of your Cite of Develyne, and David Seman, Gentilman, and rampsoumed eche of hem at xl^{li}. And oone Nicholas Galbarry in like wyse, and rampsoumed him at c. marcs.

His appointment as Deputy to Lord Welles was deprecated by the Gentlemen and Commons, fearing a breach of the peace by his means,

Also, it please you to consider howe that atte last departire of the Lorde Welles out of your said londe, it was desired by the substance of the gentils and commones of the same londe, that the said Erlle shulde in no wise be his Depute, because of grete rygour and brekyng of peas that they dradde him to do, like as he had doone

before tyme. Whervpon atte last he was bounde by endenture tripartite to kepe the peas, and be at good rule duryng the tyme that he were Depute to the said Lieutenaunt; and sith it is so that his feblenesse of rule was so moche dradde to be Depute, it is to suppos more to be dradde yf he were your Lieutenaunt and had rule himself.

and finally he was put under bond to keep the peace. He is therefore not fit to be Lieutenant.

Also, please it your highnesse to be remembred howe that afore this tyme my Lorde of Marche, my Lorde Grey, whose soulez God assoille, and my Lorde Talbot, that haue been your Lieutenauntes of your said londe, haue afore this tyme enpeched the said Erlle severally of many grete tresons, the which stonde yet vndetermyned, the which is a grete proof that the said Erlle hathe not beene of no good rule and is vnable to have your said londe in governaunce.

He was impeached of treason by the Earl of Marche, Lord Grey, and Lord Talbot, and has not been absolved therefrom.

Also, ther beene many and dyuers other grete thinges mysdone by the said Erlle, the which I may not declare for cause of myne ordre. For the declaracioun of which, please it your highnesse to do come byfore you the Lorde Welles, the Baroun of Dudley, Sir Thomas Stanley, sometyme Lieutenauntz of your said londe, Gyles Thorntoun, your Tresorer there, and other that haue borne and bere offices there, chargyng hem by the feithes that they owe to God, and to you, to report to your highnesse the rule of the said Erlle done for the tyme that they haue stonde your officers there.

Sundry witnesses to be called to testify against him things which the messenger may not, as a clergyman, divulge.

Also, please it your highnesse, the premisses considered, to discharge the said Erlle of the said office of Lieutenaunt, and to direct a commissioun to certain commissioners to enquere within your said londe of the matere comprysed in the said articles, and of the rule and governaunce that the said Erle hath beene of in the tyme that he hath stonde Lieutenaunt there here byfore, over that þat is rehersed aboue, and therevpon to certifie you by writyng, vnder your grete seal, of that þat thei fynde by such inquisicioun, and so ye may haue clere know-

He ought, therefore, to be superseded, and a commission appointed to enquire into the accusations made against him.

lage whether it be for your profite and avaylle for the ease and welfare of your lande that the said Erlle be your Lieutenaunt there or not. And the said Erlle moste be discharged before that the said inquisicioun be takyne, for he hath so rigorously entreted your pouere people of your said londe before this tyme, that they dar not sey the trouth while that he stondethe your Lieutenaunt there, without that he be first discharged, lest that for their sothe seying he wolde be more rigorous to hem hereafter than he was before, the which þey might not bere.

Letters Patent preserved in the Muniment Room of the Marquis of Ormonde, Kilkenny Castle.

A.D. 1442. Inspeximus of a memorandum of evidence taken before the Lord Lieutenant and Council concerning certain charges against the Earl of Ormond, transmitted by virtue of a privy seal from England to Richard Wogan, Chancellor of Ireland.

Henricus, Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, salutem. Inspeximus quoddam memorandum in rotulis Cancellarie nostre Hibernie irrotulatum in hec verba :—Memorandum quod quinto die Junii, anno Regis Henrici sexti vicesimo, in Camera Consilii Domini Regis infra Monasterium Beate Marie Virginis de Trym situata, Jacobus le Botiller, Comes de Ormondia, Locum tenens Domini nostri Regis terre sue Hibernie, presentibus tunc ibidem Ricardo Wogan, clerico, Cancellario dicti Domini Regis terre sue predicte, Willielmo Chever, deputato Egidii Thorndoun Armigeri, Thesaurarii Domini Regis terre sue predicte, Christofero Bernevale, Capitali Justiciario dicti Domini Regis ad Placita in terra sua predicta, Roberto Dovedalle, Capitali Justiciario Domini Regis de Communi Banco in eadem terra, Roberto Dyke, Custode Rotulorum Cancellarie terre predicte, Petro Clyntoun, uno Baronum Scaccarii Domini Regis terre predicte, Edwardo Somertoun, Serviente Domini Regis ad Legem in eadem terra,

Ricardo fitz Eustace et Edwardo fitz Eustace, Militibus, Consiliariis Domini Regis in eadem terra, eidem Cancellario declaravit, quomodo idem Cancellarius certas literas metuendissimi Domini nostri Regis predicti, privato sigillo ejusdem Domini Regis sigillatas, ad inquirendum seu certificandum ipsum Dominum Regem super certis articulis accusatoriis cum dictis literis de privato sigillo, eidem Cancellario transmissas, sibi destinatas, statum ipsius Locum tenentis concernentes, ut eidem Domino Locum tenenti dicebatur, prout idem Locum tenens asseruit, receperat. In quorum uno asserebatur quod per Dominos Spirituales et Temporales ac Communes terre predicte certa, in Parliamento apud Dublinium die Veneris proximo post festum Sancti Martini in yeme ultimo preterito tento, extiterant desiderata. In alio quod ipse Comes, diversis temporibus quibus regimen terre predicte habuerat, ordinaverat et fecerat diversos Hibernicos garciones et pagidicos domus sue milites pro diversis commitatibus in Parliamentis, et quod diversos fines recepit a diversis Dominis Spiritualibus et Temporalibus &c. In alio quod per substantiam Generosorum et Communium terre predicte, eciam prout per Ricardum Archiepiscopum Dubliniensem asserebatur, certe indenture tripartite fuerant desiderate et confecte prout in eisdem articulis plenius continetur, quos perlegi fecit, quorum articulorum verba sequuntur in hac forma:—First, as moche as alle the Lordes Spirituelle and Temporelle of your saide londe, and the Commones of the same, in your Parlement holdyn at Deuelyng the Fryday next after the fest of Seynt Martine in Wynter last passede, were fullyche avysed and assented þat I and my felewe messageris for the seid lond scholde desyre of you, Soverayn Lord, to ordeyn a myȝte lord of this your realme of Englonde for to be your Lieutenant of your saide lande, that tyme beyng there present the Erle of Ormunde as Depute to the Lorde Wellys than your Lieutenant there. Please your Heghnes to be enfowrmet

1st. As to his unfitness to be Lord Lieutenant,

how þat yyff hyt had ben seyn gode and profitable for you and for[1] your seyd land for to haue had the seyd Erle your Lieutenant, he schold have ben namyd atte seyd Parlement, doying you to undyrstonde þat they alle, both Lordes Spirituelle and Temporelle, and Commones, þere assemblet, consideret in thaire wysdomys that hyt was most expedient to you, Souerayn Lord, to have your Lieutenant þere a lord of the byrthe of this your noble realme, whom your peple þere wold more fauowre and obey then to eny man of that lond ys byrth, for men of thys realme kepe better justice, execut your lawys, and favoure more your commone peple there, and ever have done be for thys tyme, better than ever dyd eny man of that lande, othyr ever is[1] lyke to do.

2nd. As to his appointing Irishmen and the grooms and pages of his household to be Knights of the Shire.

Alius articulus sequitur sub tali forma:—More ouer pleasit you to wytt þat at divers Parlementes, whan that the seyde Erle had the rule þere, he hath ordeynt and made Iryshmen and gromis and pagys of his howsolde knyghtys of the schyre, the woche wold noȝt in no wyse assent to no gode rule, nor to nothyng þat scholde profyt and avayle to you Soverayn Lorde; and also hath suffryde divers Lordys Spirituelle and Temporelle to absent þem fro Parlements here afor, takyn of þem gret fynys to his syngler avayle, there as the profyt scholde be your.

3rd. As to the danger to the peace of the country from his appointment.

Alius articulus sequitur sub hac forma—Also pleaset you to considre how at the last departyre of the Lord Wellys owt of your seyde londe hyt was desyryt by the substaunce of the Gentyls and Commones of the same land þat the seyde Erle schold in no wyse be his Depute by cause of gret rygour and brekyng of pees þat thay dred hym to do, like as he had don be for tym. Whereupoun atte last he was bownd by endentour trypartyte to kepe the pease and be of gode rule duryng the tyme þat he were Depute

[1] This word is underlined in the MS.

to your seyde Lieutenant. And seth hyt ys so þat hys febylnys of rule was so moche drad to be Depute, hyt ys to suppose more to be drad yyf he were your Lieutenant and had the rule hym selfe. Omnibus perlectis idem Dominus Locum tenens rogavit omnes predictos de Consilio Domini Regis predicti in Camera Concilii predicta tunc existentes, dicto Cancellario duntaxat excepto, ut transirent et ad invicem communicarent si dicti articuli vel aliquis ipsorum articulorum in se veritatem contineant aut contineat, et quid super veritate[1] articulorum predictorum seu aliquorum eorundem sentirent, coram dicto Cancellario, ut super eorum deposicione et[2] rei veritate in premissis fidelem poterint dicto Domino nostro Regi certificacionem transmittere, testificarent et deponerent. Qui Conciliarii ad aliam cameram infra dictum monasterium situatam transeuntes, et post mutuam communicacionem et collacionem inter se habitam, dictam Cameram Concilii reintrantes, Dominus Edwardus Somertoun, Serviens predicti Domini Regis ad Legem, ut prolocutor ipsorum omnium de Consilio tunc reintrancium, vice, nomine et voluntate ipsorum omnium, ut ipsi omnes fatebantur, ad singulos articulos articulorum predictorum taliter respondebat Primo, quo ad primum articulum dixit, quod non audiverunt quod contenta in ipso articulo in Parliamento predicto per Dominos Spirituales seu Temporales fuerunt aliquo modo mota seu desiderata. Et quo ad alium articulum articulorum predictorum dixit eciam, quod nunquam perceperunt neque sciuerunt quod contenta in ipso articulo sunt seu fuerunt vera. Et quo ad alium articulum articulorum predictorum dixit eciam, quod nunquam audiverunt quod substancia Generosorum seu Communium terre predicte desideraverunt literas predictas tripartitas, prout superius recitatur, indentari. Insuper

The answer of the Council to these charges, acquitting the Earl.

[1] *Sic* in MS.

[2] This word is interlined in the MS.

eodem die ad statim in loco predicto, coram dicto Domino Locum tenente, Cancellario ac ceteris, prout supra recitatur, de Concilio, Philippus Stoyle, nuper Prior de Conalle, super alio articulo articulorum predictorum, quo continetur quod dictus Comes, tempore quo erat Locum tenens dicti Domini Regis in terra sua predicta, dictum Philippum, unum Dominorum Parliamenti Domini Regis terre sue predicte, cepit, et ipsum ad castrum de Oderes, castrum unius Hibernici inimici Domini Regis predicti, misit, et ipsum in eo imposuit, &c., prout in eodem articulo continetur, cujus tenor sequitur et est talis — Also, a for thys tyme whan the sayd Erle stode your Lieutenant, he toke the Priour of Conalle, one of þe lordys of your Parlement there, and send hym to Oderes castelle, þat ys an Iryshman, and your ennemy, the woch put hym in gret duresse of prison, and rawnsouned him at a c. marcs, withowt any cause reysonable, and in lyke wyse mad to be prisonet Jenkyn Gallan, in þe handes of your enemys, oone of the cytseyns of your cytte of Deuelyng, and Dauit Seman, jentilman, and rawnsouned eche of hem at xl^li., and oone Nicholas Galbary in lyke wyse, and rawnsovned hym at a c. marcs—tunc in propria persona sua declaravit pro parte predicti articuli ipsum tangente, quod dictus Dominus Locum tenens nunquam ipsum Philippum Priorem in aliquo castro seu prisona alicujus Hibernici inimici dicti Domini Regis posuit, seu aliquam financiam seu redemcionem, prout in dicto articulo recitatur, ab eodem Priore recepit, que omnia et singula idem Dominus Locum tenens mandavit inactitari, et in rotulis Cancellarie predicte de recordo remanere. Eisdemque die et loco idem Jacobus, Comes de Ormondia, Locum tenens dicti Regis terre sue predicte, coram dicto Cancellario et ceteris, prout supra recitatur, de Consilio, super aliis articulis cum literis de privato sigillo eidem Cancellario a dicto Domino Rege, ut dicebatur, ad certificandum ipsum Dominum nostrum Regem super

statu, habilitate, et regimine ipsius Locum tenentis, sibi transmissis, et eorum copiis ibidem publice lectis, taliter eisdem per ordinem respondebat. Et primo, quo ad illum articulum — Also, pleasyt your heynes to considre how that hyt be houyth þat he þat schold be your Lieutenant there be a miȝty, couragews, and laborows man, to kepe þe felde, and to make resistens a yeynst your enemys, in comfort and supportacioun of your trewe lege peple there, and none of thes bene seyn ne fownde in the seyd Erle, for both he is agyt onwely and onlusty to labour, for he hath for lakke of labour lost in substaunce all hys castels, townys, and lordschyppys þat he had with in your sayde land, wher for hyt ys not lykly þat he schold kepe, conqwer oþer get eny grown to you, Soverein Lord, þat thus hath lost hys own — quoad primam partem articuli, videlicet etatem et agilitatem laborandi, hoc totum commisit discrecioni dicti Domini Regis quamdocumque placuerit eidem Domino nostro Regi pro eo mittere; et ad aliam partem articuli respondebat, quod omnia castella, ville, et dominia que sibi fuerant extra manus serenissimi Domini Regis Henrici quarti, avi Domini Regis qui nunc est, anno terciodecimo, cum primo idem Comes ad legitimam etatem pervenerat, deliberata, illa omnia habet in adeo bono statu, ad dicti Domini Regis honorem et patrie defensionem nunc, et meliori quam tunc erant cum sibi fuerant deliberata, ut notorie et manifeste tote[1] Hibernie constat. Et quo ad alium articulum articulorum predictorum sub hac forma verborum conceptum — Also a for thys tyme whan the seid Erle stod your Lieutenant, he toke þe Priour of Conalle, oone of the Lordys of your Parlement there, and sent hym to Odereys castelle, þat is an Irysshman and your ennemy, the whoche put hym in gret duresse of prisoun, and raunsond hym at a c. marcs, with owt eny cause resonable, and in lyke wyse

[1] "*toti*" in MS.

mad to be prisowned Jenkyn Gallan, &c.—prout superius recitatur, taliter respondebat ad singula in dicto articulo contenta per ordinem. Primo, quo ad capcionem Prioris de Conalle, dixit quod quidam frater Mauricius Mydwyd, Canonicus Regularis Prioratus Sancti Wolstani, Dubliniensis diocesis, obtinuit jure ecclesiastico dictum Prioratum de Conalle contra Philippum Stoyle tunc Priorem ejusdem, et ejusdem possessionem erat adeptus, et quare, ut idem frater Mauricius dixit, et fidem sacramentaliter fecit dicto Comiti tunc dicti Domini Regis Locum tenenti, quod timebat mortem et membrorum mutilacionem per dictum fratrem Philippum Stoyle, tunc dicti Prioratus se Priorem asserentem, et suos, sibi inferendam, ipse Locum tenenentem supplicavit, ut ipsum fratrem Philippum demandaret arrestari ac in prisona custodiri, quousque securitatem pacis, ut jura exigunt et requirunt, inveniret; qui Locum tenens eundem Philippum Priorem asserentem predictum arrestari, ipsumque carceribus mancipari, ibidemque deteneri fecit, quousque dictus Mauricius Prior incumbens et ipse frater Philippus fuerint concordes; et quamcito dictus frater Mauricius, Prior tunc nuncupatus et tantus[1] dicti fratris Philippi, certificavit ipsum Dominum Locum tenentem quod fuerunt concordes, misit pro ipso fratre Philippo ipse Locum tenens, [et] eundem fratrem Philippum libere ad dictum fratrem Mauricium suum Priorem remisit, absque hoc quod ipse Locum tenens ipsum fratrem Philippum Priorem nuncupatum misit ad castrum de Odeyr, seu alterius Hibernici inimici Domini Regis cujuscumque, et absque hoc quod ipse Locum tenens aliquam redempcionem seu financiam ab ipso fratre Philippo Priore nuncupato recepit. Que omnia et singula idem frater Philippus Prior nominatus in dicto articulo accusatorio coram dicto Cancellario et ceteris de Concilio Domini Regis, prout supra recitatur,

[1] *Sic* in MS.

dicto die et loco, in propria persona sua, fuisse ita habita et gesta, et non aliter, ore proprio fatebatur. Et quoad Johannem Gallan, idem Dominus Locum tenens dixit quod pro quinque annis elapsis et amplius mortuus est, et ulterius dixit quod ipse Comes tunc Domini Regis Locum tenens terre predicte fecit eundem Johannem arrestari pro vinis per ipsum venditis prius non prisatis nec gaugeatis, quam offensam idem Johannes fatebatur. Et pro dicta offensa fecit finem pro xx^{li}., quas quidem xx^{li}. Thesaurarius Domini Regis terre sue predicte tunc existens assignavit eidem Locum tenenti in partem solucionis vadiorum suorum, pro quibus quidem xx^{li}. Dominus noster Rex habet acquietanciam dicti Comitis et Locum tenentis, ut patet de recordo in Receptis Scaccarii dicti Domini Regis terre sue predicte, absque hoc quod ipse Comes tunc Locum tenens ipsum Johannem commisit castro seu prisone alicujus Hibernici inimici dicti Domini Regis, et absque hoc quod ipse Comes aliquam redemcionem seu financiam, ultra dictas xx^{li}. in forma predicta receptas, ab eodem recepit. Et quoad Davit Seman et Nicholaum Galbary in dicto articulo accusatorio nominatos, dixit eciam quod nunquam commisit ipsos, seu aliquem ipsorum, nec aliquem alium ligeum Domini Regis, castro seu prisone alicujus Hibernici inimici Domini Regis. Item quantum ad alium articulum sub hac forma verborum conceptum—Also pleasyt your heynys to be remembryd howe þat a for thys tyme my Lord of Marche, my Lord Grey, wose sowlys God a soyle, and my Lord Talbot, þat hath bene your Lieutenants of your seyd lond, hath a for thys tyme empechyt þe seyd Erle severally of many gret treysouns, the woche stond yyt undetermyt, the woche ys a gret profe þat the seyd Erle hath noght bene of gode rule, and ys unhable to have the seyde lond in governaunce—idem Dominus Comes et Locum tenens, coram dictis Cancellario ac ceteris de Concilio Domini Regis, ut supra recitatur, respondebat et dixit, quod

Dominus nuper Comes Marchie, ut ipse credit, nichil proposuit contra ipsum Comitem de Ormondia, et si aliquis fuerit qui voluerit nomine dictorum Comitis Marchie seu Domini de Grey mortuorum, vel si predictus Dominus de Talbot jam vivens, aliqui vel aliquis ipsorum Comitis de Marchia, Domini de Grey, seu Domini de Talbot nomine aliusve quovismodo, aliquam materiam proditoriam in crimen lese majestatis concludentem seu sonantem contra Dominum Comitem de Ormondia et Locum tenentem proponere voluerunt vel voluerit, ipse Comes et Locum tenens preparatus est[1] se defendere et purgare ad libitum dicti Domini Regis, ubi et quando eidem Domino nostro Regi placuerit, per manum suam propriam, ut fidelis Miles dicti Domini nostri Regis, vel alio modo prout idem Dominus noster Rex decreverit fore faciendum. Que omnia et singula idem Dominus Locum tenens mandavit inactitari et in rotulis Cancellarie de recordo remanere. Nos autem memorandum predictum, ad requisicionem prefati Locum nostrum tenentis, tenore presencium duximus exemplificandum. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste prefato Locum tenente apud Dublinium, tercio die Augusti, anno regni nostri vicesimo.[2]

DYKE.

Extractum per { RICARDUM ROW, et JOHANNEM OXENFORDE, } Clericos.

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[1] This word is interlined in the MS.

[2] A portion of the great seal, in white wax, remains affixed to a slip of parchment cut from the bottom of the document, but not severed. The obverse of the seal shows the king, seated, holding the sceptre; the reverse, quarterly, 1 and 4 semée of fleurs de lis, 2 and 3, three lions passant gardant, for France and England. The legend is gone. The document is endorsed in a hand of the 16th cent. "*A Testimoniall of acquittance conserninge the Erle of Ormond.*"

Contemporary Transcript on Parchment, ibidem.

A.D. 1442. Letter of Richard Wogan, Chancellor of Ireland, to Henry VI., throwing doubts on the evidence laid before the Council in refutation of certain charges against James, Earl of Ormond.

Most mighty soueraine Lorde, as lowly and as humbly as I can oþer may, as youer truwe liege subiecte, I recomaunde me unto youer Highnesse, certefieng vnto your Highnesse that howe I was comaundede and chargede by youer gracious priue seal sent unto me to certifie vpon certene articles, comprisede within youer seide priue sealle, in the most secrete wise þat y might, and so I haue dooun, as it appereth more fully by my certificate þerof sent unto youer Highnesse vnder ye oon part of youer grete seal of Irlande; and notwithstonding þis þe Erle of Ormonde, youer Lieutenant of youer lande of Irlande, the xxvi. day of May last passede, at youer citee of Develynn, be fore certeine of youer Counseille of youer seide lande, and before diverse gentiles of the shire of Develynn, appering before him by force of his privie seales ceuerally directede unto him,[1] and also the iiij. day of Juynn þen next folowyng at Trim, before the seide Erle and youer Counceille of Irlande, and diuerse gentilx of the shire of Mithe, appering before the seide Erle by force of his priuie seales seuerally directede unto him,[2] the whiche Erle declarede that I shulde have resceiuede certaine lettres of priue seal to enquere and certifie yow vpoun certeine articles concernyng þestate of the seide Erle, the whiche Erle praiede and requirede to presente the seid articles before þe seide Counceille, þat he might excuse him: to the which I answerede and preide the seide Erle to have me excusede and as to thire articles.[3] Of þe seide articles diuerse of the seide gentilx, for drede of the

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[1] *Sic* in MS.

[2] *Sic* in MS.

[3] There is some mistake here in the MS.; the passage should probably read—"*excusede as to those articles.*"

seide Erle, he being soo Lieutenant, excusede in maner þe seide Erle, as it appereth more fully in thos copies of thos exemplificacions vnder youer grete seal of Irland vpon thos actes þerof made and enrollede in youer Chauncelrie of Irlande of recorde; where I bade neuer to enrolle the seide actes, but oonly Robert Dyke, Clerc of the Rolles of your Chauncery forsaide, enrollede the seide actes in your Chauncery forseide, and that for drede of his life of the seide Erle, as the seide Robert Dyke seide to me. But welle I wote if the seide Erle hadde not be Lieutenant, diuerse of the seide gentilx wolde not haue excusede the seide Erle of the seide articles; because of the which I grutchede to ensele þe seide exemplificacions, but be cause that youer seide Counceille seide vnto me that I most ensele the seide exemplificacions, for as moche as the seide actes were enrollede in youer seide Chauncery of recorde, I ensealede the seide exemplificacions undre youer grete seale of Irlande. The names of which menn of the seide Erle of Ormonde comprisede withynn the seide articles, beenn comprisede withynn a cedule comprisede withynn þis certificate, except oonn Richarde Rowe, which Richarde Rowe is a Clerc of youer seide Chauncery, and dwellyng at youer seide citee of Develynn; and some of þaym apperede for ij. oþer iij. Lordes Spirituelx, shires, citees, and townes, as it appereth more fully by the seide cedule, where that oonn mann shuld appere for oonn Lorde Spirituelle, oþer elles for oonn shire, oþer for oonn citee, oþer for oonn towne; but truly, gracious Lorde, I hade noo knowleche þerof at þe Parliament tyme be cause of mynn newe comyng into youer seide lande, and if I hadde hade knowleche þereof atte begynnyng of the said Parliament, I wolde not have assentede to have admittede ham; for as I am infourmed it was ageynn youer lawe that oonn mann schulde appere for ij. Lordes Spirituelle, oþer for ij. shires, oþer for ij. citees, oþer for ij. townes; and þus ye

may haue verray knowlech of the rule and governaunce of þe seide Erle. And as to þe taking, imprisonyng, and rampsonyng of the Priouer of Conale, Jenkynn Galann, Galbarry, and Davy Semann, which is þe grevoust and henoust article of all þe seide articles comprisede within þe seide priue seale, as it semeth unto me þe seid gentilx excusede not þe seide Erle þereof, as it appereth by the copies of þe seid exemplificacions; and if the seide Erle might be excusede þerof by any maner of coloure, þe seid gentilx, I suppose, wolde have excusede þe seide Erle, he being Lieutenant, and [1] at noonn oþer tyme neiþer þe seide Erle desirede not excuse of þe seide gentilx þerof: the copies of the whiche exemplificacions beenn comprisede wiþinn þis certificate. And álso, graciouse Lorde, oonn Johan Chevir, of Lincolnn is Yn in Londoun, sent þe copie of the seide articles to William Chevir, Seconde Justice of youer Chief Place in Irlande, as þe seide William Chevir saide vnto me, which Johan Chevir is broþer unto þe seide William Chevir. And also, gracious Lorde, if the seide Erle be not better lorde vnto me hereafter thenne he hath beenn aforun þis tyme, I beseche lowly youer grace, as ye of your seide grace made me your Chaunceller of youer seide lande, that ye of youer grace aforesaid yeve me power and auctoritee, be youer gracious letres patentes oute of Engelande, to make a suffisant Deputee as oft tymes as it is necessarie to me, for I may not bere his hevy lordshipe. And most mighty Soueraine Lorde, the Holy Trinite preserue you in alle goodnesse to his plesire. Writenn at youer citee of Develynn, under the oonn parte of youer grete seale of Irlande, the xiiij. day of Juynn.

[1] This word is interlined in the MS.

Contemporary Transcript on Parchment in the Muniment Room of the Marquis of Ormonde at Kilkenny Castle.

A.D. 1442. Inspeximus of a memorandum of proceedings of the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, consequent on the withdrawal of Richard Wogan, Chancellor of Ireland, and his concealment of the great seal.

Henricus, Dei gratia Rex Anglieet Francie, et Dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, salutem. Inspeximus quoddam memorandum in rotulis Cancellarie nostre Hibernie irrotulatum in hec verba :—Memorandum quod vicesimo primo die Julii, anno regni Regis Henrici Sexti vicesimo, in quadam Camera Concilii infra castrum Domini Regis Dublinii, habito diligentissimo et urgentissimo tractatu inter nobilem et potentem Dominum Jacobum le Botiller, Comitem de Ormondia, Locum tenentem ejusdem Domini Regis terre sue Hibernie, et Concilium Domini nostri Regis ibidem ; videlicet, Willelmum Chevyr, Deputatum Thesaurarii Domini nostri Regis terre sue Hibernie, Cristoferum Bernevalle, Capitalem Justiciarium Domini nostri Regis ad Placita coram Domino nostro Rege in terra sua Hibernia tenenda, Robertum Dowdalle, Capitalem Justiciarium dicti Domini nostri Regis de Communi Banco suo Hibernie, Johannem Cornewalshe, Capitalem Baronem Scaccarii Domini Regis Hibernie, Robertum Dyke, Custodem Rotulorum Cancellarie Domini nostri Regis Hibernie, Thomam Shorthals, Secundarium Baronem Scaccarii dicti Domini Regis Hibernie, Petrum Clyntoun, unum Baronum Scaccarii predicti, Edwardum Somertoun, Servientem Domini Regis ad Legem, et Ricardum Fitz Eustace, Militem, ac alios de Concilio dicti Domini Regis. Quod cum Ricardus Wogaun, Clericus, nuper Cancellarius dicti Domini nostri Regis in terra sua predicta, in quodam Magno Concilio dicti Domini nostri Regis apud le Naas die Veneris proximo ante festum Translacionis Sancti Thome Martiris preterito summonito et tento, ut Cancellarius ejusdem terre, causas summonicionis dicti Magni Concilii ac negotia terre predicte

Dominis Spiritualibus et Temporalibus ac Communibus terre predicte in eodem Concilio comparentibus oretenus de mandato prefati Locum tenentis, prout moris est Cancellario dicte terre, exponeret et declararet; et qualiter prefatus tunc Cancellarius a predicto Concilio noctanter et indiscrete, videlicet subito in nocte diei Mercurii proximo post dictum festum, absque causa rationabili et sine licentia prefati Locum tenentis aut noticia dictorum Dominorum Spiritualium et Temporalium Consilii Domini Regis et Communium habita, cum magno sigillo dicti Domini nostri Regis terre sue predicte, cum uno homine solummodo, recessit, in dicti Domini Regis dedecus et contemptum ac statutorum in dicto Magno Concilio existencium dispectum, ac legum et consuetudinum dicte terre lesionem et enervacionem, negociorum dicti Domini nostri Regis et populi sui ejusdem terre in dicto Magno Concilio prosequendorum et expediendorum detrimentum et retardacionem, necnon aliis in futuro exemplum perniciocissimum. Super quo idem Locum tenens, eo quod sibi intimatum extitabat, quod prefatus nuper Cancellarius ad civitatem Dublinii se divertisset, moramque ibidem traxisset, veram causam recessus dicti Cancellarii desiderans, et in premissis remedium congruum de avisamento et assensu dicti Magni Concilii ordinare affectans, dictum Magnum Concilium ad predictam civitatem usque diem Lune proximam post festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli proximum futurum, eodem statu quo tunc fuerat, ex assensu dictorum Dominorum Spiritualium et Temporalium, adjornavit et continuavit, et in dicto Magno Concilio ad requisicionem dictorum Communium ordinatum fuerat, quod breve dicti Domini nostri Regis eidem Ricardo Wogann ut Cancellario dirigeretur, quod ipse in propria persona sua esset apud dictam civitatem in predicto Magno Concilio dicto die Lune, cum dicto magno sigillo, ad ostendendam causam dicti sui recessus; ac medio tempore dictus Locum tenens, ex animo benevolo, cum

diversis personis de Concilio dicti Domini nostri Regis volens cum prefato Ricardo Wogann super premissis communicare, et ipsum Ricardum ut Cancellarium Domini Regis dicte terre in omnibus tractare, dictam civitatem die Dominico proximo ante festum Sancte Margarete Virginis ultimo preterito adivit moram ibidem una cum dictis personis de Concilio Regis dicto die Dominico et die Lune tunc proximo sequente protractando, quibus die Dominico et die Lune prefatus Ricardus Cancellarius ad prefatum Locum tenentem minime venire, seu aliquem suo nomine ad ipsum Locum tenentem per idem tempus mittere, curavit. Et ulterius eodem die Dominico idem Locum tenens, volens cum prefato Ricardo tunc Cancellario ceterisque de Concilio Domini nostri Regis tam pro profectu Domini nostri Regis et terre sue predicte quam super premissa[1] colloquium habere predictum, Servientem ad Legem Stephanem Roche, attornatum dicti Domini nostri Regis, et Johannem Bolt, Custodem Hanaperii dicte Cancellarie, prefato Cancellario misit, ut ipse eidem Locum tenenti ex causis premissis veniret, qui ad hospicium dicti Cancellarii infra dictam civitatem venientes minime ad presenciam dicti Cancellarii venire cum eo loqui potuerunt: set quidam Johannes Shawbery,[2] Capellanus prefati Cancellarii, eis dicebat, quod prefatus Cancellarius non erat infra civitatem predictam. Qui vero die Lune tunc proximo sequente eadem forma missi predictum Cancellarium minime invenerunt, et consimile responsum a prefato Capellano habuerunt, adjiciendo, fide sua media, post[3] idem Cancellarius reveniret ad hospicium predictum infra unam horam tunc proximam sequentem. Ac die Martis tunc proximo sequente publica vox fuit et fama per totam civitatem predictam et commitatum Dublinii, quod pre-

[1] "*prèmissis*" in MS.

[2] The name is written "*Shawb'y*" in the MS.

[3] So written in MS.; the sense would seem to require "*quod.*"

fatus Ricardus Wogann grandem navem apud Houth, infra commitatum Dublinii predictum, dicto die Lune quasi hora sexta post horam nonam arripuit, et versus partes Wallie transfretavit, magnum sigillum regni tunc in custodia sua existens prefato Locum tenenti et Concilio Domini Regis minime deliberando, seu in Thesaurario Domini Regis mittendo seu deferendo. Cujus custodie dictum magnum sigillum fuit relictum, aut regimen commissum, viis et modis quibus inquiri poterat, inquisitum est, et minime scire poterat. Quapropter prefatus Locum tenens, ex assensu Concilii dicti Domini Regis, Vicecomiti Dublinii ac Majori et Ballivis dicte civitatis ex parte dicti Domini nostri Regis mandavit, firmiter injungens quod ipsi infra ballivas suas in dicta civitate et commitatu, ac aliis villis mercatoriis et portubus, publice proclamari facerent, quod quicumque dictum magnum sigillum Domini nostri Regis habens, illud, sub forisfactura omnium que erga eundem Dominum nostrum Regem forisfacere poterit, haberet coram dicto Locum tenente et Concilio apud Dublinium die Veneris tunc proximo futuro, ac eis tunc illud deliberaret: quo die Veneris dictus Willielmus Chevyr, deputatus Thesaurarii terre predicte, in quadam Camera Concilii infra monasterium Sancte Thome Martyris juxta Dublinium, prefato Locum tenenti et Concilio declaravit, quod quidem frater Thomas Nortoun, de ordine Fratrum Predicatorum Mendicancium, die Jovis proximo preterito circa horam decimam ante horam nonam, quandam parvam cistam portatoriam, ceratam ac sigillatam cum quodam signeto in quo erant ymagines Crucifixi, Marie, et Johannis, in qua dictum magnum sigillum fore asseruit, in Thesauraria predicta deliberavit, dicendo quod quidem, audiens dictam proclamacionem, dictam cistam sic ceratam et sigillatam sub et in confessione sibi deliberavit, ut ipse dictum magnum sigillum in Thesauraria predicta liberaret. Et quia dubium erat prefato Locum tenenti

et Concilio, si predictum magnum sigillum in dicta cista extiterit necne, prefatus Locum tenens tunc mandavit prefato Deputato Thesaurarii, assumpto secum residuo dicti Concilii Regis, quod ad dictam Thesaurariam accederet, et dictam cistam aperiret, ad congnoscendum si dictum sigillum in dicta cista foret, an non : qui vero ad Thesaurariam predictam juxta mandatum prefati Locum tenentis euntes, ac dictam cistam in forma predicta ceratam et sigillatam reperientes, cistam predictam aperire fecerunt, et dictum magnum sigillum in quadam baga correa, eodem signeto sigillata, infra dictam cistam invenerunt, prout idem Deputatus Thesaurarii et residuum de Concilio Regis eidem Locum tenenti in readventu suo referebant. Ulteriusque prefatus Locum tenens de custodia et regimine dicti magni sigilli a predicto die Lune, quo idem Ricardus sic dictam navem suam arripuit transfretare,[1] usque dictum diem Jovis, quo die idem Frater Mendicans dictum magnum sigillum in dictam Thesaurariam liberavit, plenissime cupiens assertiri, de assensu Concilii Regis predicti mandavit pro prefato Fratre ad comparendum coram eisdem Locum tenenti et Concilio super premissis examinandum et veritatem dicturum, qui quidem Frater eodem die veniens coram ipsis, tactis sacrosanctis Dei Evangeliis, juratus et examinatus dicit, quod quidam animo penitenti et contrito, dicto die Jovis, quando ipse paratus erat missam Beate Marie Virginis in domo Fratrum Predicatorum Dublinii celebrare, ad ipsum venit, eum benigne requirens ut ille suam confessionem clementer audiret, et in confessione sua inter alia confessum fuit, quod ipse dictum magnum sigillum infra dictam cistam in forma predicta inclusum habuit, ac dictum magnum sigillum prefato Fratri ex causa dicte proclamacionis tunc liberavit, ipsum humillime requirens, quod festinacione qua poterit, illud in dictam Thesaurariam liberaret. Cujus pretextu idem Frater, post dictam missam

[1] "*transfetrare*" in MS.

celebratam, predictum magnum sigillum quamcito poterit in dictam Thesaurariam liberavit. Requisitus quis eidem magnum sigillum deliberavit, an religiosus aut secularis, dixit quod non posset nec vellet ullo modo hoc revelare. Prefatus Frater ulterius tunc requisitus si noticiam habuisset de regimine seu custodia dicti magni sigilli a predicto transitu ipsius Ricardi Wogann usque illud tempus, quo dictum magnum sigillum sic sibi fuit deliberatum—qui dixit super dictum sacramentum suum, quod qualiter dictum magnum sigillum per idem tempus fuit gubernatum seu custoditum penitus ignoravit. Postmodumque, eodem vicesimo primo die, prefatus Deputatus Thesaurarii et Camerarius Scaccarii terre predicte predictum magnum sigillum in Thesaurariam predictam, ut predicitur, nuper positum, de mandato predicti Locum tenentis eis facto, in dictam Cameram Concilii infra dictum castrum portaverunt, et illud in dicta baga dicto signeto sigillata eidem Locum tenenti in presencia dicti Concilii deliberarunt. Qui quidem Locum tenens dictam bagam aperiens, et dictum magnum sigillum adinvicem separans, in utra parte dicti magni sigilli comperit albam ceram quasi recentem, et, ut prefato Locum tenenti et Concilio videbatur, de recenti et nova sigillacione existentem. Ibidem tunc presentibus predicto Custode Rotulorum ac Custode Hanaperii predicti, Willielmo Mape, Spigurnello, sive Calefactore Cere in dicta Cancellaria, ac aliis de eadem Cancellaria, qui sigillacioni dicti magni sigilli interesse solebant, qui vero super sacramentis suis Domino nostro Regi prefatis stricte examinati, si dicta cera relicta fuerit in sigillo predicto, tempore quo ipsi viderunt seu eorum aliquis viderit sigillacionem predicto magno sigillo ultimam factam,[1] qui dixerunt, quod non. Requisiti ulterius si ipsi cognoverint, seu aliquis eorum cognoverit, dictum signetum, cum quo dicta baga sic sigillata fuerat, qui de et super premissis

[1] "*facto*" in MS.

nimium admirantes et stupentes dixerunt, quod non cognoverunt, nec aliquis eorum cognovit, aut unquam ante viderunt aut vidit dictum signetum cum dicto Ricardo Wogann seu aliquo alio. Insuperque eodem vicesimo primo Julii ibidem infra dictum castrum habita diligente et urgente tractatu inter eundem Locum tenentem et Concilium dicti Domini Regis, qualiter officium Cancellarii dicte terre per hujusmodi transitum ipsius Ricardi Wogann extra eamdem terram vacabat, ob quod negocia tam Domini nostri Regis quam partium in Cancellaria predicta prosequenda et expedienda cum eodem magno sigillo a jam diu[1] sigillari minime potuerunt, in dicti Domini Regis et fidelis populi sui Hibernie dampnum non modicum et gravamen; quapropter iidem Locum tenens et Concilium regium, videntes pericula que dicto Domino nostro Regi et dicto populo suo in hac parte faciliter possint evenire racione premissorum, per eosdem Locum tenentem et Concilium secundum consuetudinem terre predicte concordatum est et ordinatum, quod Ricardus FitzEustas, Miles, sit Cancellarius ejusdem Domini nostri Regis terre predicte, habendum et occupandum officium predictum quamdiu dicto Domino nostro Regi placuerit, percipiendum de eodem Domino nostro Rege annuatim in officio illo vadia et feoda eidem officio debita et consueta. Et quod super hoc litere Domini nostri Regis patentes in forma debita sub sigillo predicto eidem Ricardo Fitz Eustace fiant, et quod premissa in Cancellaria predicta irrotulentur, ut ibidem fiant similiter de recordo. Nos autem memorandum predictum ad requisicionem prefati Locum nostrum tenentis tenore presencium duximus exemplificandum. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste prefato Locum nostrum tenente apud Dublinium secundo die Augusti anno regni nostri vicesimo.[2]

[1] These words are indistinctly written in the MS., and run together thus, "*aiamdiu.*"

[2] Endorsed in a contemporary hand: "*Accusaciones versus C., et litera C. Domino Regi trans-*

Contemporary Transcript on a Parchment Roll, ibidem.

A.D. 1442. Memorandum of proceedings before the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland respecting the refusal to deliver the Great Seal to Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, Chancellor of Ireland, consequent on his neglecting to produce before them the letters patent of his office, or any record or exemplification thereof.

Memorandum quod xxvij die Octobris anno regni Regis Henrici Sexti xxj, in capella Sancti Johannis infra parochialem ecclesiam Sancti Petri de Drogheda scituata, nobilis ac potens Dominus Jacobus le Bottyller, Comes de Ormondia, Locum tenens Domini nostri Regis in terra sua Hibernie, coram venerabilissimo in Christo Patre ac Domino Domino Johanne, Ardmachano Archiepiscopo, Hibernie Primate, Willielmo Chever, Deputato Egidii Thorndoun Thesaurarii Hibernie, Christophero Bernevale, Capitali[1] Justiciario predicti Domini Regis ad Placita coram dicto Domino Rege in terra sua predicta tenenda, Roberto Dowdalle, Capitali Justiciario Domini nostri Regis predicti de Communi Banco in terra sua predicta, Johanne Cornwalysch, Capitali Barone Scaccarii dicti Domini nostri Regis terre sue predicte, Petro Clyntoun, alio Barone Scaccarii Hibernie Domini nostri Regis predicti, Edwardo Somertoun, Serviente Domini nostri Regis ad Leges in eadem terra, et Ricardo Eustas, Milite, Consiliariis dicti Domini Regis in terra sua predicta, declaravit quod die Sancti Luce Evangeliste ultimo tunc preterito,[2] videlicet xix die ejusdem mensis, ad dictam villam de Drogheda venerunt Willielmus, Prior Ecclesie Cathedralis Sancte Trinitatis Dublinii, et Edwardus Somer-

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"*missa.*" This and the preceding document being fastened together, this endorsement refers to both, and may be read "*Accusations against* "*the Chancellor, and the Chancellor's* "*letter transmitted to the King.*" There is written on the back of the document also a much injured endorsement in a hand of the 16th century, as follows:—"*How Richard* "*Wogan, Chanceller* [. . . . .] "*the great seale and Sir Richard* "*Fitz Eustace made Chanceller* "*pro tempore, complaints against* "[. . . . .].

[1] "*Capitalo*" in MS.

[2] This and the two previous words are interlined in the MS.

toun, narrator, a venerabilissimo Patre Ricardo Dubliniensi Archiepiscopo, Hibernie Primate, ut dixerunt, eidem Domino Locum tenenti missi, sibique ex parte dicti Archiepiscopi Dubliniensis declaraverunt, quomodo dictus Dominus noster Rex dictum Ricardum Archiepiscopum suum fecit Cancellarium terre sue Hibernie per literas suas patentes, et desideraverunt ex parte dicti Archiepiscopi Dubliniensis a dicto Domino Locum tenente magni sigilli regii terre predicte deliberacionem, quodque predictus Dominus Locum tenens respondebat, quod ex quo occupabat officium Locumtenencie sub Domino Rege in Hibernia omnes matterias tales grandes et effectuales solebat cum avisamento Consilii Regii et non aliter tractare, et quod infra breve dictum Consilium Regium disposuit ad se convocare, et si placuerit ipsi Domino Archiepiscopo Dubliniensi ad illud Consilium venire, et voluerit effectualiter cuncta premissa coram ipso et dicto Consilio ostendere, in dicto Consilio congruum haberet responsum. Et postea die Veneris tunc proximo sequente, videlicet xxi^mo^ die ejusdem mensis, idem venerabilis Pater et Archiepiscopus Dubliniensis, ut idem Dominus Locum tenens asseruit, in dicta Capella Sancti Johannis apud Drogheda in propria persona sua coram dicto Domino Locum tenente comparuit, presentibus tunc ibidem Christoforo Bernevalle, Capitali Justiciario Domini Regis ad Placita coram dicto Domino Rege nostro in terra predicta tenenda, Johanne Cornwalysh, Capitali Barone Scaccarii Domini Regis terre predicte, et Edwardo Somertoun, Serviente Domini nostri Regis ad Leges ejusdem terre, ac eidem Domino Locum tenenti in eorum presencia declaravit, quomodo Dominus noster Rex ex gracia sua speciali ipsum dictum Archiepiscopum per literas suas patentes terre sue Hibernie suum fecit Cancellarium ; et, ut uberius ad honorem dicti Domini nostri Regis, et terre sue Hibernie predicte et ligeorum ejusdem dicti Domini nostri Regis in terra predicta degencium utilitatem,

sicut[1] Cancellarie predicte poterit extitere officium, sigillum magnum regium terre predicte a dicto Domino Locum tenente deliberari desideravit. Unde idem Dominus Locum tenens interrogavit dictum Archiepiscopum, an sacramentum prestiterit dicto officio congruum, quum Archiepiscopus respondebat, quod sic,[2] et ultra hoc dixit, quod sacramentum suum erat de[3] recordo in Cancellaria dicti Domini nostri Regis terre sue predicte. Tunc dictus Dominus Locum tenens interrogavit dictum Archiepiscopum, an habuerit dictum recordum tunc secum ibidem, vel aliquid aliud sibi a dicto Domino Rege missum, ostensurum; quum Archiepiscopus dixit, quod non. Tunc idem Dominus[4] Locum tenens dixit predicto Archiepiscopo, Ego propono habere hic isto die ad octo dies, quos commode habere potero, de Concilio Regio terre sue predicte, et si vobis visum fuerit, poteritis interesse et factis[5] ostensis, ad tunc pro vobis in Consilio illo debitum reportabitur responsum. Quo die, videlicet[6] xxvii die ejusdem mensis, in capella dicta coram dicto Domino Locum tenente, venerabilissimus in Christo Pater ac Dominus, Dominus Johannes Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus, Hibernie Primas antedictus, Magister Nicholaus Hylle, Decanus Ecclesie Cathedralis Sancti Patricii Dubliniensis, et Richardus Palmer, tunc major predicte ville de Drogheda, comparuerunt, ac idem Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus, nomine dictorum Nicholai Decani et Ricardi Majoris ville predicte, declaravit, quomodo dictus Archiepiscopus Dubliniensis, tunc in dicta villa de Drogheda residens, rogavit dictos Archiepiscopum Ardmachanum, Nicholaum Decanum, et Ricardum Majorem, ut ipsius no-

[1] This word in the MS. is written in the contracted form "*ft.*"

[2] This word in the MS. is written in the contracted form "s^{c}."

[3] The word "*in*" is erased here in the MS., and the word "*de*" written over it.

[4] The word "*Archiepiscopus*" is erased here in the MS.

[5] The MS. is injured here by damp, but not to such an extent as to render the reading doubtful.

[6] The words "*xxi^{mo}. die*" are here struck out in the MS.

mine accederent ad dictum Dominum Locum tenentem, et ex parte dicti Archiepiscopi eidem declararent, quomodo Dominus noster Rex dictum Ricardum, Archiepiscopum Dubliniensem, terre sue Hibernie predicte suum fecit Cancellarium, et quomodo vigore literarum patentium officii predicti ut Cancellarius dicti Domini Regis terre sue predicte in Cancellaria sua Hibernie predicta sedebat, suumque officium cancellariter predictum in quantum potuit adintrabat, set, quia non habuit magnum sigillum regium[1] terre predicte, non[2] potuit ad honorem dicti Domini nostri Regis et ligeorum ejusdem terre predicte profectum[3] et utilitatem dictum officium exercere sicut vellet et deberet; unde ex parte dicti Archiepiscopi Dubliniensis dictum magnum sigillum regium suo officio congruum eidem Archiepiscopo Dubliniensi, ut dicti Domini Regis terre sue predicte Cancellario, a dicto Domino Locum tenente desideravit deliberari. Quibus venerabilibus Patri ac viris dictus Dominus Locum tenens, ut asseruit, tale dedit responsum, quod si Dominus Archiepiscopus Dubliniensis aliquas materias vel scripturas in dicto negocio a dicto Domino Rege sibi vel Consilio Domini Regis predicto transmissas, habuerit,[4] quod veniret ad tunc vel post nonam ejusdem diei ad eundem locum[5] per se vel consilium suum ad suum arbitrium eligendum, et quod in Consilio predicto, Dei gracia, legale haberet responsum. Quo die, nec ante nonam nec post ejusdem diei, idem Archiepiscopus Dubliniensis [. . . . .] coram dicto Domino Locum tenente et Consilio comparuit seu ostendit. Ac postea xxviij die ejusdem mensis in villa predicta, ut ipse Dominus Locum tenens asseruit, quidam Johannes Wodlock, narrator, et unus Constabulariorum dicti Domini Archiepiscopi Dubliniensis, et Robertus Cusake, Armiger ejusdem Archiepiscopi, venerunt ad

[1] This word is interlined in the MS.
[2] This word is nearly illegible from damp in the MS.
[3] This word is interlined in the MS.
[4] This word is interlined in the MS.
[5] This word is interlined in the MS.

dictum Dominum Locum tenentem, desiderantes nomine dicti Archiepiscopi Dubliniensis, prout ceteri superius expressati nomine ejusdem desideraverunt, sigillum magnum regium predictum, ut Domini Regis Cancellario terre sue predicte, sibi deliberari; quibus ipse Dominus Locum tenens, ut asseruit, respondebat quomodo ipse et ceteri de Consilio Domini superius expressati dictum Archiepiscopum Dubliniensem per totum diem Sabbati precedentem in villa predicta ad videndum, si aliquid coram ipso et Consilio predicto, ita nomine ipsius desideratum, vellet ostendere, expectaverunt,[1] et quomodo nec comparuit, quamquam in dicta villa tunc residebat, nec aliquid per se vel per alium in premissis fuit ostensum; et ultra iisdem dixit, quod dies illa dies sancta Dominica erat,[1] qua ex divino mandato oportebat serviciis divinis et non forensibus negociis vacare, et quomodo Consilium Regium predictum fuerat, sua licencia ob diutinam moram ibidem factam, dispersum. Attamen ex superhabito dato idem Dominus Locum tenens dixit quod vellet per dictam villam mittere et inquiri facere, si qui de dicto Consilio poterint inveniri in dicta villa, et si inveniri poterint [. . .] expectare usque in diem Lune tunc proximum sequentem in eadem villa, et si dictus Archiepiscopus Dubliniensis per se vel per alium vellet aliquid in verbis vel in scriptis coram ipso et Consilio predicto circa officium Cancellariatus predictum vel sigilli predicti deliberacionem ostendere,[2] quod deberet audiri, et in dicto Consilio congruum haberet responsum. Quo die Lune adveniente, videlicet xxix die ejusdem mensis, dicto Domino Locum tenente cum dicto Archiepiscopo Ardmachano ac ceteris omnibus de Concilio Domini Regis predicti superius expressatis, in vestiario juxta capellam Sancti Johannis predictam[3] sedente,[4] declaravit de singulis nun-

[1] This word is interlined in the MS.
[2] This word is interlined in the MS.
[3] This word is interlined in the MS.
[4] "*sedens*" in MS.

ciis a dicto Archiepiscopo singulis temporibus sibi missis, et eorum nunciatibus, et de responsis ad singula per ipsum Dominum Locum tenentem datis; ac idem Dominus Locum tenens ad tunc coram dicto Consilio dixit, quod credebat quod ipse Archiepiscopus Dubliniensis dicto die Lune esset in Consilio predicto compariturus, et [. . .] protestabatur, quod si dicto die coram ipso et Consilio predicto comparuisset, et aliquid mandatum vel scripturam sufficiens a dicto Domino Rege pro deliberacione sigilli regii predicti sibi et Consilio Regio predicto ostendisset, in dicto Consilio congruum et debitum habuisset responsum. Quo die quanquam idem Dominus Locum tenens in villa predicta per totum illum diem cum dicto Consilio Regio expectavit, idem Archiepiscopus Dubliniensis per se nec per alium ibidem comparere seu aliquid ostendere curavit. Que omnia et singula idem Dominus Locum tenens mandavit inactitari in rotulis Cancellarie Domini Regis Hibernie predicte de recordo remanere.

A.D. 1442. Memorandum of the superceding of Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, as Chancellor by the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland for contempt of their authority.

Memorandum quod xxi die Novembris anno regni Henrici sexti xxi, in Camera Consilii Regii infra Monasterium beate Marie Virginis de Trym scituata, nobilis et potens Dominus Jacobus le Buttiller Comes de Ormundia, Locum tenens dicti Domini nostri Regis terre sue Hibernie, in presencia Willielmi Chever, Deputati Egidii Thorndoun, Thesaurarii Domini Regis terre sue predicte, Christofori Bernevale, Capitalis Justiciarii dicti Domini Regis ad Placita coram ipso in terra sua predicta tenenda, Roberti Dowdale, Capitalis Justiciarii Domini Regis de Communi Banco in terra predicta, Johannis Cornwalysshe, Capitalis Baronis Scaccarii Domini Regis terre sue predicte, Petri Clyntoun, alterius Baronis ejusdem Scaccarii, Edwardi Somertoun, Servientis Domini nostri Regis ad Leges in eadem terra, et Ricardi Eustas, Militis, Consiliariorum dicti Domini Regis in terra sua predicta, inter cetera declaravit, quomodo Ricardus Archiepiscopus Dubliniensis,

tempore nobilis Domini Johannis Suttoun, Baronis de Dudley, tunc Locum tenentis Domini nostri Regis terre sue predicte, ipso Ricardo Archiepiscopo Dubliniense Domini Regis predicte terre sue tunc[1] Cancellario existente, quod privatis sigillis dicti Locum tenentis, ob utilitatem terre predicte sibi transmissis, minime obtemperavit, ymo expresse contradixit, et quomodo cum idem Baro et Locum tenens volens a terra Hibernie predicta declinare et in Angliam redire, [et,] virtute literarum dicti Domini Regis patentium sue Locum-tenencie, in sua absencia in terra predicta suum facere Deputatum, dictoque Ricardo Dubliniensi Archiepiscopo, tunc, ut predicitur, Domini Regis in terra predicta Cancellario, sub privato sigillo suo scripsit ac eidem mandavit, ut certo domino terre predicte utili et necessario literas patentes, sub sigillo dicti Domini Regis terre sue predicte, sue deputacionis, fieri faceret et sigillari; quod facere contemptibiliter recusavit, nec privato sigillo deputacionis alicujus in hac parte obedire voluit, quousque idem Locum tenens consentiret deputare nominatum per ipsum Archiepiscopum Dubliniensem: et quomodo diversis temporibus eciam, Locum tenente vel ejus Deputato inconsultis, revenciones Domini Regis terre sue predicte sub sigillo regio ejusdem terre sue alienavisset, ni tunc dictum sigillum regium dictus Cancellarius Domini Regis terre sue predicte[2] ob suam privatam utilitatem [. . . . .] impignoravit; nec non populum[3] ad loca cediciosa coram eo compariturum[4] contra rei publice terre predicte utilitatem vicibus diversis per brevia sub sigillo regio predicto fecit vocari: et quomodo eciam postea cum diversis Hibernicis inimicis Domini nostri Regis contra statuta inde edita [. . . . .] fecit, [et] Dominum

[1] This word is interlined in the MS.

[2] After this word the MS. has "*erat*," but the sense requires its omission.

[3] The words "*diversis temporibus*" are struck out here in the MS.

[4] This word is interlined in the MS. "*comparuit*" being struck out.

Hugonem Banent,[1] tunc dicti Domini Regis Thesaurarium Hibernie, [et] Robertum Dyke, clericum, Custodem Rotulorum Cancellarie Domini Regis terre predicte verberavit. Et quomodo nunc nuper citra festum Sancti Michaelis ultimum proximum preteritum quendam Jacobum filium Willielmi Fitz Thomas solempniter depopulatorem et dirutatorem ac de prodicione in quodam Parliamento,[2] nuper apud Drogheda coram Leone domino de Wellis tunc Locum tenente dicti Domini Regis terre sue predicte tento, ipso Archiepiscopo Dubliniense, ut uno Dominorum dicti Parlamenti, tunc presente, convictum et devulgatum, in[2] manerio sive palacio Sancti Sepulcri in suburbio civitatis Dublinii scituato recepit, secumque edebat et bibebat: et quomodo diversa warrenta et privata sigilla a dicto Jacobo Comite, Locum tenente, transmissa contempsit: et postea, non obstante quod dicti Domini Locum tenentis, propter premissas et alias notabiles offensas propter sue ordinis dignitatem et honorem tacendas,[3] literas sibi sub privato sigillo dicti Locum tenentis conscriptas, ad comparendum coram ipso Locum tenente et Consilio Regio ejusdem terre super certis sibi[4] objiciendis apud Trym certo die responsurum recepit, ipse Archiepiscopus Dubliniensis die et loco in dicto privato sigillo nominatis,[5] ac dictis die et loco solempniter alta et intelligibili voce per Servientem Domini Regis[6] ad Arma vocatus, et in alium diem per dictum Dominum Locum tenentem et Consilium expectatus, et tunc simili modo eciam solempniter vocatus extiterat, comparere contempsit. Ex hiis et aliis, ut idem Dominus Locum tenens dixit, motus, ex plenitudine potes-

[1] Ware gives this name as "*Da-nent*" in his list of Treasurers, but it is plainly written as above in the MS.

[2] This word is interlined in the MS.

[3] "*tacendæ*" in MS.

[4] This word is interlined in the MS. The entire passage is carelessly written, with many obliterations and interlineations.

[5] There is a word like "*comper*" struck through with the pen here.

[6] This word is interlined in the MS.

tatis sue et vigore literarum patencium Domini Regis sue Locumtenencie, quas manibus suis tunc tenebat, officium dicte Cancellarie in manibus Domini Regis saisivit.[1] Que omnia et singula idem Dominus Locum tenens mandavit irrotulari, et in rotulis Cancellarie terre predicte de recordo remanere.

Contemporary Paper Roll, Ibidem.[2]

A.D. 1444.

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citations to þe saide . . . . . and . . . . . .
. . . . . thar Religioune. A . . . . . .
. . . . . for drede of that . . . . . .
. . . . . the Kynge . . . . . .
. . . . saide lande of Irlande to come and to goo saufe to þe said chapiter . . . . . .
. . . . in his saide lande, the whiche he receyved and yet come not to þe saide chapiter, but . . . . . Bretherne of Thosspitale as he myte to sturre ham þat they shulde not appiere at þe saide chapiter . . . . . saide visit, þe whiche they wolde not do for hym. And whan he saw þat, he laboured so to his frendes of [þe Obrenes] and þe Otohilles þat they shulde take as many of the said brethern as þey myȝte comminge to þe saide chapiter . . . . . of þe hosspitale called Frere William . . . . . and a Frere . . . . . called Frere John . . . . . and emprisoned ham . . . . . and ramsoned ham. Than þe saide . . . . . as he saide, proceded in þe saide chapiter agains þe saide Prioure . . . . . his . . . and mantelle, and made a knyght of þe said hosspitale . . . . . of

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[1] Scaisivit in the MS.

[2] This Roll is much injured by damp.

Kilmainham in Irlande. Then the saide Thomas fitz Gerot, seyinge this matiere and othre matieres aforesaid, increased his malice agains þe said Erle . . . . . And sone after this come Roberte Manfelde Esquiere and Usshere of the Kinges Chambere, as he saide, into Irlande with a privie seale to þe saide Erle, þe whiche tenoure is this :—

The Earl of Ormonde summoned to England by the King.

By the Kinge.

Righte trusty and welbeloved cousin, for certein grete and chargeable matieres þe weill of our Reaumes Lordshipes and subgittes concerninge, we will by thede of oure Counsaille pray yow and also charge yow straytely þat alle oþer thinges lefte and excusait [and] ceasinge, with alle possible haste, after þe syghte of these oure lettres, ye ordeyne you to come towardes us . . . . . for to contryve with us and theyme, and to yeve your advise in þe matieres above saide . . . . . as ye desire þe wellfare of us, oure saide Reaumes, Lordshipes and subjittes. Yeven under oure pryve seale at oure pallays of Westmynstre þe xiij. of Marche.

To oure righte trusty and welbeloved cousin Therle of Ormonde Lieutenaunte of oure lande of Irlande.

of which he is glad, as he had by a previous letter, under the King's signet, been ordered to remain in Ireland.

Wherof the saide Erle was righte glad and thanked God and þe Kynge þat he was at his liberte for to goo into Inglande to þe Kynge, for afore that he was charged straitely by a lettre under þe Kynges signet þat he shulde not departe oute of þat lande till he hade þat worde from þe Kynge, the whiche tenoure is this :—

By the Kynge.

Righte trustye and righte welbeloved Cousin, we grete you welle, and of þe good and rizte agreable services þat ye have done . . . . . in oure Lordship of Irlande and deyly do to oure goode plesaunce and your honoure, we thanke yow with all oure harte, and for yow so to continue [furthre]. And how be hit as we bene

informed þat ye dissposed you for certaine matieres þat touchen yow to repaire . . . . . oute of oure saide Lordship and to come unto oure presence, yet neverthelesse consideringe how necessarie and profitable bothe unto us and oure trewe subgetes there youre abydinge in þe same oure Lordship . . . . . we praye you and also charge yow þat ye departe not from thens, but þat ye continue yow in our saide service dilligently vnto tyme as we yeve yow otherwyse in comaundment, as we specialy truste yow; and we do you to wyte þat we wolle kepe in oure remembraunce youre saide service in suche wyse as ye shalle have cause and courage to contynue youre saide service from hensforthe. Yeven under our Signet at oure Pallays of Westmynstre þe vi. day of Juyne.

To oure Righte trustie and righte welbeloved Cousin Therle of Ormonde oure Lieutenaunte of our lande of Irlande.

And þan he saide to þe saide Robert þat in alle haste he myȝte purvey for þe saufe kepynge of þe saide lande, and gave . . . . shippynge for hym . . . . . to þe Kynges honour as he had in comaundement . . . . . And within þat tyme þe saide Erle sende Prive Seales, as þe custume of that land is, to Thastates and Gentiles, Spirituelle and Temporelle of þe partie of þat lande where as he was at þat tyme, prayinge ham to come to the Kynges towne of Drogheda [whilst] þe saide Robert Manfeld was þere, that he myȝte take trewe reporte to þe Kynge of the astate of þe saide lande, and of þe saide Erles governinge þem. The whiche Astates and Gentiles declared as hit f[olloweth]:—

The Earl of Ormond summons a Great Council at Drogheda, to report to the King on the state of Ireland, and his conduct as Lieutenant thereof.

Inspeximus. Henricus Dei gratia rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem. Inspeximus quodam irrotulamentum in Rotulis Cancellarie nostre Hibernie in hec verba; Memorandum quod xxvi° die Junii

A.D. 1444. Inspeximus of a Memorandum of the proceedings of the Great Council held at Drogheda.

anno regni Regis Henrici sexti xxij°, in domo Consilii Regis apud Fratres Minores de Drogheda, nobilis et potens dominus Jacobus le Botelere Comes de Ormonde Locum tenens Domini Regis terre sue Hibernie coram Consilio Regis necnon et Dominis Spiritualibus et Temporalibus, Militibus, Armigeris, Proceris commitatuum Dublinie,[1] Kildarie, Libertatis et Crocie Midie, ac Commitatus Louethie, necnon universis Procuratoribus civium, quorum aliqui fuerunt Majores aliqui Ballivi civitatis Dublinie, ac Burgensibus [ville de] Drogheda ibidem tunc congregatis, quorum nomina sub hac forma sequuntur. Primitus, nomina Archiepiscoporum, Episcoporum, Abbatum, Priorum et Procuratorum Commitatuum Libertatis et Crocie predictorum, videlicet, Johannes Archiepiscopus Ardmachie Primas Hibernie, Procur[ator] Ricardi Archiepiscopi Dublinie, Prior Ecclesie Cathedralis Sancte Trinitatis Dublinie, Decanus Ecclesie Cathedralis Sancti Patricii Dublinie, Archidiaconus Dublinie, Episcopus Midie, Episcopus Kildarie, Abbas domus Sancti Thome Martyris juxta Dubliniam, Abbas domus beate Marie juxta Dubliniam, Abbas domus beate Marie de Melifonte, Abbas domus beate Marie de Batinglasse, Abbas domus beate Marie de Trym, Abbas domus beate Marie de Novan, Abbas de Kenlys, Abbas de Knock, Abbas de Duleek, Prior de Conale, Prior de Louethe, Prior Sancti Johannis extra Novam Portam Dublinie, Prior Omnium Sanctorum juxta Dubliniam, Prior Sancti Vulfrani, Prior Sancti Petri Nove Ville juxta Trym, Prior de Foure, Prior de Molingarre, Prior Sancti Johannis de Trym, Prior Sancti Johannis de Kenlys, Prior Sancti Johannis de Naas, Prior Sancti Petri de Athirde, Prior Sancti Leonardi de Dondalke, Prior de Tristernagh, Prior de Deuleke, Prior de Holme Patrick, Prior de Colpe, Archidiaconus de Kenlys, Archidiaconus Midie, et Archidiaconus Kildarie. Nomina Baronum, Militum, Armigerorum, Generosorum,

[1] So written *in extenso* in the MS.

Procerum, Majorum, Superiorum, Prepositorum, Ballivorum Commitatuum, Libertatis, Crocie, Civitatis et Villarum predictorum, ibidem tunc existencium, videlicet, Christopherus Fleminge, Miles, Baro de Slane, Ricardus Nugent, Miles, Baro de Delvyne, Nicholaus Husse, Baro de Galtryme, Thomas Nangle, Baro de Novanne, ... , Baro de . . . . . , Ricardus fitz Eustace, Miles, Johannes Bellewe senior, Miles, Johannes Bellewe junior, Miles, ... , Miles, Ricardus Talbott, Miles, Jacobus Alleyne, Miles, Ricardus Baath, Miles, Nicholaus Taafe, Miles, ... Miles, Willielmus Welles, Nicholaus Bernewalle, Thomas Plunket, Robertus Plunket, Edwardus Plunket, ... , Willielmus Dillone, Johannes Stantoun, Johannes Delahyde, Johannes Kerdyfe, Bartholomeus Baath, Nicholaus Holywode, ... , Robertus . . . . . , Nicholaus Whyte, Robertus Urielle, Johannes Scurlaghe, ... , Johannes Welles, ... Leyius, Ricardus Tuit, Jacobus Cruys, Willielmus Bernevalle, ... , Walterus Goldynge, Thomas Veldoun, Patricius Netterville, Christopherus Bryte, Ricardus . . . . , Willielmus Prestoune, ... Prestoune, Johannes White, Christoferus Wellesley, Robertus Flatesberry, Ricardus Barby . . , ... , Johannes Gernoune, Thomas Babe, Thomas Chamberleyne, Richardus Chamberleyne, Willielmus Chamberleyne, ... Johannes Clyntoune, Thomas White, Willielmus Whotowne, Simon Lyntoune, Henricus Doongole, Walterus . . . . . , ... Coulie, Rogerus Gernoune, Johannes More, Ricardus Verdoune, Johannes Harry, Robertus Clyntoune, Thomas Wodeforde, ... , Johannes fitz Robert, Philippus Bellewe, Ricardus Willet, Johannes Hodsone, Johannes Brayne, ... , Johannes Bateman, David Rowe, Willielmus Prestoune, Johannes Duffe, Petrus Palmere, Ricardus Palmere, Robertus Sherman, Rogerus Warnelle, Willielmus Symcoke,

Ricardus Brys, Johannes Whitacre, Willielmus Wallyse, Johannes Tailour, Jacobus Dokerey, Superior de Kenlys Prepositus ville de Athboy, Prepositus ville de Novane Prepositus ville de Tryme, et Prepositus ville de Naas Declaravit quomodo jam continue, per tres annos et ultra, Officiarius Principalis Domini nostri Regis in terra sua predicta stetit, videlicet per unum annum Deputatus Domini de Welles tunc Locum tenentis Domini nostri Regis in eadem terra, et postmodum per duos annos et amplius Locum tenens Domini nostri Regis ejusdem terre. Et insuper declaravit quomodo placuit selsitudini regie per Literas et Breve de Sigillo Privato suo necnon per certam credentiam verbotenus ex corde per quendam Robertum Manfeld, Armigerum, Hostiarium Camere sue, ut asseruit, tunc ibidem presentem, eidem demandare de essendo coram nostro Domino Rege in Anglia cum omni festinacione, excusacione qualibet cessante, non obstantibus quibuscunque periculis guerrarum Hibernicarum tempore estivali solite contingencium, seu graviter instancium, [ad destruccionem granorum] ligeorum dicti Domini Regis terre predicte in autumpno jam prope venturo recolligendorum et horriandorum ; unde rogavit omnes Dominos Spirituales et Temporales, Milites, Armigeros et Proceres, necnon Cives et Burgenses predictos, ut ipsi declararent si ipse dicto tempore, quo ipse in dicto officio stetit, aliquam extorcionem alicui ligeo terre Hibernie predicte in personis, bonis, catallis, terris aut tenementis fecit ; vel si populo ligeo Domini Regis terre predicte fuerit necessarius, [ut] coram dicto Roberto declararent. Item quod prefati Domini, Generosi, Cives et Burgenses declararent quibus modo et forma ipse Locum tenens indies laborat et laboravit istis tribus annis et amplius in servicio Domini Regis, et omnem solucionem a Domino Rege pro custodia terre predicte receptam, et si propria bona ultra Regis stipendia et subsidia per Communes terre predicte sibi ex assensu Dominorum Spiritualium et Temporalium eidem con-

cessa, expendidit. Item prefatus Locum tenens declaravit quomodo serenissimus Dominus noster Rex misit pro ipso Locum tenente, ut ipse ad presenciam ipsius Domini Regis veniret, cujus mandato ipse paratus est, et omni tempore paratus esse vult, obedire, et omni festinacione possibili ad presenciam ipsius Domini Regis accedere intendit. Quibus declaratis idem Locum tenens desideravit a predictis Dominis Spiritualibus et Temporalibus, Generosis, Civibus et Burgensibus, ut ipsi coram Consilio predicto et prefato Roberto quid in premissis sentirent de persona sua regimine et transitu suis dicerent. Qui Domini, Generosi, ac ceteri Cives et Burgenses, a dicto Domino Locum tenente licenciam petierunt, ut ad partem de premissis communicarent, et quid in premissis sentirent, coram dicto Consilio et dicto Roberto referrent. Qui, post aliqualis temporis intervallum domum Consilii Regis predictam reintrantes, per Jacobum Alleyne militem, suum prolocutorem communi assensu electum, ad singula, ut sequitur, dabant responsum. Et quod ad primum, dictus Jacobus Alleyne dixit quod predicti Domini Spirituales et Temporales, Generosi, Cives et Burgenses dicant, quod non erat aliquis ibidem qui in aliquo conqueri poterit de predicto Locum tenente, set in toto et plene regraciantur sibi de sua bona et graciosa dominacione, et sua laborosa terre predicte defensione, et quod ipse populo terre predicte multum fuit necessarius. Ad secundum articulum dicunt dicti Domini, Generosi, Cives et Communes plene et plane quod predictus Dominus Locum tenens pro custodia terre predicte habuit grandes et continuas labores in corpore suo proprio durantibus terminis quibus in dictis officiis stetit, et ultra omnia vadia, que a domino Rege cepit, ac omnia subsidia per Dominos Spirituales et Temporales et Communes terre predicte sibi concessa, et solutionem multam de bonis suis propriis, ad honorem Domini Regis et defensionem terre predicte, expendidit. Ad tercium articulum dicti Domini Spirituales et Tem-

porales, predicti Cives et Burgenses, dicunt protestando quod non est ipsorum intencionis consulere dicto Domino Locum tenenti, neque ab eo desiderare ut expectet, contra mandatum dicti Domini Regis, licet terra predicta in sua absencia in magno staret periculo, set supplicaverunt Ricardum Wogaune Cancellarium Domini Regis terre sue predicte, et Fratrem Hugonem Mideltoune Turcupellarium de Rodys, ac predictum Robertum Manfelde Armigerum, quod ipsi vel eorum aliquis, qui ad selsitudinem metuendissimi Domini nostri Regis et ejus presenciam citius quam dictus Dominus Locum tenens securum possit habere passagium, advenerint, quod illi vel ille vellent seu vellet declarare majestati regie predicte grandes confederaciones Hibernicorum inimicorum et Anglicorum rebellium dicti Domini Regis in terra sua predicta in destruccionem ligeorum ejusdem Domini Regis terre sue predicte, et si placeret selsitudini sue predicte, quod predictus Locum tenens possit expectare in terra Hibernia predicta usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis nunc proximum futurum, ita quod populus suus ligeus ejusdem terre poterit grana anni jam instantis colligere et inhorriare, [quod] esset dicto populo suo ligeo ejusdem terre magnum confortamen et relevamen, ac Hibernicis inimicis Domini Regis predictis magna confusio. Et quod predicti Cancellarius, Turcupellarius et Robertus, et eorum quilibet, facerent eorum debitam dilligenciam et labores penes metuendissimum Dominum Regem predictum pro ejusdem Locum tenentis expeditione et accelleracione, ac pro solucione vadiorum Domini Regis aretro sibi existencium, ita quod cicius poterit penes selsitudinem regiam se expedire, ac ad partes Hibernie predicte cum tali retinencia solucioneque vadiorum eidem a Domino Rege sibi debitorum et aretro existencium, et spe graciose solucionis futurorum revenire, et quod poterit dicto Domino Rege tendere ad honorem, ac terre sue predicte pauperrime et populi ligei ejusdem defencionem.

Quibus sic declaratis, idem Jacobus Alleyne nomine Dominorum, Procerum ac aliorum prenominatorum supplicavit dictum Dominum Locum tenentem mandare premissa inactitari. Unde idem Dominus Locum tenens ad suam requisitionem mandavit omnia premissa inactitari et in Rotulis Cancellarie de recordo remanere. Nos autem memorandum predictum, certis de causis nos moventibus ac bonum et utilitatem terre nostre predicte concernentibus, tenore presencium duximus exemplificandum. In cujus &c. Teste prefato Locum tenente apud Drogheda secundo die Augusti anno xxij°.

And þan after þis declaracion was done, sone after þer was anoþer declared afore þe said Robert Manfeld in presens of þe saide Erle, þe Kynges Lieutenaunte, and oþers of þe Kynges Counselle þere as hit foloweth in þe saide declaracion, to þat entente þat þe saide Robert shulde make trewe reporte unto þe Kynge, the whiche is this :—

A.D. 1444. Inspeximus of a Memorandum of proceedings of the King's Council held at Drogheda.

Henricus &c. Inspeximus ulterius quoddam aliud memorandum in Rotulis dicte Cancellarie nostre irrotulatum in hec verba. Memorandum, quod xxj^mo die Junii, anno regni Regis Henrici sexti vicesimo secundo, in Vestiario Capelle Sancti Johannis infra Ecclesiam Sancti Petri de Drogheda situato, nobilis et potens Dominus Jacobus le Botillere Comes de Ormonde, Locum tenens Domini nostri Regis terre sue Hibernie, Ricardo Archiepiscopo Dublinie, Ricardo Wogaune Cancellario Domini Regis terre sue Hibernie, Fratre Hugone Mydletoune Turcupellario de Rodys, Priore de Kylmaynaume, Cristoforo Bernewelle Capitali Justiciario Domini Regis ad Placita coram ipso Domino Rege in terra predicta tenenda, Waltero Chevere Secundario Justiciario Domini Regis ad Placita coram ipso Domino Rege in terra predicta tenenda, Johanne Goghe Secundario Barone Scaccarii Domini Regis terre sue predicte, Petro Clyntonne alio Barone ejusdem Scaccarii, et Edwardo Somertoune Serviente Domini

Regis ad Leges in eadem terra, Consiliariis Domini nostri Regis in terra sua predicta ibidem tunc presentibus, Dominus Locum tenens rogavit quendam fratrem Thomam Talbot, unum fratrum Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Jerusalem in Hibernia tunc presentem, et eundem requirebat ex parte Domini Regis predicti, et ibidem coram Consilio regio predicto, et coram Roberto Manfeld, Armigero, Hostiario Camere metuendissimi Domini nostri Regis Anglie ad dictum Locum tenentem et Consilium, ut asseruit, cum credencie literis et brevibus a dicto Domino Rege missis, tunc eciam presente, ut ipse Robertus fidelem relacionem dicto Domino Regi inde facere poterit [et] veritatis testimonium perhibendo, referret, quid sinistri audivit Egidium Thornedoune nuper Thesaurarium Domini nostri Regis in terra sua predicta de ipso Jacobo le Botillere, Comite de Ormonde, ipso tunc Locum tenente dicti Domini Regis terre sue predicte, tempore quo Parliamentum Domini Regis coram dicto Locum tenente apud Dubliniam fuerat tentum, indebite calumpniando dicere seu referre. Qui Frater Thomas rogavit humiliter dictum Dominum Locum tenentem, ipsum in premissis habere excusatum. Qui Dominus Locum tenens . . . . . eundem Fratrem Thomam ex parte Domini nostri Regis predicti requirebat, et, ex eo quod ipse Frater Thomas consanguinitatis vinculo dicto Domino Locum tenenti attingebat, veritati in hac parte testimonium perhiberet. Qui Frater Thomas dicebat quod ipse audivit Egidium Thorndoune in Palacio Archiepiscopali Sancti Sepulchri juxta Dubliniam desiderare a dicto Ricardo Archiepiscopo Dublinie, ut ipse Communes convocaret et ceditionem faceret contra dictum Locum tenentem, et quod ipse Egidius esset primus qui capud ejus vellet amputare, et illud Domino Regi in manuthio differre; quia scivit, ut dixit, quod gracias pro illo facto a Rege reportaret, et regardum ad valorem mille librarum haberet. Et ultra dixit quod si dictus Egidius esset presens, et predicta

verba vellet denegare, ipse eundem coram ipso vellet advocare, et cum corpore suo super corpus ejus probare. Que omnia et singula idem Dominus Locumtenens, mandavit inactitari, et in Rotulis Cancellarie de recordo remanere. Nos autem memorandum predictum ad requisitionem ejusdem Locum nostrum tenentis tenore presencium duximus exemplificandum. In cujus &c. Teste prefatum Locum nostrum tenente apud Droghеda primo die Augusti anno regni nostri vicesimo secundo.

PETITIONS TO THE KING IN COUNCIL, No. 4,528, PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON.

REPRESENTATIONS FROM THE LORD JUSTICE AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND TO THE KING.[1]

Circa A.D. 1345. The Justice and Council of Ireland offer suggestions to the King for the improvement of his revenue in Ireland.

A notre Seigneur le Roi monstront voz Justice, Chaunceller, Tresorer, et autres de votre Conseil Dirlaunde, que come ils, desirantz votre profit faire, eient ordeine, et soient entour de faire plusours profitz a vous, ascuns qont este emblez de vous, et ascuns autres qont de long temps dormez par defaute des ministres cy, et ascuns pour cause des mandementz purchacez en Engleterre par fauses suggestions, mes ils entendont par tieux suggestions et brocages estre destourbez si vous meismes Seigneur ne y mettez eide et defens pour

[TRANSLATION.]

To our Lord the King your Justice, Chancellor, Treasurer, and others of your Council of Ireland shew, that as they, desiring to promote your advantage, have ordained, and are about to make many profits for you, some of which are from you purloined, and some others are for a long time dormant by default of officers here, and some by reason of orders procured in England by false suggestions; but they expect to be troubled by such suggestions and brokages if yourself, Sire, do not afford aid and defence

[1] From the mention of the Earl of Desmond (p. 319 *infra*), this document cannot date before the creation of that earldom in 1329. Maurice, first Earl of Desmond, was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland for life in July 1355, but died in office on the 15th of the following January. But the "mainpernors" or bail mentioned do not refer to the office of Lord Justice, but to the sureties who had bound themselves some years previously for the future loyalty of Earl Maurice. These were the Earls of Ulster and Ormonde, and twenty-four knights, whose recognisances were estreated, and the penalties levied with great rigour on all but the Earls of Ulster and Ormonde and two others by the Lord Justice, Sir Ralph D'Ufford, in 1346, Desmond having refused to appear at the Parliament held at Dublin in June 1345, and summoned his fellow nobles to meet him at Callan in Kerry. The most probable date of this document is, therefore, about the latter end of the latter year. The writing is contemporary.

meismes voz ministres; et sont les articles touchez en ceste roule brevement dont les profitz sourderont.

Response. Le Roi etc.[1]

Premierement, par serche en Leschequer cy sont trovez diverses grosses summes de clere dette, que amontont a tresgrande summe, et qont reposez de long temps saunz proces de les lever, et plusours de meismes les dettes ont este respitez par voz mandementz hors Dengleterre, a grant damage de vous. Debts of large amount due to the King are not levied.

Item, releves dues a vous des heritages et terres tenuz de vous en Irlaunde, que amontont a une tresgrande summe, ne feurent vnqes demaundez ne levez en Irlaunde, et ceo moult pour defaute des sachantz ministres a grant damage etc. The reliefs due to the King were never levied.

Item, de voz custumes Dirlaunde, dont un des greindres profitz de votre terre devereit sourdre, vous avez The customs of Ireland have not

[Translation.]

to your said ministers; and the articles from which the profits will arise are briefly expressed in this roll.

Answer. The King &c.

Firstly, by search in the Exchequer here there are found certain large sums of clear debt, which come to a very great amount, and which have lain for a long time without process to levy them, and the greater part of these debts are respited by your orders out of England, to your great damage.

Item, the reliefs due to you of inheritances and lands held of you in Ireland, which amount to a very great sum, were never demanded nor levied in Ireland, and this in a great degree for want of skilled officers, to great damage &c.

Item, as to your Customs of Ireland, whereof one of your greatest sources of profit ought to arise, you have suffered too

[1] The words *Respons̃. Le Roi &c.* are written in a different hand and ink from the rest of the document. There seems no reason why they should be inserted here, as they are formal expressions which usually come at the end of a petition or representation to the King in Council; the "answer" being that "the King will consider."

been duly collected.

este trop desceuz et damagez, pour defaute de garde de Custumers, et autres ministres a ceo deputez, et pour defaute auxint de votre Court Dirlaunde, qad nul temps passe covenable eide ne remede fait.

The Chief Customer has his office for life, and is non-resident, and his fee of 80*l.* amounts to nearly the rest of the Customs.

Item, le Chief Custumer ad la garde des custumes Dirlaunde a terme de vie, et prent de vous qatre vintz livres par an pour son fee, que amonte apoy a la value du remenant de voz custumes, sicome est tesmoigne, et qi ne demoert pas en la terre, ne se melle meismes riens de la dite garde, mes la resceyte de son fee nest pas oblye.

The Escheators seldom account, and retain the escheats in their own hands. The Council have commenced to extend these lands again, and find

Item, les Eschetours Dirlaunde qont este, qi devereint acompter chescun an au maynz, ont rerement acomptez, et qi teignont comunement en lour mayns terres, forfaitures, eschetes, gardes, et autres, que escheont et sont prises en votre mayn, et ne sont chargez, sicome feust teismoignee, forsqe de les extentes queux ils font meismes, et pour votre grant profit si feust acorde par

[Translation.]

much loss and damage, for want of care on the part of the Customers and other officers thereto deputed, and by default also of your Court of Ireland, which has never afforded fitting help or remedy.

Item, the Chief Customer has the charge of the Customs of Ireland for his life, and takes of you four score pounds annually for his fee, which amounts to within a little of the value of the remainder of your Customs, as is testified, and does not dwell in the land, nor take part in the said charge, but the receiving of his fee is not forgotten.

Item, those who have been Escheators of Ireland, who ought to account each year at least, have seldom accounted, and who commonly retain in their hands lands, forfeitures, escheats, wardes, and other things which are seized into your hand, and they are not charged, as was testified, except by those extents which they make themselves ; and so for your great advantage

le Conseil cy, que la Justice et sa place enquerreynt, et extendereynt meismes tieux terres de novel en les countees ou ils passeroient, et ceo ont comencez en ascuns countees, ou ils trovent la value dycelles moult passant les extentes des Eschetours, et ascunes terres a double extente, et ascunes outre.

their value to be much greater than that returned by the Escheators.

Item, homme entent que si ces deux offices soient bien ordeinez, sicome homme est entour, et bien gardez, saunz faire desturbance hors Dengleterre, que les profitz ent amonteront, bien pres, a la value de totes les rentes que vous prenez de voz terres et fermes des citees et grantes villes en Irlaunde retenues en votre mayn, et en cas a plus, si voz ministres chiefs et auters des places y mettent lour diligences et travaux, et ne soient destourbez, come desus est dit.

If these two offices were properly executed the King's revenue would be greatly increased.

Item, les Fraunchises grantez en Irlaunde, que sont regales, tieles come Duresme et Cestre, vous oustont si bien de les grantz profitz come de grant partie de obeisance des persones enfraunchies ; et en chescune

The granting of Liberties like those of Durham and Chester oust the

[Translation.]

it was agreed upon by the Council here, that the Justice and his place should enquire, and should extend these same lands anew in the counties through which they should pass, and this they have commenced in several counties, where they find the value thereof greatly to exceed the Escheators' extents, and some lands of a double value, and some more.

Item, it is plain that if these two offices should be well ordered, as they are about to do, and taken good care of by the officers, without disturbance from England, that the profits thereof shall well nigh amount to the value of all the rents which you receive from your lands and the farms of cities and great towns in Ireland retained in your hand, and perchance to more, if your chief officers of the places and others give their diligence and labour thereto, and be not disturbed, as is above observed.

Item, the Liberties granted in Ireland, which are regal, like Durham and Chester, oust you as well out of large profits as of a great part of the obedience of the persons to

King of much of his revenue and authority.

Fraunchise est Chauncellerie, Cheqier, et conissance des Plees si bien de la Corone come autres Communes, et grantont auxint Chartres de Pardon; et sont sovent par ley et resonable cause seisez en votre mayn a grant profit de vous, et legierment restitutes par mandement hors Dengleterre a damage, etc.

Lands, &c., seized into the King's hands should not be given away again without consulting the Irish Council.

Item, il semble bien pour le droit et le profit de vous et de votre corone, que vous facez commaunder a votre Conseil, que par nulles suggestions terres, fraunchises, offices, baillies, ou autres choses seisez par juste cause en votre mayn soient mises hors de votre mayn tanqe vous et votre Conseil par delea soiez ent par votre Conseil cy certifiez, qar tieux mandementz ont fait trop grant damage.

The Irish Court of Exchequer has distrained those who owe homage, to the King's profit.

Item, la Court cy commence de faire proces pour destreindre ceux qi deivent faire hommage a vous, et nont pas fait, ou de faire fyn pour respit aver pour un brief temps ; dont vos averez un profit, si ceo ne soit pas desturbe par mandementz hors Dengleterre.

[Translation.]

whom the Liberties are granted ; and in each Liberty there is a Chancery, an Exchequer, and congnisance of Pleas as well of the Crown as of other Common Pleas, and they also grant Charters of Pardon ; and are often by law, and for reasonable cause, seized into your hand, to your great profit, and lightly restored by orders out of England, to the damage &c.

Item, it seems good for the right and profit of you and your crown, that you give orders to your Council, that by no suggestions should lands, liberties, offices, bailliwicks, or other things seized into your hand for just cause, be passed out of your hand until you and your Council there be certified thereof by your Council here, because such orders have caused very great damage.

Item, the Court here begins to issue process to distrain those who ought to do homage to you, and have not done it, or make fine to have respite for a short time ; whereby you will have profit if this be not disturbed by orders out of England.

Item, endroit de les maynpernours le Counte de Dessemond, la Justice, par avys des Chaunceller et Tresorer ad comence de mettre la busoigne en oevre en manere come il feust chargez par le Conseil Dengleterre, de quele exploit vous et votre conseil serrez certifiez deinz brief temps.

The Lord Justice has taken in hand the business relative to the bail of the Earl of Desmond, as he was charged by the Council of England.

Item, tut soit ce que vous eiez recoveri par jugement en votre Escheqier Dirlaunde devers le Priour de Lantony juxt Gloucester, qad larges possessions en Irlaunde, m.ccc.lx. marks, nyent mayns le dit Priour pursuyt en Engleterre par colourez suggestions de vous ouster de ceu profit; par qoi semble a votre Conseil pardecea de vous bien aviser avant que riens soit fait au contraire de cel jugement a damage de vous, et que vous pleise ent comander votre volunte, en excusacion de voz ministres cy, queux covient estre defenduz par vous; si votre dite terre cy, votre poeple, et vos busoignes deivent estre duement governez.

The King should be well advised by his Council before he remits to the Prior of Lanthony the 1,360 marks recovered against him in the Irish Exchequer.

[Translation.]

Item, in regard to the sureties of the Earl of Dessemond, the Justice, by advice of the Chancellor and Treasurer, has begun to take the business in hand, in manner as he was charged by the Council of England, the result of which shall be certified to you and your Council within a short time.

Item, albeit that you have recovered one thousand three hundred and sixty marks by judgment in your Exchequer of Ireland against the Prior of Lantony near Gloucester, who has large possessions in Ireland, nevertheless the said Prior makes suit in England by means of colourable suggestions to oust you of that profit; wherefore it beseems your Council here well to advise you before anything is done contrary to the said judgment to your damage, and that you will please to signify your pleasure thereupon, to the excusing of your officers here, whom it behoves you to defend; thus your land here, your people, and your affairs shall be properly governed.

The Chancery has but one Clerk and one Petty Clerk, and they are not capable of transacting the business of that Court. A properly qualified Clerk of the Rolls should be speedily sent over.

Item, en votre Chauncellerie Dirlaunde il ny ad forsqe un Clere et un Clerionnet, mes nul de eux sciet riens que appent al Office du Roule, ne nule busoigne apoy que soit hors de cours exploiter en la place, ne brief duement faire, dont votre corone ad sentu trop grantz desheritesons et damages; et votre Chaunceller, qad porte uncore la charge des tieux briefs faire, ne pust cele charge ovesqe les auters charges qil ad entour voz grosses busoignes endurer, par qoi il busoigne que ascun sachant Clerc del Office du Roules, et de faire briefs de fourme a luy commaundez, soit hastivement envoiez en Irlaunde.

The Exchequer is in like case.

Item, en votre Eschequer cy ou les profitz de votre terre deivent estre levez, et vous ent respounduz, et moultz des grosses busoignes mayniez et jugez, il ny ad nul qi sciet le cours, ne lexploit, ne leide, ne discussion des busoignes que aperteignent a la dite place, dont vous et votre poeple avez este trop grevousement endamagez,

[Translation.]

Item, in your Chancery in Ireland there is only one Clerk, and one Petty Clerk, but not one of them knows anything that appertains to the Office of the Rolls, nor can do in his place any business if it be only a little out of course, nor make a writ properly, whereby your crown has experienced very great detriments and losses; and your Chancellor, who has hitherto borne the charge of making these briefs, cannot support this charge in addition to the other charges which he has about your important affairs; therefore need were that some learned Clerk of the Office of the Rolls, and able to make writs of the forms to him commanded, should speedily be sent into Ireland.

Item, in your Exchequer here where the profits of your land ought to be levied, and you answered thereout, and many great affairs handled and judged, there is none that understands either the course, or the despatch, or the furtherance, or the discussion of the business which belongs to that place, whereby you and your people have been most grievously

par qoi il covient que ascun sachante persone de votre Eschequer Dengleterre soit hastivement envoiez cy, Baron, ou autrement par continuance des errours tresgrantz maulx et damages escherront.

Item, come ascuns se maynz bien en Irlaunde portantz, losengers et mentours, qi sont alafoiz chastiez cy pur lour mal port, passent sovent en Engleterre, et esclaundront voz Justice, Chaunceller, Treseror, et autres de votre Conseil cy, devers vous votre Conseil, et voz Courtes par delea; et ascunes lettres auxint des diverses gentz que demoeront en Engleterre sont envoiez par decea, confortantes diverses gentz que sont en dues empechementz cy pur lour mals portz, et a suggestions des susditz mentours et esclaundrours alafoiz briefs et lettres sont purchacez, en eide de tieux, en defesance de proces faire encontre eux; et par celles enchesons voz ditz Justice, Chaunceller, Tresorer, et autres voz ministres cy sont en partie rebukez, et les losengers comfortez, et votre poeple maynz

Some who have been punished their evil ways in Ireland, by lies and flattery procure in England briefs and letters, thereby defeating the proceedings taken against them and discrediting the King's ministers in Ireland.

[Translation.]

endamaged, in consequence of which it is fit that some learned person of your Exchequer in England, a Baron, be speedily sent here, or otherwise by continuance of errors very great evils and damages will accrue.

Item, whereas some not feeling themselves at ease in Ireland, being sycophants and liars who from time to time are chastised here for their evil ways, often pass into England, and slander your Justice, Chancellor, Treasurer, and others of your Council here, before you, your Council, and your Courts there and sundry letters also of divers persons dwelling in England are sent here, comforting divers parties who are duly impeached here for their evil ways, and by the suggestions of the aforesaid liars and slanderers briefs and letters are at times procured in aid of such persons, defeating the taking of proceedings against them; and by reason thereof your said Justice, Chancellor, Treasurer, and others your officers here are in part rebuked, and the sycophants encouraged, and your

a voz ditz ministres entendant : qil vous pleise commander estreytement que tieux mandementz ne soient legierment grantez, ne tieux mentors legierment cruz.

The King to make known his will relative to officers who hold their posts for life.

Item, pleise a vous Seignur commander votre volunte de ceo que serra fait de diverses ministres, ascuns acomptables, qi ont lour offices a terme de vie par commissions hors Dengleterre, et par colour des queux offices, issint a terme de vie, plusours mauls et damages sont avenuz si bien a vous come a votre poeple.

[In dorso] A notre Seignur le Roi.

[Translation.]

people pay less respect to your said officers: that it may please you strictly to command that such orders may not be lightly granted, nor easy credence given to such liars.

Item, may it please you, Sire, to make known your will as to what shall be done with regard to various officers, some liable to render account, who have their offices for the term of life by commissions out of England, and by colour of which offices, so held by term of life, many evils and damages accrue as well to you as to your people.

[Endorsed] To our Lord the King.

ROT. PAT. ET CLAUS. CANC. HIB'N. CALENDARIUM, Vol. I. Pars I. p. 149.

Rotulus Clausus de Anno 16 Ric. II.

N.B. — *Hic rotulus misere laceratus est. Sensum, quatenus colligere potuimus, collegimus, generalem illum certe et mancum, conjecturis fidere non ausi, quibus ad particularia collinearemus.*

1. Adam Blake, capellanus, (*cum alio cujus nomen periit,*) fecit finem. A.D. 1392. Close Roll of the 16th Ric. II.

2. Rex Thesaurario &c. mandat quod Waltero Clahull 5^{m} pro damnis ei per Arthurum M^{c}Morgh, Capitaneum Hibernicorum Lagenie et suos, factis, per Consilium concessas, solverent. Tristeldermot, 21 Julii.

3. Rex eisdem mandat quod Johanni de Karlell clerico, [ ] libras pro laboribus circa prosecutionem adventus Thomæ, Ducis Gloucestrie, in Hiberniam, per duas vices solverent. Dublinii, 8 Augusti.

4. Liberate Alexandro, Episcopo Midensi, Justiciario Hibernie, 12[l] feodi ¼ anni. Tristeldermot, 19 Julii.

5. Liberate Roberto de Preston, Militi, Custodi Magni Sigilli, quod a retro est feodi sui annui 40[l]. Ibidem, 20 Julii.

6. Liberate Jacobo de Penkestoun, Custodi Brevium

[1] The Patent Rolls of the 16th and 17th years of this reign have not been preserved, and although the corresponding Close Rolls are extant, yet they are not by any means so full as those that precede and follow them. A comparison of the Close Roll of the 16th Ric. II. (here given for that purpose from the printed Calendar) with the Council Roll of the same year shows how comparatively meagre the former is.

et Placitorum de Capitali Placea, certam summam ei retornatam a retro de feodo suo 100s. Teste ut supra.

7. Liberate [ ] Sourdiour 40s vadia ¼ anni [ ], 21 Julii.

8. [ ] filius Johannis Talbot de Moyrath fecit finem pro brevi.

9. Supersedeas cuicumque processui contra filium Ricardi Wynchedon, qui, de diversis feloniis &c. rectatus, reddidit se, et invenit manucaptores, viz., Simonem filium Rery, et Patricium de Sancta Brigida. Lyscartan, 4 Septembris. Per literas Petri Rowe, Justiciarii Capitalis Placee.

10. Liberate Johanni Tyrell, Capitali Justiciario de Banco Regis de Catherlagh, 10l per ¼ anni. Le Naas, 14 Septembris.

11. Liberate Alexandro, Episcopo Midensi, 16l 9s 8d ei retornatos a retro de quadam summa 60l ei antehac nomine rewardi concessa. Drogheda, 3 Septembris.

12. Liberate Waltero Euere, Capitali Camerario Scaccarii, ad petitionem suam Consilio exhibitam, 10m pro laboribus et custagiis in levandis debitis Regis, eundo ad diversa Consilia, et ad marchias, &c. Le Naas, 14 Septembris.

13. Liberate Thome Gower, clerico, Custodi Brevium in Communi Banco Regis de Catherlagh ac Cirografo in eodem, 25s feodi ¼ anni. Tristeldermot, 4 Octobris.

14. Liberate Thome Mareward, civi Dubliniensi, pro se et hominibus suis, ad peticionem suam Consilio exhibitam, 40s pro eo quod ipse, unacum diversis hominibus defensabilibus in ejus comitiva, in resistenciam Hibernicorum inimicorum parcium Comitatus Kildarie, apud Naas, per 6 dies ad sumptus suos moram traxerit. Catherlagh, 20 Julii.

15. Similia brevia habent Edmundus Berle de 40s, Nicholas Fynglas de 10s, Johannes Drake de 10s, Robertus Graunt de 13s 4d, Radulphus Ebbe de 40s, et Thomas Doughith de 40s. Teste ut supra.

16. John Cruys, Miles, recognovit debere Regi 25^{l}, solvendas Regi, aut Roberto Crull, clerico Thesaurarii. 10 Octobris.

17. Georgius Telyng recognovit debere Regi 50^{l}.

18. Rex Thesaurario &c., mandat quod Patricio Freigne, Militi, qui per plures annos in servicio Regis in marchiis Comitatus Kylkennie laboraverit, 10^{l} per Consilium ad peticionem suam concessas liberarent. Le Naas, 14 Septembris.

19. Walterus Cusake, Miles, et Elizabetha uxor ejus fecerunt finem pro 40^{d} solvendis pro brevi de convencione, per plegium Walteri Kerdif de Rathtouth.

20. Liberate Edwardo Perers, qui 7 homines ad arma et 43 sagittarios in comitiva sua super guerras Regis retinuit, 20^{l} per Consilium ad peticionem suam concessas. Dublinii, 30 Septembris.

21. Rex Thesaurario &c. (recitans monstrasse per peticionem suam Justiciario et Consilio Hibernie, Jacobum le Botiller, Comitem Dormondie, quod cum filius Morough Obren, qui maxime periculosus et capitalis malefactor omnium inimicorum Regis reputatur, et cui maxima pars eorum obedit, ad guerram contra Regem cum excessiva potentia Hibernicorum nuper insurrexerat, et ad destruendos ligeos tam Momonie quam Lagenie subdole machinaverat, dictus Comes promisit prefato Morough quod ipse rewardum competens a Rege obtineret si dictum filium suum ab ejus iniquo proposito retraheret), mandat quod ei 46^{l} 13^{s} 4^{d} liberarentur. Dublinii, 20 Junii.

Dorso.

22. Breve de Diem clausit extremum de morte *cujusdam cujus nomen periit*, et inquisitio inde. Le Naas, 14 Septembris.

23. Simile breve de Diem clausit extremum directum Escaetori de morte Thome de Clyfford, Militis, qui de Rege tenuit in capite. Teste ut supra.

24. Item de morte Davidis Barry, Militis, qui tenuit similiter.

25. Item de morte Roberti Kerdyf, qui tenuit similiter. Ardbrakan, 12 Octobris.

26. Rex Thome Pyk de Yoghill (recitans monstrasse per petitionem suam Justiciario et Concilio Hibernie Willielmum Moriers, Militem, et Christianam uxorem ejus, et Johannem Duket, et Margaretam uxorem ejus, quod cum Willielmus de Wyndesore, Miles, seisitus fuit ut de feodo de ½ manerii de Inchecoigne, quod de Rege tenetur in capite, et de ½ burgagiorum villarum de Yoghill et Kynsale [ ], in Comitatu Waterfordie, tanquam parcellis manerii predicti, necnon de homagiis et serviciis liberorum tenencium ½ dicti manerii, cumque post mortem dicti Willielmi de Wyndesore repertum fuit per inquisitionem super breve de Diem clausit extremum, quod predicte Cristiana [et Margareta] propinquiores [sunt heredes] dicti Willielmi de Wyndesore, et plene etatis, dictus tamen Thomas Pyk omnia redditus, exitus, et [ ] levavit), mandat quod de cetero nullatenus intromittat. Dublinii, 8 Augusti.

27. Rex Vicecomiti Waterfordie precipit quod (quia Prior Sancti Johannis Jerusalem et frater Thomas [ ], Magister de Kylbarry, invenerunt coram Justiciario Hibernie securitatem [pro habendo] Johannem, filium Roberti Prendirgast, de Comitatu Weysfordie, ad respondendum Regi de 2 equis quos dictus Vicecomes nuper cepit), de cetero se non intromittat &c.

28. Rex Vicecomiti Kylkennie precipit quod (quia Rex assignavit Alexandro, Episcopo Midensi, Justiciario Hibernie, 40^{s}, in quibus Henricus Archer, nuper Prepositus ville predicte, in Scaccario amerciatus erat), levacioni eorum supersedeatur. Tristeldermot, 28 Julii.

29. Rex Nicholao Taaff et Ricardo Laundey mandat quod de officio Justiciarii Operariorum &c., de cetero non se intromittant, quia patentes eorum ad dictum

officium quibusdam de causis coram Justiciario Hibernie ostensis revocarat. Le Naas, 22 Augusti.

30. Rex Philippo, filio Willielmi de Barry, et Paticio Galvy de Kynsale [ ] mandat quod Andream Baret felonem et rebellem [custodiri] faciant, ita quod a prisona extra custodiam [ipsorum non evadat] absque mandato speciali. Ardebrakan, 5 Septembris. Per literas ipsius Justiciarii de privato sigillo.

31. Rex Majori et Ballivis civitatis Dublinii mandat quod assisam coram ipsis inter Johannem Herdeman et Margaretam uxorem ejus ac Walterum Passavaunt et alios (de 1 orto vocato Lutburn, in suburbiis civitatis predicte, in parochia Sancti Audoeni) prorogent, quia predictus Walterus electus est nuncius ad proficiscendum in Angliam de negociis publicis. [ ], 5 Septembris.

32. Liberate Roberto Lughtburgh, Capitali Camerario Scaccarii, certas summas retornatas ei esse a retro de feodo et rewardo dicti officii. Le Naas, 15 Septembris.

33. Rex (recitans monstrasse, per petitionem Consilio exhibitam, Geraldum, Comitem Kyldarie, firmarium Regis omnium terrarum et tenementorum in Balymadan, in Comitatu Kyldarie, dictam villam per Hibernicos inimicos taliter est combustam, et tenentes ibidem per spoliationem bonorum suorum in tanto depauperatos, quod villam predictam relinquere intendant nisi eis subveniatur) mandat Thesaurario quod dictum Comitem et tenentes de redditibus et firma dicte ville per 3 annos exonerari faciat. Le Naas, 13 Septembris.

34. Rex eisdem (recitans, quod monstravit per peticionem suam Justiciario et Consilio Magister Willielmus Chaumbre, Decanus Sancti Patricii Dublinii, nuper Archidiaconus Dublinensis, unus procuratorum magistri Laudulphi tituli Sancti Nicholai Cardinalis Curie Romane, nuper Decani ejusdem ecclesie, ut cum predicti Cardinalis et Willielmus beneficia predicta per-

mutarint, ac idem Willielmus de 100m pro proficuis dicti decanatus, de tempore quo dictus Cardinalis eum tenuit, existat oneratus, ipsi de exitibus 2 parcium Archidiaconatus predicti ad Regem racione absencie dicti Cardinalis extra Hiberniam pertinentibus exonerarentur) mandat quod ipsos exonerari faciant. Kylbrue, 6 Septembris.

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Vol. II.—Hen. VIII.—1509–1525.
Supplement to Vol. I. and Vol. II.

Mr. Bergenroth was engaged in compiling a Calendar of the Papers relating to England preserved in the archives of Simancas in Spain, and the corresponding portion removed from Simancas to Paris. Mr. Bergenroth also visited Madrid, and examined the Papers there, bearing on the reign of Henry VIII. The first volume contains the Spanish Papers of the reign of Henry VII.; the second volume, those of the first portion of the reign of Henry VIII. The Supplement contains new information relating to the private life of Queen Katharine of England; and to the projected marriage of Henry VII. with Queen Juana, widow of King Philip of Castile, and mother of the Emperor Charles V.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS, DESPATCHES, AND STATE PAPERS, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. *Edited by* DON PASCUAL DE GAYANGOS. 1873–1877.

Vol. III., Part 1.—Hen. VIII.—1525–1526.
Vol. III., Part 2.—Hen. VIII.—1527–1529.

Upon the death of Mr. Bergenroth, Don Pascual de Gayangos was appointed to continue the Calendar of the Spanish State Papers. He has pursued a similar plan to that of his predecessor, but has been able to add much valuable matter from Brussels and Vienna, with which Mr. Bergenroth was unacquainted.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS, relating to ENGLISH AFFAIRS, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. *Edited by* RAWDON BROWN, Esq. 1864–1877.

Vol. I.—1202–1509.
Vol. II.—1509–1519.
Vol. III.—1520–1526.
Vol. IV.—1527–1533.
Vol. V.—1534–1554.
Vol. VI., Part I.—1555–1556.

Mr. Rawdon Brown's researches have brought to light a number of valuable documents relating to various periods of English history; his contributions to historical literature are of the most interesting and important character.

SYLLABUS, IN ENGLISH, OF RYMER'S FŒDERA. *By* Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. Vol. I.—Will. I.–Edw. III.; 1066–1377. Vol. II.—Ric. II.–Chas. II.; 1377–1654. 1869–1873.

The "Fœdera," or "Rymer's Fœdera," is a collection of miscellaneous documents illustrative of the History of Great Britain and Ireland, from the Norman Conquest to the reign of Charles II. Several editions of the "Fœdera" have been published, and the present Syllabus was undertaken to make the contents of this great National Work more generally known.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS AND THE REV. J. S. BREWER TO THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, upon the Carte and Carew Papers in the Bodleian and Lambeth Libraries. 1864. *Price 2s. 6d.*

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS TO THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, upon the Documents in the Archives and Public Libraries of Venice. 1866. *Price 2s. 6d.*

In the Press.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to IRELAND, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* HANS CLAUDE HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. III.—1586–1588.

SYLLABUS, IN ENGLISH, OF RYMER'S FŒDERA. *By* Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. Vol. III.—Appendix and Index.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, DURING THE COMMONWEALTH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN. Vol. IV.—1651–1652.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS AND PAPERS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, the British Museum, &c. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vol. V.—1531, &c.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, COLONIAL SERIES, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* W. NOEL SAINSBURY, Esq. Vol. IV.—East Indies, China, and Japan, 1622–1624. Vol. V.—America and West Indies, 1661–1670.

CALENDAR OF HOME OFFICE PAPERS, OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE III., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* JOSEPH REDINGTON, Esq. 1760–1765.

CALENDAR OF TREASURY PAPERS, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* JOSEPH REDINGTON, Esq. Vol. IV.—1708—1714.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to IRELAND, OF THE REIGN OF JAMES I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* the Rev. C. W. RUSSELL, D.D., and JOHN P. PRENDERGAST, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Vol. V.—1615, &c.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS, relating to ENGLISH AFFAIRS, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. *Edited by* RAWDON BROWN, Esq. Vol. VI., Part II.—1556–1558.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS, DESPATCHES, AND STATE PAPERS, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. *Edited by* DON PASCUAL DE GAYANGOS. Vol. IV., Part I.—Hen. VIII. 1529–1530.

In Progress.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, COLONIAL SERIES, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* W. NOEL SAINSBURY, Esq. Vol. VI.—East Indies, China, and Japan, 1625, &c. Vol. VII.—America and West Indies, 1671, &c.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* ALLAN JAMES CROSBY, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Vol. XI.—1575, &c.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of Charles I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* William Douglas Hamilton, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. XVI.—1640.

Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, London. *Edited by* Henry Savage Sweetman, Esq., B.A., Trinity College, Dublin, Barrister-at-Law (Ireland). Vol. III.

THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

[ROYAL 8vo., half-bound. *Price* 10*s.* each Volume or Part.]

On 25 July 1822, the House of Commons presented an address to the Crown, stating that the editions of the works of our ancient historians were inconvenient and defective; that many of their writings still remained in manuscript, and, in some cases, in a single copy only. They added, "that an "uniform and convenient edition of the whole, published under His Majesty's "royal sanction, would be an undertaking honourable to His Majesty's reign, "and conducive to the advancement of historical and constitutional know- "ledge; that the House therefore humbly besought His Majesty, that He "would be graciously pleased to give such directions as His Majesty, in His "wisdom, might think fit, for the publication of a complete edition of the "ancient historians of this realm, and assured His Majesty that whatever "expense might be necessary for this purpose would be made good."

The Master of the Rolls, being very desirous that effect should be given to the resolution of the House of Commons, submitted to Her Majesty's Treasury in 1857 a plan for the publication of the ancient chronicles and memorials of the United Kingdom, and it was adopted accordingly. In selecting these works, it was considered right, in the first instance, to give preference to those of which the manuscripts were unique, or the materials of which would help to fill up blanks in English history for which no satisfactory and authentic information hitherto existed in any accessible form. One great object the Master of the Rolls had in view was to form a *corpus historicum* within reasonable limits, and which should be as complete as possible. In a subject of so vast a range, it was important that the historical student should be able to select such volumes as conformed with his own peculiar tastes and studies, and not be put to the expense of purchasing the whole collection; an inconvenience inseparable from any other plan than that which has been in this instance adopted.

Of the Chronicles and Memorials, the following volumes have been published. They embrace the period from the earliest time of British history down to the end of the reign of Henry VII.

1. The Chronicle of England, by John Capgrave. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.

   Capgrave was prior of Lynn, in Norfolk, and provincial of the order of the Friars Hermits of England shortly before the year 1464. His Chronicle extends from the creation of the world to the year 1417. As a record of the language spoken in Norfolk (being written in English), it is of considerable value.

2. Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1858.

   This Chronicle traces the history of the great Benedictine monastery of Abingdon in Berkshire, from its foundation by King Ina of Wessex, to the reign of Richard I., shortly after which period the present narrative was drawn up by an inmate of the establishment. The author had access to the title-deeds of the house; and incorporates into his history various charters of the Saxon kings, of great importance as illustrating not only the history of the locality but that of the kingdom. The work is printed for the first time.

3. Lives of Edward the Confessor. I.—La Estoire de Seint Aedward le Rei. II.—Vita Beati Edvardi Regis et Confessoris. III.—Vita Æduuardi Regis qui apud Westmonasterium requiescit. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1858.

   The first is a poem in Norman French, containing 4,686 lines, addressed to Alianor, Queen of Henry III., and probably written in the year 1245, on the occasion of the restoration of the church of Westminster. Nothing is known of the author. The second is an anonymous poem, containing 536 lines, written between the years 1440 and 1450, by command of Henry VI., to whom it is dedicated. It does not throw any new light on the reign of Edward the Confessor, but is valuable as a specimen of the Latin poetry of the time. The third, also by an anonymous author, was apparently written for Queen Edith, between the years 1066 and 1074, during the pressure of the suffering brought on the Saxons by the Norman conquest. It notices many facts not found in other writers, and some which differ considerably from the usual accounts.

4. Monumenta Franciscana; scilicet, I.—Thomas de Eccleston de Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Angliam. II.—Adæ de Marisco Epistolæ. III.—Registrum Fratrum Minorum Londoniæ. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1858.

   This volume contains original materials for the history of the settlement of the order of Saint Francis in England, the letters of Adam de Marisco, and other papers connected with the foundation and diffusion of this great body. It has been the aim of the editor to collect whatever historical information could be found in this country, towards illustrating a period of the national history for which only scanty materials exist. None of these have been before printed.

5. Fasciculi Zizaniorum Magistri Johannis Wyclif cum Tritico. Ascribed to Thomas Netter, of Walden, Provincial of the Carmelite Order in England, and Confessor to King Henry the Fifth. *Edited by* the Rev. W. W. Shirley, M.A., Tutor and late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. 1858.

   This work derives its principal value from being the only contemporaneous account of the rise of the Lollards. When written, the disputes of the school-

men had been extended to the field of theology, and they appear both in the writings of Wycliff and in those of his adversaries. Wycliff's little bundles of tares are not less metaphysical than theological, and the conflict between Nominalists and Realists rages side by side with the conflict between the different interpreters of Scripture. The work gives a good idea of the controversies at the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th centuries.

6. The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland ; or, A Metrical Version of the History of Hector Boece ; by William Stewart. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. B. Turnbull, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. 1858.

This is a metrical translation of a Latin Prose Chronicle, and was written in the first half of the 16th century. The narrative begins with the earliest legends, and ends with the death of James I. of Scotland, and the "evil ending of the traitors that slew him." Strict accuracy of statement is not to be looked for in such a work as this ; but the stories of the colonization of Spain, Ireland, and Scotland are interesting if not true ; and the chronicle is valuable as a reflection of the manners, sentiments, and character of the age in which it was composed. The peculiarities of the Scottish dialect are well illustrated in this metrical version, and the student of language will find ample materials for comparison with the English dialects of the same period, and with modern lowland Scotch.

7. Johannis Capgrave Liber de Illustribus Henricis. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.

This work is dedicated to Henry VI. of England, who appears to have been, in the author's estimation, the greatest of all the Henries. It is divided into three distinct parts, each having its own separate dedication. The first part relates only to the history of the Empire, and extends from the election of Henry I., the Fowler, to the end of the reign of the Emperor Henry VI. The second part is devoted to English history, and extends from the accession of Henry I. in the year 1100, to the year 1446, which was the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King Henry VI. The third part contains the lives of illustrious men who have borne the name of Henry in various parts of the world.

Capgrave was born in 1393, in the reign of Richard II., and lived during the Wars of the Roses, for the history of which period his work is of some value.

8. Historia Monasterii S. Augustini Cantuariensis, by Thomas of Elmham, formerly Monk and Treasurer of that Foundation. *Edited by* Charles Hardwick, M.A., Fellow of St. Catharine's Hall, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge. 1858.

This history extends from the arrival of St. Augustine in Kent until 1191. Prefixed is a chronology as far as 1418, which shows in outline what was to have been the character of the work when completed. The only copy known is in the possession of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The author was connected with Norfolk, and most probably with Elmham, whence he derived his name.

9. Eulogium (Historiarum sive Temporis) : Chronicon ab Orbe condito usque ad Annum Domini 1366 ; a Monacho quodam Malmesbiriensi exaratum. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* F. S. Haydon, Esq., B.A. 1858–1863.

This is a Latin Chronicle extending from the Creation to the latter part of the reign of Edward III., and written by a monk of the Abbey of Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, about the year 1367. A continuation, carrying the history of England down to the year 1413, was added in the former half of the fifteenth century by an author whose name is not known. The original Chronicle is divided into five books, and contains a history of the world generally, but more especially

of England to the year 1366. The continuation extends the history down to the coronation of Henry V. The Eulogium itself is chiefly valuable as containing a history, by a contemporary, of the period between 1356 and 1366. The notices of events appear to have been written very soon after their occurrence. Among other interesting matter, the Chronicle contains a diary of the Poitiers campaign, evidently furnished by some person who accompanied the army of the Black Prince. The continuation of the Chronicle is also the work of a contemporary, and gives a very interesting account of the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. It is believed to be the earliest authority for the statement that the latter monarch died in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster.

10. Memorials of Henry the Seventh: Bernardi Andreæ Tholosatis Vita Regis Henrici Septimi; necnon alia quædam ad eundem Regem spectantia. *Edited by* James Gairdner, Esq. 1858.

The contents of this volume are—(1) a life of Henry VII., by his poet laureate and historiographer, Bernard André, of Toulouse, with some compositions in verse, of which he is supposed to have been the author; (2) the journals of Roger Machado during certain embassies on which he was sent by Henry VII. to Spain and Brittany, the first of which had reference to the marriage of the King's son, Arthur, with Catharine of Arragon; (3) two curious reports by envoys sent to Spain in the year 1505 touching the succession to the Crown of Castile, and a project of marriage between Henry VII. and the Queen of Naples; and (4) an account of Philip of Castile's reception in England in 1506. Other documents of interest in connexion with the period are given in an appendix.

11. Memorials of Henry the Fifth. I.—Vita Henrici Quinti, Roberto Redmanno auctore. II.—Versus Rhythmici in laudem Regis Henrici Quinti. III.—Elmhami Liber Metricus de Henrico V. *Edited by* Charles A. Cole, Esq. 1858.

This volume contains three treatises which more or less illustrate the history of the reign of Henry V., viz.: A Life by Robert Redman; a Metrical Chronicle by Thomas Elmham, prior of Lenton, a contemporary author; Versus Rhythmici, written apparently by a monk of Westminster Abbey, who was also a contemporary of Henry V. These works are printed for the first time.

12. Munimenta Gildhallæ Londoniensis; Liber Albus, Liber Custumarum, et Liber Horn, in archivis Gildhallæ asservati. Vol. I., Liber Albus. Vol. II. (in Two Parts), Liber Custumarum. Vol. III., Translation of the Anglo-Norman Passages in Liber Albus, Glossaries, Appendices, and Index. *Edited by* Henry Thomas Riley, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1859–1862.

The manuscript of the *Liber Albus*, compiled by John Carpenter, Common Clerk of the City of London in the year 1419, a large folio volume, is preserved in the Record Room of the City of London. It gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of that City in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and early part of the fifteenth centuries.

The *Liber Custumarum* was compiled probably by various hands in the early part of the fourteenth century during the reign of Edward II. The manuscript, a folio volume, is also preserved in the Record Room of the City of London, though some portion in its original state, borrowed from the City in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and never returned, forms part of the Cottonian MS. Claudius D. II. in the British Museum. It also gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of the City of London in the twelfth, thirteenth, and early part of the fourteenth centuries.

13. Chronica Johannis de Oxenedes. *Edited by* Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. 1859.

Although this Chronicle tells of the arrival of Hengist and Horsa in England in the year 449, yet it substantially begins with the reign of King Alfred, and

comes down to the year 1292, where it ends abruptly. The history is particularly valuable for notices of events in the eastern portions of the kingdom, which are not to be elsewhere obtained, and some curious facts are mentioned relative to the floods in that part of England, which are confirmed in the Friesland Chronicle of Anthony Heinrich, pastor of the Island of Mohr.

14. A Collection of Political Poems and Songs relating to English History, from the Accession of Edward III. to the Reign of Henry VIII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A. 1859–1861.

These Poems are perhaps the most interesting of all the historical writings of the period, though they cannot be relied on for accuracy of statement. They are various in character; some are upon religious subjects, some may be called satires, and some give no more than a court scandal; but as a whole they present a very fair picture of society, and of the relations of the different classes to one another. The period comprised is in itself interesting, and brings us, through the decline of the feudal system, to the beginning of our modern history. The songs in old English are of considerable value to the philologist.

15. The "Opus Tertium," "Opus Minus," &c., of Roger Bacon. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1859.

This is the celebrated treatise—never before printed—so frequently referred to by the great philosopher in his works. It contains the fullest details we possess of the life and labours of Roger Bacon: also a fragment by the same author, supposed to be unique, the "*Compendium Studii Theologiæ.*"

16. Bartholomæi de Cotton, Monachi Norwicensis, Historia Anglicana; 449–1298: necnon ejusdem Liber de Archiepiscopis et Episcopis Angliæ. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1859.

The author, a monk of Norwich, has here given us a Chronicle of England from the arrival of the Saxons in 449 to the year 1298, in or about which year it appears that he died. The latter portion of this history (the whole of the reign of Edward I. more especially) is of great value, as the writer was contemporary with the events which he records. An Appendix contains several illustrative documents connected with the previous narrative.

17. Brut y Tywysogion; or, The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales. *Edited by* the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel, M.A. 1860.

This work, also known as "The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales," has been attributed to Caradoc of Llancarvan, who flourished about the middle of the twelfth century. It is written in the ancient Welsh language, begins with the abdication and death of Caedwala at Rome, in the year 681, and continues the history down to the subjugation of Wales by Edward I., about the year 1282.

18. A Collection of Royal and Historical Letters during the Reign of Henry IV. 1399–1404. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1860.

This volume, like all the others in the series containing a miscellaneous selection of letters, is valuable on account of the light it throws upon biographical history, and the familiar view it presents of characters, manners, and events. The period requires much elucidation; to which it will materially contribute.

19. The Repressor of over much Blaming of the Clergy. By Reginald Pecock, sometime Bishop of Chichester. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Churchill Babington, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1860.

The "Repressor" may be considered the earliest piece of good theological disquisition of which our English prose literature can boast. The author was born

about the end of the fourteenth century, consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in the year 1444, and translated to the see of Chichester in 1450. While Bishop of St. Asaph, he zealously defended his brother prelates from the attacks of those who censured the bishops for their neglect of duty. He maintained that it was no part of a bishop's functions to appear in the pulpit, and that his time might be more profitably spent, and his dignity better maintained, in the performance of works of a higher character. Among those who thought differently were the Lollards, and against their general doctrines the "Repressor" is directed. Pecock took up a position midway between that of the Roman Church and that of the modern Anglican Church; but his work is interesting chiefly because it gives a full account of the views of the Lollards and of the arguments by which they were supported, and because it assists us to ascertain the state of feeling which ultimately led to the Reformation. Apart from religious matters, the light thrown upon contemporaneous history is very small, but the "Repressor" has great value for the philologist, as it tells us what were the characteristics of the language in use among the cultivated Englishmen of the fifteenth century. Pecock, though an opponent of the Lollards, showed a certain spirit of toleration, for which he received, towards the end of his life, the usual mediæval reward—persecution.

20. Annales Cambriæ. *Edited by* the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel, M.A. 1860.

These annals, which are in Latin, commence in the year 447, and come down to the year 1288. The earlier portion appears to be taken from an Irish Chronicle, which was also used by Tigernach, and by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster. During its first century it contains scarcely anything relating to Britain, the earliest direct concurrence with English history is relative to the mission of Augustine. Its notices throughout, though brief, are valuable. The annals were probably written at St. Davids, by Blegewryd, Archdeacon of Llandaff, the most learned man in his day in all Cymru.

21. The Works of Giraldus Cambrensis. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vols. V., VI., and VII. *Edited by* the Rev. James F. Dimock, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1861–1877.

These volumes contain the historical works of Gerald du Barry, who lived in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John, and attempted to re-establish the independence of Wales by restoring the see of St. Davids to its ancient primacy. His works are of a very miscellaneous nature, both in prose and verse, and are remarkable chiefly for the racy and original anecdotes which they contain relating to contemporaries. He is the only Welsh writer of any importance who has contributed so much to the mediæval literature of this country, or assumed, in consequence of his nationality, so free and independent a tone. His frequent travels in Italy, in France, in Ireland, and in Wales, gave him opportunities for observation which did not generally fall to the lot of mediæval writers in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and of these observations Giraldus has made due use. Only extracts from these treatises have been printed before, and almost all of them are taken from unique manuscripts.

The Topographia Hibernica (in Vol. V.) is the result of Giraldus' two visits to Ireland. The first in the year 1183, the second in 1185–6, when he accompanied Prince John into that country. Curious as this treatise is, Mr. Dimock is of opinion that it ought not to be accepted as sober truthful history, for Giraldus himself states that truth was not his main object, and that he compiled the work for the purpose of sounding the praises of Henry the Second. Elsewhere, however, he declares that he had stated nothing in the Topographia of the truth of which he was not well assured, either by his own eyesight or by the testimony, with all diligence elicited, of the most trustworthy and authentic men in the country; that though he did not put just the same full faith in their reports as in what he had himself seen, yet, as they only related what they had themselves seen, he could not but believe such credible witnesses. A very interesting portion of this treatise is devoted to the animals of Ireland. It shows that he was a very accurate and acute observer, and his descriptions are given in a way that a scientific naturalist of the present day could hardly improve upon. The Expugnatio Hibernica was written about the year 1188 and may be regarded rather

as a great epic than a sober relation of acts occurring in his own days. No one can peruse it without coming to the conclusion that it is rather a poetical fiction than a prosaic truthful history.

Vol. VI. contains the Itinerarium Kambriæ et Descriptio Kambriæ: and Vol. VII., the lives of S. Remigius, and S. Hugh.

22. Letters and Papers illustrative of the Wars of the English in France during the Reign of Henry the Sixth, King of England. Vol. I., and Vol. II. (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1861–1864.

The letters and papers contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from originals or contemporary copies extant in the Bibliothèque Impériale, and the Depôt des Archives, in Paris. They illustrate the line of policy adopted by John Duke of Bedford and his successors during their government of Normandy, and such other provinces of France as had been acquired by Henry V. We may here trace, step by step, the gradual declension of the English power, until we are prepared to read of its final overthrow.

23. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, according to the several Original Authorities. Vol. I., Original Texts. Vol. II., Translation. *Edited and translated by* Benjamin Thorpe, Esq., Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, and of the Society of Netherlandish Literature at Leyden. 1861.

This Chronicle, extending from the earliest history of Britain to the year 1154, is justly the boast of England; for no other nation can produce any history, written in its own vernacular, at all approaching it, either in antiquity, truthfulness, or extent, the historical books of the Bible alone excepted. There are at present six independent manuscripts of the Saxon Chronicle, ending in different years, and written in different parts of the country. In this edition, the text of each manuscript is printed in columns on the same page, so that the student may see at a glance the various changes which occur in orthography, whether arising from locality or age.

24. Letters and Papers illustrative of the Reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* James Gairdner, Esq. 1861–1863.

The Papers are derived from MSS. in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and other repositories. The period to which they refer is unusually destitute of chronicles and other sources of historical information, so that the light obtained from these documents is of special importance. The principal contents of the volumes are some diplomatic Papers of Richard III.; correspondence between Henry VII. and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; documents relating to Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk; and a portion of the correspondence of James IV. of Scotland.

25. Letters of Bishop Grosseteste, illustrative of the Social Condition of his Time. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1861.

The Letters of Robert Grosseteste (131 in number) are here collected from various sources, and a large portion of them is printed for the first time. They range in date from about 1210 to 1253, and relate to various matters connected not only with the political history of England during the reign of Henry III., but with its ecclesiastical condition. They refer especially to the diocese of Lincoln, of which Grosseteste was bishop.

26. Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts relating to the History of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. I. (in Two Parts); Anterior to the Norman Invasion. Vol. II.; 1066–1200. Vol. III.; 1200–1327. *By* Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. 1862–1871.

The object of this work is to publish notices of all known sources of British history, both printed and unprinted, in one continued sequence. The materials, when historical (as distinguished from biographical), are arranged under the year in which the latest event is recorded in the chronicle or history, and not

under the period in which its author, real or supposed, flourished. Biographies are enumerated under the year in which the person commemorated died, and not under the year in which the life was written. This arrangement has two advantages; the materials for any given period may be seen at a glance; and if the reader knows the time when an author wrote, and the number of years that had elapsed between the date of the events and the time the writer flourished, he will generally be enabled to form a fair estimate of the comparative value of the narrative itself. A brief analysis of each work has been added when deserving it, in which the original portions are distinguished from those which are mere compilations. When possible, the sources are indicated from which such compilations have been derived. A biographical sketch of the author of each piece has been added, and a brief notice has also been given of such British authors as have written on historical subjects.

27. Royal and other Historical Letters illustrative of the Reign of Henry III. Vol. I., 1216–1235. Vol. II., 1236–1272. *Selected and edited by* the Rev. W. W. Shirley, D.D., Regius Professor in Ecclesiastical History, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. 1862–1866.

The letters contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from the ancient correspondence formerly in the Tower of London, and now in the Public Record Office. They illustrate the political history of England during the growth of its liberties, and throw considerable light upon the personal history of Simon de Montfort. The affairs of France form the subject of many of them, especially in regard to the province of Gascony. The entire collection consists of nearly 700 documents, the greater portion of which is printed for the first time.

28. Chronica Monasterii S. Albani.—1. Thomæ Walsingham Historia Anglicana; Vol. I., 1272–1381: Vol. II., 1381–1422. 2. Willelmi Rishanger Chronica et Annales, 1259–1307. 3. Johannis de Trokelowe et Henrici de Blaneforde Chronica et Annales, 1259–1296; 1307–1324; 1392–1406. 4. Gesta Abbatum Monasterii S. Albani, a Thoma Walsingham, regnante Ricardo Secundo, ejusdem Ecclesiæ Præcentore, compilata; Vol. I., 793–1290: Vol. II., 1290–1349: Vol. III., 1349–1411. 5. Johannis Amundesham, Monachi Monasterii S. Albani, ut videtur, Annales; Vols. I. and II. 6. Registra quorundam Abbatum Monasterii S. Albani, qui sæculo xv^mo^ floruere; Vol. I., Registrum Abbatiæ Johannis Whethamstede, Abbatis Monasterii Sancti Albani, iterum susceptæ; Roberto Blakeney, Capellano, quondam adscriptum: Vol. II., Registra Johannis Whethamstede, Willelmi Albon, et Willelmi Walingforde, Abbatum Monasterii Sancti Albani, cum Appendice, continente quasdam Epistolas, a Johanne Whethamstede Conscriptas. 7. Ypodigma Neustriæ, a Thoma Walsingham, quondam Monacho Monasterii S. Albani, conscriptum. *Edited by* Henry Thomas Riley, Esq., M.A., Cambridge and Oxford; and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863–1876.

In the first two volumes is a History of England, from the death of Henry III. to the death of Henry V., by Thomas Walsingham, Precentor of St. Albans, from MS. VII. in the Arundel Collection in the College of Arms, London, a manuscript of the fifteenth century, collated with MS. 13 E. IX. in the King's Library in the British Museum, and MS. VII. in the Parker Collection of Manuscripts at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

In the third volume is a Chronicle of English History, attributed to William Rishanger, who lived in the reign of Edward I., from the Cotton. MS. Faustina B. IX. in the British Museum, collated with MS. 14 C. VII. (fols. 219–231) in the King's Library, British Museum, and the Cotton MS. Claudius E. III., fols. 306–331: an account of transactions attending the award of the kingdom of Scotland to John Balliol, 1291–1292, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI., also attributed to William Rishanger, but on no sufficient ground: a short Chronicle of English History, 1292 to 1300,

by an unknown hand, from MS. Cotton Claudius D. VI. : a short Chronicle, Willelmi Rishanger Gesta Edwardi Primi, Regis Angliæ, from MS. 14 C. I. in the Royal Library, and MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI., with Annales Regum Angliæ, probably by the same hand: and fragments of three Chronicles of English History, 1285 to 1307.

In the fourth volume is a Chronicle of English History, 1259 to 1296, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI. : Annals of Edward II., 1307 to 1323, by John de Trokelowe, a monk of St. Albans, and a continuation of Trokelowe's Annals, 1323, 1324, by Henry de Blaneforde, both from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: a full Chronicle of English History, 1392 to 1406, from MS. VII. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; and an account of the Benefactors of St. Albans, written in the early part of the fifteenth century, from MS. VI. in the same Library.

The fifth, sixth, and seventh volumes contain a history of the Abbots of St. Albans, 793 to 1411, mainly compiled by Thomas Walsingham, from MS. Cotton. Claudius E. IV., in the British Museum : with a Continuation, from the closing pages of Parker MS. VII., in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

The eighth and ninth volumes, in continuation of the Annals, contain a Chronicle, probably by John Amundesham, a monk of St. Albans.

The tenth and eleventh volumes relate especially to the acts and proceedings of Abbots Whethamstede, Albon, and Wallingford, and may be considered as a memorial of the chief historical and domestic events during those periods.

The twelfth volume contains a compendious History of England to the reign of Henry V., and of Normandy in early times, also by Thomas Walsingham, and dedicated to Henry V. The compiler has often substituted other authorities in place of those consulted in the preparation of his larger work.

29. Chronicon Abbatiæ Eveshamensis, Auctoribus Dominico Priore Eveshamiæ et Thoma de Marleberge Abbate, a Fundatione ad Annum 1213, una cum Continuatione ad Annum 1418. *Edited by* the Rev. W. D. Macray, M.A., Bodleian Library, Oxford. 1863.

The Chronicle of Evesham illustrates the history of that important monastery from its foundation by Egwin, about 690, to the year 1418. Its chief feature is an autobiography, which makes us acquainted with the inner daily life of a great abbey, such as but rarely has been recorded. Interspersed are many notices of general, personal, and local history which will be read with much interest. This work exists in a single MS., and is for the first time printed.

30. Ricardi de Cirencestria Speculum Historiale de Gestis Regum Angliæ. Vol. I., 447–871. Vol. II., 872–1066. *Edited by* John E. B. Mayor, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1863–1869.

The compiler, Richard of Cirencester, was a monk of Westminster, 1355–1400. In 1391 he obtained a licence to make a pilgrimage to Rome. His history, in four books, extends from 447 to 1066. He announces his intention of continuing it, but there is no evidence that he completed any more. This chronicle gives many charters in favour of Westminster Abbey, and a very full account of the lives and miracles of the saints, especially of Edward the Confessor, whose reign occupies the fourth book. A treatise on the Coronation, by William of Sudbury, a monk of Westminster, fills book iii. c. 3. It was on this author that C. J. Bertram fathered his forgery, *De Situ Brittaniæ*, in 1747.

31. Year Books of the Reign of Edward the First. Years 20–21, 21–22, 30–31, and 32–33. *Edited and translated by* Alfred John Horwood, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863–1873.

The volumes known as the "Year Books" contain reports in Norman-French of cases argued and decided in the Courts of Common Law. They may be considered to a great extent as the "lex non scripta" of England, and have been held in the highest veneration by the ancient sages of the law, and were received by them as the repositories of the first recorded judgments and dicta of the great legal luminaries of past ages. They are also worthy of the attention of the general reader on account of the historical information and the notices of public and private persons which they contain, as well as the light which they throw on ancient manners and customs.

32. Narratives of the Expulsion of the English from Normandy, 1449–1450.—Robertus Blondelli de Reductione Normanniæ: Le Recouvrement de Normendie, par Berry, Hérault du Roy: Conferences between the Ambassadors of France and England. *Edited, from MSS. in the Imperial Library at Paris, by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham. 1863.

This volume contains the narrative of an eye-witness who details with considerable power and minuteness the circumstances which attended the final expulsion of the English from Normandy in the year 1450. The history commences with the infringement of the truce by the capture of Fougères, and ends with the battle of Formigny and the embarkation of the Duke of Somerset. The whole period embraced is less than two years.

33. Historia et Cartularium Monasterii S. Petri Gloucestriæ. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., Membre correspondant de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. 1863–1867.

This work consists of two parts, the History and the Cartulary of the Monastery of St. Peter, Gloucester. The history furnishes an account of the monastery from its foundation, in the year 681, to the early part of the reign of Richard II., together with a calendar of donations and benefactions. It treats principally of the affairs of the monastery, but occasionally matters of general history are introduced. Its authorship has generally been assigned to Walter Froucester, the twentieth abbot, but without any foundation.

34. Alexandri Neckam de Naturis Rerum libri duo; with Neckam's Poem, De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientiæ. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A. 1863.

Neckam was a man who devoted himself to science, such as it was in the twelfth century. In the "De Naturis Rerum" are to be found what may be called the rudiments of many sciences mixed up with much error and ignorance. Neckam was not thought infallible, even by his contemporaries, for Roger Bacon remarks of him, "this Alexander in many things wrote what was true and useful; "but he neither can nor ought by just title to be reckoned among authorities." Neckam, however, had sufficient independence of thought to differ from some of the schoolmen who in his time considered themselves the only judges of literature. He had his own views in morals, and in giving us a glimpse of them, as well as of his other opinions, he throws much light upon the manners, customs, and general tone of thought prevalent in the twelfth century. The poem entitled "De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientiæ" appears to be a metrical paraphrase or abridgment of the "De Naturis Rerum." It is written in the elegiac metre; and though there are many lines which violate classical rules, it is, as a whole, above the ordinary standard of mediæval Latin.

35. Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England; being a Collection of Documents illustrating the History of Science in this Country before the Norman Conquest. Vols. I., II., and III. *Collected and edited by* the Rev. T. Oswald Cockayne, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1864–1866.

This work illustrates not only the history of science, but the history of superstition. In addition to the information bearing directly upon the medical skill and medical faith of the times, there are many passages which incidentally throw light upon the general mode of life and ordinary diet. The volumes are interesting not only in their scientific, but also in their social aspect. The manuscripts from which they have been printed are valuable to the Anglo-Saxon scholar for the illustrations they afford of Anglo-Saxon orthography.

36. Annales Monastici. Vol. I.:—Annales de Margan, 1066–1232; Annales de Theokesberia, 1066–1263; Annales de Burton, 1004–1263. Vol. II.:—Annales Monasterii de Wintonia, 519–1277; Annales Monasterii de Waverleia, 1–1291. Vol. III.:—Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia, 1–1297; Annales Monasterii de Bermundeseia, 1042–

1432. Vol. IV. :—Annales Monasterii de Oseneia, 1016–1347; Chronicon vulgo dictum Chronicon Thomæ Wykes, 1066–1289; Annales Prioratus de Wigornia, 1–1377. Vol. V. :—Index and Glossary. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, and Registrary of the University, Cambridge. 1864–1869.

The present collection of Monastic Annals embraces all the more important chronicles compiled in religious houses in England during the thirteenth century. These distinct works are ten in number. The extreme period which they embrace ranges from the year 1 to 1432, although they refer more especially to the reigns of John, Henry III., and Edward I. Some of these narratives have already appeared in print, but others are printed for the first time.

37. Magna Vita S. Hugonis Episcopi Lincolniensis. From Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the Imperial Library, Paris. *Edited by* the Rev. James F. Dimock, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1864.

This work contains a number of very curious and interesting incidents, and being the work of a contemporary, is very valuable, not only as a truthful biography of a celebrated ecclesiastic, but as the work of a man, who, from personal knowledge, gives notices of passing events, as well as of individuals who were then taking active part in public affairs. The author, in all probability, was Adam Abbot of Evesham. He was domestic chaplain and private confessor of Bishop Hugh, and in these capacities was admitted to the closest intimacy. Bishop Hugh was Prior of Witham for 11 years before he became Bishop of Lincoln. His consecration took place on the 21st September 1186; he died on the 16th of November 1200; and was canonized in 1220.

38. Chronicles and Memorials of the Reign of Richard the First. Vol. I. :—Itinerarium Peregrinorum et Gesta Regis Ricardi. Vol. II. :—Epistolæ Cantuarienses; the Letters of the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury; 1187 to 1199. *Edited by* William Stubbs, M.A., Vicar of Navestock, Essex, and Lambeth Librarian. 1864–1865.

The authorship of the Chronicle in Vol. I., hitherto ascribed to Geoffrey Vinesauf, is now more correctly ascribed to Richard, Canon of the Holy Trinity of London. The narrative extends from 1187 to 1199; but its chief interest consists in the minute and authentic narrative which it furnishes of the exploits of Richard I., from his departure from England in December 1189 to his death in 1199. The author states in his prologue that he was an eye-witness of much that he records; and various incidental circumstances which occur in the course of the narrative confirm this assertion.

The letters in Vol. II., written between 1187 and 1199, are of value as furnishing authentic materials for the history of the ecclesiastical condition of England during the reign of Richard I. They had their origin in a dispute which arose from the attempts of Baldwin and Hubert, archbishops of Canterbury, to found a college of secular canons, a project which gave great umbrage to the monks of Canterbury, who saw in it a design to supplant them in their function of metropolitan chapter. These letters are printed, for the first time, from a MS. belonging to the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth.

39. Recueil des Croniques et anchiennes Istories de la Grant Bretaigne a present nomme Engleterre, par Jehan de Waurin. Vol. I. Albina to 688. Vol. II., 1399–1422. *Edited by* William Hardy, Esq., F.S.A. 1864–1868.

40. A Collection of the Chronicles and ancient Histories of Great Britain, now called England, by John de Wavrin. Albina to 688. (Translation of the preceding Vol. I.) *Edited and translated by* William Hardy, Esq., F.S.A. 1864.

This curious chronicle extends from the fabulous period of history down to the return of Edward IV. to England in the year 1471, after the second deposition of

Henry VI. The manuscript from which the text of the work is taken is preserved in the Imperial Library at Paris, and is believed to be the only complete and nearly contemporary copy in existence. The work, as originally bound, was comprised in six volumes, since rebound in morocco in 12 volumes, folio maximo, vellum, and is illustrated with exquisite miniatures, vignettes, and initial letters. It was written towards the end of the fifteenth century, having been expressly executed for Louis de Bruges, Seigneur de la Gruthuyse and Earl of Winchester, from whose cabinet it passed into the library of Louis XII. at Blois.

41. Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden, with Trevisa's Translation. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Churchill Babington, B.D., Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Vols. III., IV., V., and VI. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, B.D., Vicar of St. Edward's, Cambridge, Fellow of St. Catharine's College, and late Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. 1865–1876.

This is one of the many mediæval chronicles which assume the character of a history of the world. It begins with the creation, and is brought down to the author's own time, the reign of Edward III. Prefixed to the historical portion, is a chapter devoted to geography, in which is given a description of every known land. To say that the Polychronicon was written in the fourteenth century is to say that it is not free from inaccuracies. It has, however, a value apart from its intrinsic merits. It enables us to form a very fair estimate of the knowledge of history and geography which well-informed readers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries possessed, for it was then the standard work on general history.

The two English translations, which are printed with the original Latin, afford interesting illustrations of the gradual change of our language, for one was made in the fourteenth century, the other in the fifteenth. The differences between Trevisa's version and that of the unknown writer are often considerable.

42. Le Livere de Reis de Brittanie e Le Livere de Reis de Engletere. *Edited by* John Glover, M.A., Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, formerly Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1865.

These two treatises, though they cannot rank as independent narratives, are nevertheless valuable as careful abstracts of previous historians, especially "Le Livere de Reis de Engletere." Some various readings are given which are interesting to the philologist as instances of semi-Saxonized French.

It is supposed that Peter of Ickham must have been the author, but no certain conclusion on that point has been arrived at.

43. Chronica Monasterii de Melsa, ab Anno 1150 usque ad Annum 1406. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* Edward Augustus Bond, Esq., Assistant Keeper of the Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum. 1866–1868.

The Abbey of Meaux was a Cistercian house, and the work of its abbot is both curious and valuable. It is a faithful and often minute record of the establishment of a religious community, of its progress in forming an ample revenue, of its struggles to maintain its acquisitions, and of its relations to the governing institutions of the country. In addition to the private affairs of the monastery, some light is thrown upon the public events of the time, which are however kept distinct, and appear at the end of the history of each abbot's administration. The text has been printed from what is said to be the autograph of the original compiler, Thomas de Burton, the nineteenth abbot.

44. Matthæi Parisiensis Historia Anglorum, sive, ut vulgo dicitur, Historia Minor. Vols. I., II., and III. 1067–1253. *Edited by* Sir Frederic Madden, K.H., Keeper of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1866–1869.

The exact date at which this work was written is, according to the chronicler, 1250. The history is of considerable value as an illustration of the period during which the author lived, and contains a good summary of the events which followed the Conquest. This minor chronicle is, however, based on another work (also

written by Matthew Paris) giving fuller details, which has been called the "Historia Major." The chronicle here published, nevertheless, gives some information not to be found in the greater history.

45. Liber Monasterii de Hyda: a Chronicle and Chartulary of Hyde Abbey, Winchester, 455–1023. *Edited, from a Manuscript in the Library of the Earl of Macclesfield, by* Edward Edwards, Esq. 1866.

The "Book of Hyde" is a compilation from much earlier sources which are usually indicated with considerable care and precision. In many cases, however, the Hyde chronicler appears to correct, to qualify, or to amplify—either from tradition or from sources of information not now discoverable—the statements, which, in substance, he adopts. He also mentions, and frequently quotes from writers whose works are either entirely lost or at present known only by fragments.

There is to be found, in the "Book of Hyde," much information relating to the reign of King Alfred which is not known to exist elsewhere. The volume contains some curious specimens of Anglo-Saxon and Mediæval English.

46. Chronicon Scotorum: a Chronicle of Irish Affairs, from the Earliest Times to 1135; with a Supplement, containing the Events from 1141 to 1150 *Edited, with a Translation, by* William Maunsell Hennessy, Esq., M.R.I.A. 1866.

There is, in this volume, a legendary account of the peopling of Ireland and of the adventures which befell the various heroes who are said to have been connected with Irish history. The details are, however, very meagre both for this period and for the time when history becomes more authentic. The plan adopted in the chronicle gives the appearance of an accuracy to which the earlier portions of the work cannot have any claim. The succession of events is marked, year by year, from A.M. 1599 to A.D. 1150. The principal events narrated in the later portion of the work are, the invasions of foreigners, and the wars of the Irish among themselves. The text has been printed from a MS. preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, written partly in Latin, partly in Irish.

47. The Chronicle of Pierre de Langtoft, in French Verse, from the earliest Period to the Death of Edward I. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A. 1866–1868.

It is probable that Pierre de Langtoft was a canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire, and that he lived in the reign of Edward I., and during a portion of the reign of Edward II. This chronicle is divided into three parts; in the first is an abridgment of Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Historia Britonum," in the second, a history of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings, down to the death of Henry III., and in the third a history of the reign of Edward I. The principal object of the work was apparently to show the justice of Edward's Scottish wars. The language is singularly corrupt, and a curious specimen of the French of Yorkshire.

48. The War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill, or, The Invasions of Ireland by the Danes and other Norsemen. *Edited, with a Translation, by* James Henthorn Todd D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University, Dublin. 1867.

The work in its present form, in the editor's opinion, is a comparatively modern version of an undoubtedly ancient original. That it was compiled from contemporary materials has been proved by curious incidental evidence. It is stated in the account given of the battle of Clontarf that the full tide in Dublin Bay on the day of the battle (23 April 1014) coincided with sunrise; and that the returning tide in the evening aided considerably in the defeat of the Danes. The fact has been verified by astronomical calculations, and the inference is that the author of the chronicle, if not himself an eye-witness, must have derived his information from those who were eye-witnesses. The contents of the work are sufficiently described in its title. The story is told after the manner of the Scandinavian Sagas, with poems and fragments of poems introduced into the prose narrative.

49. Gesta Regis Henrici Secundi Benedicti Abbatis. The Chronicle of the Reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., 1169–1192; known

under the name of BENEDICT OF PETERBOROUGH. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford, and Lambeth Librarian. 1867.

This chronicle of the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., known commonly under the name of Benedict of Peterborough, is one of the best existing specimens of a class of historical compositions of the first importance to the student.

50. MUNIMENTA ACADEMICA, OR, DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF ACADEMICAL LIFE AND STUDIES AT OXFORD (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. HENRY ANSTEY, M.A., Vicar of St. Wendron, Cornwall, and lately Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. 1868.

This work will supply materials for a History of Academical Life and Studies in the University of Oxford during the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

51. CHRONICA MAGISTRI ROGERI DE HOUEDENE. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by* WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1868–1871.

This work has long been justly celebrated, but not thoroughly understood until Mr. Stubbs' edition. The earlier portion, extending from 732 to 1148, appears to be a copy of a compilation made in Northumbria about 1161, to which Hoveden added little. From 1148 to 1169—a very valuable portion of this work—the matter is derived from another source, to which Hoveden appears to have supplied little, and not always judiciously. From 1170 to 1192 is the portion which corresponds with the Chronicle known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough (*see* No. 49); but it is not a copy, being sometimes an abridgment, at others a paraphrase; occasionally the two works entirely agree; showing that both writers had access to the same materials, but dealt with them differently. From 1192 to 1201 may be said to be wholly Hoveden's work: it is extremely valuable, and an authority of the first importance.

52. WILLELMI MALMESBIRIENSIS MONACHI DE GESTIS PONTIFICUM ANGLORUM LIBRI QUINQUE. *Edited, from William of Malmesbury's Autograph MS., by* N. E. S. A. HAMILTON, Esq., of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1870.

William of Malmesbury's "Gesta Pontificum" is the principal foundation of English Ecclesiastical Biography, down to the year 1122. The manuscript which has been followed in this Edition is supposed by Mr. Hamilton to be the author's autograph, containing his latest additions and amendments.

53. HISTORIC AND MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS OF IRELAND, FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN, &c. 1172–1320. *Edited by* JOHN T. GILBERT, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary of the Public Record Office of Ireland. 1870.

A collection of original documents, elucidating mainly the history and condition of the municipal, middle, and trading classes under, or in relation with the rule of England in Ireland,—a subject hitherto in almost total obscurity. Extending over the first hundred and fifty years of the Anglo-Norman settlement, the series includes charters, municipal laws and regulations, rolls of names of citizens and members of merchant-guilds, lists of commodities with their rates, correspondence, illustrations of relations between ecclesiastics and laity; together with many documents exhibiting the state of Ireland during the presence there of the Scots under Robert and Edward Bruce.

54. THE ANNALS OF LOCH CÉ. A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS, FROM 1014 to 1590. Vols. I. and II. *Edited, with a Translation, by* WILLIAM MAUNSELL HENNESSY, Esq., M.R.I.A. 1871.

The original of this chronicle has passed under various names. The title of "Annals of Loch Cé" was given to it by Professor O'Curry, on the ground that it was transcribed for Brian Mac Dermot, an Irish chieftain, who resided on the island in Loch Cé, in the county of Roscommon. It adds much to the materials for the civil and ecclesiastical history of Ireland; and contains many curious references to English and foreign affairs, not noticed in any other chronicle.

55. MONUMENTA JURIDICA. THE BLACK BOOK OF THE ADMIRALTY, WITH APPENDICES. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by* SIR TRAVERS TWISS, Q.C., D.C.L. 1871–1876.

This book contains the ancient ordinances and laws relating to the navy, and was probably compiled for the use of the Lord High Admiral of England. Selden calls it the "jewel of the Admiralty Records." Prynne ascribes to the Black Book the same authority in the Admiralty as the Black and Red Books have in the Court of Exchequer, and most English writers on maritime law recognize its importance.

56. MEMORIALS OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VI. :—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS BEKYNTON, SECRETARY TO HENRY VI., AND BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS. *Edited, from a MS. in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth, with an Appendix of Illustrative Documents, by* the Rev. GEORGE WILLIAMS, B.D., Vicar of Ringwood, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Vols. I. and II. 1872.

These curious volumes are of a miscellaneous character, and were probably compiled under the immediate direction of Bekynton before he had attained to the Episcopate. They contain many of the Bishop's own letters, and several written by him in the King's name; also letters to himself while Royal Secretary, and others addressed to the King. This work elucidates some points in the history of the nation during the first half of the fifteenth century.

57. MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS, MONACHI SANCTI ALBANI, CHRONICA MAJORA. Vol. I. The Creation to A.D. 1066. Vol. II. A.D. 1067 to A.D. 1216. Vol. III. A.D. 1216 to A.D. 1239. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, B.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Registrary of the University, and Vicar of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge. 1872–1876.

This work contains the "Chronica Majora" of Matthew Paris, one of the most valuable and frequently consulted of the ancient English Chronicles. It is published from its commencement, for the first time. The editions by Archbishop Parker, and William Wats, severally begin at the Norman Conquest.

58. MEMORIALE FRATRIS WALTERI DE COVENTRIA.—THE HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF WALTER OF COVENTRY. Vols. I. and II. *Edited, from the MS. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, by* WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1872–1873.

This work, now printed in full for the first time, has long been a *desideratum* by Historical Scholars. The first portion, however, is not of much importance, being only a compilation from earlier writers. The part relating to the first quarter of the thirteenth century is the most valuable and interesting.

59. THE ANGLO-LATIN SATIRICAL POETS AND EPIGRAMMATISTS OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY. Vols. I. and II. *Now first collected and edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A., Corresponding Member of the National Institute of France (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres). 1872.

The Poems contained in these volumes have long been known and appreciated as the best satires of the age in which their authors flourished, and were deservedly popular during the 13th and 14th centuries.

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